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A

Memorial and Biographical History

OF

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

ILLUSTRATED.

Containing a History of this Important Section of the Pacific Coast from the Earliest Period of its Occupancy to the Present Time, together with Glimpses of its Prospective Future; Full-Page Steel Portraits of its most Eminent Men, and Biographical Mention of many of its Pioneers and also of Prominent Citizens of To-day.

"A people that takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."—*Macaulay.*

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HISTORY OF

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

THE name "California" is untranslatable, being coined by a Spanish writer of fiction in the fifteenth century.

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator in the Spanish service, was the first white man to set foot on California soil, at San Diego, September 28, 1542. He died the next year, on an island off the coast of Santa Barbara. Other visitors followed, but of them little is known until Sir Francis Drake puts in appearance at Drake's or Bodega bay, in July, 1579. Juan Vizcaino discovered Monterey Bay in 1603.

The next events of importance did not occur until a century and a half afterward, namely, the founding of Catholic missions in 1769 and afterward at San Diego, Monterey, etc., by Fathers Crespi, Gomez and Junipero Serra, under the explorer Portolá. The latter visited points around San Francisco Bay. In 1792 Captain George Vancouver touched upon this coast.

In 1805 the Russians from Sitka, under the leadership of Razanof, established themselves at Ross and Bodega, in the fur trade, and prospered there until they sold out to Captain Sutter in 1841, having by that time a considerable amount of live stock.

THE SPANIARDS NORTH OF THE BAY.

Forty years had come and gone since the presidio and mission were founded at Yerba Buena, and yet no fruitful attempt had been made to establish a settlement on the north side of the bay; and the first movement in that direction seems to have been impelled by a seeming necessity. At the mission Dolores were many hundred neophytes who had been gathered in from the many Indian tribes south of the bay. Among these existed an increasing and alarming mortality from pulmonary disease. The padres, as a sanitary measure, determined upon the founding of a branch mission in some more sheltered and genial clime on the north side of the bay. The present site of San Rafael was the location determined upon. The establishment was to be more in the nature of a rancho, with chapel, baptistery and cemetery, than a regularly ordained mission. Padre Luis Gil y Taboada was detailed to take charge of this branch establishment of the church. In reference to this branch mission Bancroft says: "The site was probably selected on the advice of Moraga, who had several times passed it on his way to and from Bodega, though there may have been a special examination by the friars not recorded. Father Gil was accompanied by Derran, Abella and Sarria, the latter of whom, December 14, with the same ceremonies that usually attended the dedication of a regular mission, founded the assistencia of San Rafael Arcangel, on the spot called by the natives Nanagnani. Though the establishment was at first only a branch of San Francisco, an assist-

encia and not a mission, with a chapel instead of a church, under a supernumerary friar of San Francisco, yet there was no real difference between its management and that of the other missions. The number of neophytes transferred at first is supposed to have been about 230, but there is but very little evidence on the subject, and subsequent transfers, if any were made in either direction, are not recorded. By the end of 1820 the population had increased to 590. In 1818 an adobe building eighty feet long, forty-two feet wide and eighteen feet high had been erected; divided by partitions into chapel, padre's house and all other apartments required, and furnished besides with a corridor of tules. Padre Gil y Taboada remained in charge of San Rafael until the summer of 1819, when he was succeeded by Juan Amoros."

That even the southern end of what is now Sonoma County was yet a comparative terra incognita to the Spaniards, is evidenced by the fact that as late as May, 1818, on the occasion of a visit of President Payeras with Commandante Argüello to San Rafael, they made quite an exploration of the surrounding country and reported having seen from the top of a hill "the Cañada de los Olompalis and the Llano de los Petalumas." Thus, as Moses viewed the promised land from the summit of Mount Pisgah, did priest and commandante from the summit of a Marin County hill look down upon Petaluma Valley in the year of grace 1818. The commandante referred to in this connection was Captain Luis Argüello. Governor Arrillaga having died in 1813, Argüello filled the position of acting governor until Sola was appointed to that position. Argüello was a man of considerable energy and dash, and it was but natural that Governor Sola should select him for a hazardous enterprise. Late in the summer of 1821 the Governor determined to send an exploring expedition up north. As this was one of the most consequential explorations ever undertaken under Spanish rule, and as it has an intimate connection with Sonoma County, we give place to Hubert Howe Bancroft's narration of the meanderings of the expedition, which is as follows:

"Thirty-five soldados de cuera and twenty infantes, part of the force coming from Monterey, were assembled at San Francisco. Horses and much of the supplies were sent from Santa Clara and San Jose up to the strait of the Carquinez. The officers selected were Captain Luis Argüello, Alferez Francisco de Haro, Alferez José Antonio Sanchez, and Cadet Joaquin Estudillo, with Padre Blas Ordaz as chaplain and chronicler, and John Gilroy, called the 'English interpreter Juan Antonio.' Some neophytes were also attached to the force, and all was ready for the start the 18th of October. The company sailed from San Francisco at 11 A. M. in the two lanchas of the presidio and mission, landing at Ruynta, near what is now Point San Pedro, to pass the night. Next day they continued the voyage to the Carquinez, being joined by two other boats. Saturday and Sunday were spent in ferrying the horses across the strait, together with a band of Ululatos and Canneaymos Indians, en route to visit their gentile homes, and in religious exercises. Monday morning they started for the north.

"The journey which followed was popularly known to the Spaniards at the time, and since as "Argüello's expedition to the Columbia." The Columbia was the only northern region of which the Spaniards had any definite idea, or was rather to them a term nearly synonymous with the northern interior. It was from the Columbia that the strange people sought were supposed to have come; and it is not singular, in the absence of any correct idea of distance, that the only expedition to the far north was greatly exaggerated in respect to the distance traveled. The narratives in my possession, written by old Californians, some of whom accompanied Argüello, are unusually inaccurate in their versions of this affair, on which they would throw but very little light in the absence of the original diary of Father Ordaz, a document that is fortunately extant.

"Starting from the strait on the morning of October 22, Argüello and his company marched for nine days, averaging little less than eight hours a day, northward up the valley of the Sacramento, which they called the Jesus Maria. The name of rancherias I give in a note. There is little else to be said of the march, the obstacles to be overcome having been few and slight.

The natives were either friendly, timid or slightly hostile, having to be scattered once or twice by the noise of a cannon. The neophyte Rafael from San Francisco had but little difficulty to make himself understood. The most serious calamity was the loss of a mule that fell into the river with two thousand cartridges on its back. There were no indications of foreigners.

"On the 30th, to use the words of the diary, 'the place where we are is situated at the foot of the Sierra Madre, whence there have been seen by the English interpreter, Juan Antonio, two mountains called Los Cuates—the twins—on the opposite side of which are the presidio and river of the Columbia. The rancherias before named are situated on the banks of the Rio de Jesus Maria, from which to-morrow a different direction will be taken.' Accordingly the 31st they 'marched west until they came to the foot of a mountain range, about fifteen leagues from the Sierra Nevada, which runs from north to south, terminating in the region of Bodega.' Exactly at what point the travelers left the river and entered the mountain range, now bounding Trinity County on the east, I do not attempt to determine, though it was evidently not below Red Bluff. The distance made up the valley, allowing an average rate of three miles an hour for sixty-eight hours, the length of the return march of ninety-six hours through the mountains, at a rate of two miles an hour, and the possible identity of Capa, reached in forty-four hours from Carquinez, with the Capaz of modern maps opposite Chico, would seem to point to the latitude of Shasta or Weaverville as the northern limit of this exploration.

"For nine days, the explorers marched southward over the mountains. No distances are given, and I shall not pretend to trace the exact route followed, though I give in a note the names recorded in the diary. Like those in the valley, the savages were not, as a rule, hostile, though a few had to be killed in the extreme north; but their language could no longer be understood, and it was often difficult to obtain guides from rancheria to rancheria. The natural difficulties of the mountain route were very great. Many horses died, and four pack-mules once fell down a precipice together. The 3d of November, at Benenue, some blue cloth was found, said to have been obtained from the coast, probably from the Russians. On the 6th the ocean was first seen, and several soldiers recognized the 'coast of the Russian establishment at Bodega.' Next day from the Espinazo del Diablo was seen what was believed to be Cape Mendocino, twenty leagues away on the right. Finally, on the 10th, the party from the top of a mountain, higher than any before climbed, but in sight of many worse ones, abandoned by their guides at dusk, with only three days' rations, managed to struggle down and out through the dense undergrowth into a valley.

"And down this valley of Libantiliyami, which could hardly have been any other than that of the Russian River, though at what point in the present Sonoma County, or from what direction they entered it I am at a loss to say. The returning wanderers hastened; over a route that seem to have presented no obstacles—doubtless near the sites of the modern Healdsburg and Santa Rosa—and on November 12th, at noon, after twenty hours' march in three days, arrived at San Rafael. Next day, after a thanksgiving mass, the boats arrived and the work of ferrying the horses across to Point San Pablo was begun. The infantry soldiers, who were mounted during the expedition, also took this route home, both to Monterey and San Francisco. Thus ended the most extensive northern expedition ever made by the Spaniards in California."

By reference to the notes referred to by Mr. Bancroft in the above, it is quite certain that Argüello and his companions reached Russian River at or near the present site of Cloverdale. Be that as it may, it is beyond cavil that they were the first Spaniards to traverse the central valleys of Sonoma County. While the expedition was not fruitful of far-reaching results, yet it furnishes an important leaf to local history. Being the first of civilized race to traverse the territory of the county its whole length, entitles that little band of explorers to kindly remembrance and honorable mention in her annals.

But the time was close at hand when Sonoma County, which had lain fallow all these years, except that portion of seaboard under occupancy by the Russians, was to come under Spanish domination. The establishment of a new mission was determined upon. The causes which

impelled this movement northward will seem strange to the readers of the present generation. In the language of Bancroft, "In 1822 at a conference between Canon Fernandez, Prefect Payeras, and Governor Argüello, it had been decided to transfer the mission of San Francisco from the peninsula to the 'northeastern *contra costa* on the gentile frontier,' a decision based on the comparative sterility of the old site, the insalubrity of the peninsula climate, the broadness of the field for conversion in the north, the success of the experimental founding of the San Rafael branch, and not improbably a desire on the part of two of the three dignitaries to throw the few fertile ranchos south of San Francisco into the hands of settlers. The matter next came up just before the death of Payeras, who seems to have had nothing more to say about it. March 23, 1823, Padre Jose Altimira, very likely at Argüello's instigation, presented to the deputacion a memorial in which he recommended the transfer, he being a party naturally interested as one of the ministers of San Francisco. On April 9th, the deputacion voted in favor of the change. It was decreed that the assistencia of San Rafael should be joined again to San Francisco, and transferred with it, and the suggestion made that the country of the Petalumas or of the Canicaimos, should be the new site. The suppression of Santa Cruz was also recommended. The governor sent these resolutions to Mexico next day, and Altimira forwarded copies to the new prefect, Senan, on April 30th, but received no response.

"An exploration was next in order, for the country between the Suisunes and Petalumas was as yet only little known, some parts of it having never been visited by the Spaniards. With this object in view, Altimira and the deputado, Francisco Castro, with an escort of nineteen men under Alferez Jose Sanchez, embarked at San Francisco on the 25th of June, and spent the night at San Rafael. Both Sanchez and Altimira kept a diary of the trip in nearly the same words. * * * The explorers went by way of Olompali to the Petaluma, Sonoma, Napa, and Suisun valleys in succession, making a somewhat close examination of each. Sonoma was found to be best adapted for mission purposes by reason of its climate, location, abundance of wood and stone, including limestone as was thought, and above all for its innumerable and most excellent springs and streams. The plain of the Petaluma, broad and fertile, lacked water; that of the Suisunes was liable, more or less, to the same objection, and was also deemed too far from the old San Francisco; but Sonoma, as a mission site, with eventually branch establishments, or at least cattle ranchos at Petaluma and Napa, seemed to the three representatives of civil, military and Francisian power to offer every advantage. Accordingly on July 4th, a cross was blessed and set up on the site of a former gentile rancheria, now formally named New San Francisco. A volley of musketry was fired, several songs were sung, and holy mass was said. July 4th might, therefore, with greater propriety than any other date be celebrated as the anniversary of the foundation, though the place was for a little time abandoned, and on the sixth all were back at Old San Francisco."

We cannot give the reader a more correct idea of this first exploration of the southern end of Sonoma County than is given in the language of Padre Altimira's diary, which is epitomized as follows in Alley, Bowen & Co.'s History of Sonoma County: "The Padre and his party left San Rafael, where a mission had been already founded, on the 25th of June, 1823, and during the day passed the position now occupied by the city of Petaluma, then called by the Spaniards, 'Punta de los Esteros,' and known to the Indians as 'Chocuale,' that night encamping on the 'Arroyo Lema,' where the large adobe on the Petaluma Rancho was afterward constructed by General Vallejo.

"Here a day's halt would appear to have been called, in order to take a glance at the beautiful country and devise means of further progress. On the 27th they reached the famous 'Laguna de Tolly,' now, alas! nothing but a place, it having fallen into the hands of a German gentle-

man of marked utilitarian principles, who has drained and reclaimed it, and planted it with potatoes. Here the expedition took a northeasterly route, and entering the Sonoma Valley, which Father Altimira states was then so called by former Indian residents, the party encamped on the arroyo of 'Pulula,' where J. A. Poppe, a merchant of Sonoma, has a large fish-breeding establishment, stocked with carp brought from Rhinefelt, in Germany, in 1871. The holy father's narrative of the beauties of Sonoma Valley, as seen by the new-comers, are so graphically portrayed by himself that we cannot refrain from quoting his own words: 'At about 3 P. M.,' (June 23, 1823) 'leaving our camp and our boat on the slough near by, we started to explore, directing our course northwestward across the plain of Sonoma, until we reached a stream (Sonoma Creek) of about five hundred plumas of water, crystalline and most pleasing to the taste, flowing through a grove of beautiful and useful trees. The stream flows from some hills which enclose the plain, and terminate it on the north. We went on, penetrating a broad grove of oaks; the trees were lofty and robust, affording an external source of utility, both for firewood and carriage material. This forest was about three leagues long from east to west, and a league and a half wide from north to south. The plain is watered by another arroyo still more copious and pleasant than the former, flowing from west to east, but traveling northward from the centre of the plain. We explored this evening as far as the daylight permitted. The permanent springs, according to the statement of those who have seen them in the extreme dry season, are almost innumerable. No one can doubt the benignity of the Sonoma climate after noting the plants, the lofty and shady trees —alders, poplars, ash, laurel, and others—and especially the abundance and luxuriance of the wild grapes. We observed, also, that the launch may come up the creek to where a settlement can be founded, truly a most convenient circumstance. We saw from these and other facts that Sonoma is a most desirable site for a mission.'

"Let us here note who are now located on the places brought permanently forward by Padre Altimira. The hills which inclose the valley and out of whose bosom the Sonoma Creek springs, is now occupied by the residence and vineyard of Mr. Edwards. The forest mentioned covered the present site of the Leavenworth vineyards, the Hayes' estate, and the farms of Wootten, Carriger, Harrison, Craig, Herman, Wohler, Hill, Stewart, Warfield, Krous & Williams, La Motte, Hood, Kohler, Morris, and others. The second stream mentioned as flowing northward from the center of the plains, is 'Olema,' or flour-mill stream, on which Colonel George F. Hooper resides, while the locality in which he states are innumerable springs is the tract of country where now are located the hacienda or Lachryma Montis, the residence of General M. G. Vallejo and the dwellings and vineyards of Haraszthy, Gillen, Tichner, Dressel, Winchell, Gundlach, Rubus, Snyder, Nathanson, and the ground of the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society. The head of navigation noted is the place since called St. Louis, but usually known as the Embarcadero."

Of this first exploration of the country round about Petaluma and Sonoma, every incident will be of interest to the reader. In Padre Altimira's diary, note is made of the killing of a bear on the Petaluma flat. Mention is also made that their first night's camp (probably near where the old Vallejo adobe now stands) was with eight or ten Petalumas (Indians) hiding there from their enemies, the Libantiloquemi, Indians of Santa Rosa Valley. As already stated, the exploration extended as far east as Suisun Valley, and Altimira mentions that on the 30th of June they killed ten bears. On returning they gave the Sonoma Valley a more complete examination and crossed the mountain back into the upper end of Petaluma Valley and back to where they camped the first night. From there they seem to have taken a pretty direct route back to Sonoma, probably about the route of the old road leading from Petaluma to Sonoma. This was on the 3d of July, and the next day the

mission location was formally established at Sonoma.

The prelate upon whose decision the Altimira enterprise depended for a full fruition had not yet been heard from. Altimira represented to him, and with a great deal of apparent truth, that "San Francisco was on its last legs, and that San Rafael could not subsist alone." But the desired sanction from the prelate had not yet come. Governor Argüello seemed impatient of delay and ordered Altimira to proceed with the work of founding the new mission, an order that Padre Altimira seemed to be only too ready to obey, for he seemed to have been a fiery, impetuous mortal, with more zeal than prudence. On the 12th of August he took possession of the effects of the San Rafael mission by inventory, and by the 23d he was on his way to New San Francisco with an escort of twelve men, and an artilleryman to manage a cannon of two-pound caliber. He was also accompanied by quite a force of neophytes as laborers. By the 25th all hands were on the ground and the work of planting a mission commenced. At the end of a week the work had so far progressed that it could be said of a surety that Sonoma Valley had passed under the dominion of civilized man. But Altimira was destined to have his Christian forbearance tested. The prelate refused to sanction the wiping out of the San Rafael mission. While he did not express a decided opinion on the propriety of the removal of the San Francisco mission, he expressed amazement at the hasty and unauthorized manner in which the deputacion had acted in the premises. On the 31st of August this decision reached the Padre at New San Francisco, and for the time put an end to his operations. That this interruption did not put Altimira in a very prayerful frame of mind is evidenced by the vinegar and gall apparent in his epistolary record in connection with the subject. In a letter to Governor Argüello in reference to the prelate's decision, Altimira says: "I wish to know whether the deputacion has any authority in this province, and if these men can overthrow your honor's wise provisions. I came here to convert gentiles and to establish missions, and if I cannot do it here, where, as we all agree, is the best spot in California for the purpose, I will leave the country." As a plain missionary proposition Padre Altimira was right; but as an ecclesiastical fact he was restive under a harness of his own choosing, and was wrong. Sarria was then president of the California missions. The sequel to the prelate's decision is thus recited by Bancroft:

A correspondence followed between Sarria and Argüello, in which the former with many expressions of respect for the governor and the secular government not unmixed with personal flattery of Argüello, justified in a long argument the position he had assumed. The Governor did not reply in detail to Sarria's arguments, since it did not in his view matter much what this or that prefect had or had not approved, but took the ground that the deputacion was empowered to act for the public good in all such urgent matters as that under consideration, and that its decrees must be carried out. During fifty years the friars had made no progress in the conversion of northern gentiles or occupation of northern territory; and now the secular authorities proposed to take charge of the conquest in the temporal aspect at least. The new establishment would be sustained with its escolta under a major-domo, and the prelate's refusal to authorize Altimira to care for its spiritual needs would be reported to the authorities in Mexico.

Yet, positive as was the Governor's tone in general, he declared that he would not insist on the suppression of San Rafael; and, though some of the correspondence has doubtless been lost, he seems to have consented readily enough to a compromise suggested by the prefect, and said by him to have been more or less fully approved by Altimira. By the terms of this compromise New San Francisco was to remain as a mission in regular standing, and Padre Altimira was appointed its regular minister, subject to the decision of the college; but neither old San Francisco nor San Rafael was to be suppressed, and Altimira was to be still associate minister of the former. Neophytes might go voluntarily from old San Francisco to the new establishment, and also from San Jose and San Rafael, provided they came originally

from the Sonoma region, and provided also that in the case of San Rafael they might return if they wished at any time within a year. New converts might come in from any direction to the mission they preferred, but no force was to be used.

Under these conditions and restrictions the fiery Altimira entered upon the task of Christianizing Sonoma County heathen. While he did not let pass an opportunity to inveigh against the perverse and narrow-gauge methods of the old missions, he seems to have entered with the zeal of a Paul into his missionary work. Bancroft, who has all the data to enable him to speak with absolute certainty, says: "Passion Sunday, April 4, 1824, the mission church, a somewhat rude structure 24 x 105 feet, built of boards and whitewashed, but well furnished and decorated in the interior, many articles having been presented by the Russians, was dedicated to San Francisco Solano, which from this date became the name of the mission. Hitherto it had been properly New San Francisco, though Altimira had always dated his letters San Francisco simply, and referred to the peninsula establishment as Old San Francisco; but this usage became inconvenient, and rather than honor St. Francis of Assisi with two missions it was agreed to dedicate the new one to San Francisco Solano, 'the great apostle of the Indies.' It was largely from this early confusion of names, and also from the inconvenience of adding Asisi and Solano to designate therespective Saints Francis and Solano that arose the popular usage of calling the two missions Dolores and San Solano, the latter name being replaced ten years later by the original one of Sonoma."

Elsewhere we have said that right here in Sonoma County the Catholic and the Greek Cross met, and it but lends luster to the pages of history to record that though coming by different roads they met in friendship; for, with deft hands, the communicants of the Greek church at Ross shaped gifts for ornamentation and decoration of the Catholic mission of Sonoma. Altimira remained in charge at Sonoma until 1826, when he was superseded by Buenaventura Fortuni. Altimira had displayed considerable energy in his field of labor, for at Sonoma he had constructed a padre's house, granary and seven houses for the guard, besides the chapel, all of wood. Before the year 1824 closed there had been constructed a large adobe 30 x 120 feet, seven feet high, with tiled roof and corridor, and a couple of other structures of adobe had been constructed ready to roof, when the excessive rains of that season set in and ruined the walls. A loom was set up and weaving was in operation. Quite an orchard of fruit trees was planted and a vineyard of 3,000 vines was set out. Bancroft says: "Between 1824 and 1830 cattle increased from 1,100 to 2,000; horses from 400 to 725; and sheep remained at 4,000, though as few as 1,500 in 1826. Crops amounted to 1,875 bushels per year on an average, the largest yield being 3,945 in 1826, and the smallest 510 in 1829, when wheat and barley failed completely. At the end of 1824 the mission had 693 neophytes, of whom 322 had come from San Francisco, 153 from San Jose, 92 from San Rafael and 96 had been baptized on the spot. By 1830, 650 had been baptized and 375 buried; but the number of neophytes had increased only to 760, leaving a margin of over 100 for runaways, even on the supposition that all from San Rafael retired the first year to their old home. Notwithstanding the advantages of the site and Altimira's enthusiasm, the mission at Sonoma was not prosperous during its short existence."

Thus far we have followed the fortunes of the church in its missionary work north of the bay. While it was not as fruitful of results as the church probably expected, it at least paved the way for secular occupation. As it had been in the south, so too in the north an attempt at colonization was sure to follow in the paths made easy by the pluck and perseverance of the padres.

SPANIARDS PRESS UPON THE RUSSIANS.

By the year 1830 the influx of the Spanish had so encroached upon the territory occupied

by the Russians that the latter began to entertain serious thoughts of withdrawing from California altogether. There was no motive for the Russians to hold an occupancy limited by Bodega Bay on the south and the Gualala River on the north. At best, there was but a narrow bench of seaboard available for either farming or grazing purposes. True, there was a wealth of forest back of this mesa, but they had already learned that this timber was not durable as material for shipbuilding. They had pretty well exhausted the supply of timber from which pine pitch could be manufactured. Tan bark for the carrying on of their tanneries was their most promising continuing supply for the future. The agents of the Alaska Fur Company had already signified to the California authorities a willingness to vacate Fort Ross upon payment for improvements. Through the intricate evolutions of red tape this was transmitted to the viceroy of Mexico, and as that functionary took it as an evidence that the Russian colony at Ross was on its last legs, refusal was made on the ground that the Russians, having made improvements on Spanish territory, with material acquired from Spanish soil, they ought not to expect payment for the same. While this is not the language, it is the spirit of the view the viceroy took of the subject. As a legal proposition this was doubtless true, but as a matter of fact, at any time after 1825 the superintendent at Ross had at his command sufficient of the armament and munitions of war to have marched from Ross to San Diego without let or hindrance, so far as the viceroy of Mexico was concerned. These Dons and Hidalgo seemed, however, to consider their rubrics to be more powerful than swords or cannon. As their overtures for sale had been thus summarily disposed of, the cold, impassive Muscovites pursued the even tenor of their way, and as the lands around Fort Ross became exhausted by continuous farming they extended their farming operations southward between the Russian River and Bodega Bay, and ultimately inland to the neighborhood of the present village of Bodega Corners. At the latter place there were several Russian graves, in the midst of which there stood a Greek cross, long after the Americans came into occupancy. The earliest American settlers in that neighborhood aver that the Russians had a grist-mill some two or three miles easterly from Bodega Corners. Certain it is that the authorities at San Francisco had notification that the Russians contemplated occupation for farming purposes as far inland as the present site of Santa Rosa. These rumors, whether true or not, doubtless accelerated the movement of Spanish colonization in that direction.

Governor Wrangell, now having control in Alaska, seems to have taken an intelligent view of the whole situation, and realized that unless the company, of which he was head representative, could obtain undisputed possession of all the territory north of the Bay of San Francisco and eastward to the Sacramento, it was useless to attempt a continuance at Ross. To achieve this end the Alaska company was willing to buy the establishments already at San Rafael and Sonoma. The fact that the California authorities submitted these propositions to the Mexican government, now free from the yoke of Spanish rule, would indicate that by them such a proposition was not considered in the light of a heinous offense. Alvarado was then at the head of the California government, and no doubt he looked with great distrust, if not alarm, upon the number of Americans who were beginning to find their way into California. But General Vallejo, who was now almost autocrat on the north side of the Bay of San Francisco, was not, probably, so averse to Americans, as he had already three brothers-in-law of Yankee blood. Through these kinsmen, who were all gentlemen of good intelligence and education, Vallejo had become well informed in reference to the push and energy of the American people, and hence it is quite certain that he did not favor any permanent occupancy here by any European power. In truth, while the California government had confided itself to wordy pen

remonstrances with the occupants of Ross, in 1840 Vallejo seems to have made quite a show of calling Rotchef, the then superintendent at Ross, to accountability for having allowed the American ship Lausanne to land and discharge passengers at Bodega as though it were a free port. Some of these passengers, who went to Sonoma, were incarcerated by the irate Vallejo, and he even sent a file of soldiers to Bodega to give warning that such infractions would lead to serious consequences if persisted in. This was the nearest to an open rupture of amicable relations that ever occurred between Spaniard and Muscovite on this coast that we find any record of: and this could not have been of a very sanguinary nature, for it seems that Vallejo and Rotchef were on social good terms afterward.

The proposed acquisition of territory by Governor Wrangell met with no encouragement from the Mexican Government. In reference to this matter Bancroft says: "The intention of the Russians to abandon Ross and their wish to sell their property there, had, as we have seen, been announced to Alvarado, and by him to the Mexican government, before the end of 1840. In January, 1841, Vallejo, in reporting to the minister of war his controversy with Rotchef and Krupicurof, mentioned the proposed abandonment, taking more credit to himself than the facts could justify, as a result of that controversy. The Russians had consulted him as to their power to sell the buildings as well as live-stock to a private person, and he had been told that 'the nation had the first right,' and would have to be consulted. The fear that impelled him at that time to answer thus cautiously was that some foreigners from the Columbia or elsewhere might outbid any citizen of California, and thus raise a question of sovereignty, which might prove troublesome in the future to Mexican interests. Vallejo also urged the government to furnish a garrison, and authorize the planting of a colony at the abandoned post. In February, however, Kostromitinof, representing the company, proposed to sell the property to Vallejo himself for $30.000, payable half in money or bills of the Hudson Bay Company, and half in produce delivered at Yerba Buena. The General expressed a willingness to make the purchase, but could not promise a definite decision on the subject before July or August. Pending the decision, the Russian agent seems to have entered, perhaps secretly, into negotiations with John A. Sutter, who at that time was not disposed to buy anything but movable property. Meanwhile a reply came from Mexico, though by no means a satisfactory one; since the government—evidently with some kind of an idea that the Russian officials had been frightened away, leaving a flourishing settlement to be taken possession of by the Californians—simply sent useless instructions about the details of occupation and form of government to be established. In July Kostromitinof returned from Sitka, and negotiations were recommended. Alvarado was urged to come to Sonoma, but declined, though he advised Vallejo that in the absence of instructions from Mexico the Russians had no right to dispose of the real estate. An elaborate inventory of the property offered for sale at $30,000 was made out, but Vallejo's best offer seems to have been $9,000 for the live stock alone."

In a foot note Bancroft gives the inventory of property offered for sale which is as follows: "Square fort of logs, 1,088 feet in circumference, twelve feet high, with two towers; commandant's house of logs (old), 36x48 feet, double boarded roof, six rooms with corridor and kitchen; ditto (new) of logs, 24x48 feet, six rooms and corridor; house for revenue officers, 22x60 feet, ten rooms; barracks, 24x66 feet, eight rooms; three warehouses; new kitchen; jail; chapel, 24x36 feet, with a belfry, and a well fifteen feet deep. Outside of the fort: blacksmith shop, tannery, bath-house, cooper's shop, bakery, carpenter's shop, two windmills for grinding, one mill moved by animals, three threshing floors, a well, a stable, sheep-cote, hog-pen, dairy house, two cow stables, corral, ten sheds, eight baths, ten kitchens, and twenty-four houses, nearly every

one having an orchard. At Kostromitinof rancho, house, farm buildings, corral, and boat for crossing the river Slavianka. At Khlebnikof rancho, adobe house, farm buildings, bath, mill, corral. At Tschernich, or Don Jorge's rancho, house, store, fences, etc. At Bodega, warehouse 30x60 feet, three small houses, bath, ovens, corrals. As this list of improvements was made out by Russian hands it may be accepted as a true statement of the conditions at and in the neighborhood of Ross in the last year of Russian occupation there. The only omission of consequence seems to have been the orchard some distance back of the fort, on the hillside, and a vineyard of 2,000 vines at what is designated 'Don Jorge's rancho.' In reference to this rancho, Belcher in his notes of travel in 1837, mentioned a rancho between Ross and Bodega claimed by a *ci-devant* Englishman (D. Gorgy), yielding 3,000 bushels of grain in good years."

Governor Alvarado as well as Vallejo evidently thought that they had Kostromitinof in a corner so far as his ability to sell the Ross property was concerned, and their only real fear was that he would make a bonfire of the buildings rather than leave them for Mexican occupation. But in this they were mistaken, for a purchaser was found in Captain John A. Sutter. In reference to the sale thus consummated Bancroft says: "Sutter, like Vallejo, had at first wished to purchase the live-stock only; but he would perhaps have bought anything at any price if it could be obtained on credit; at any rate, after a brief hesitation a bargain was made in September. The formal contract was signed by Kostromitinof and Sutter in the office of the sub-prefect at San Francisco, with Vioget and Leese as witnesses, December 13. By its terms Sutter was put in possession of all the property at Ross and Bodega, except the land, as specified in the inventory, and he was to pay for it in four yearly installments, beginning September 1, 1842. The first and second payments were to be $5,000 each, and the others of $10,000; the first three were to be in produce, chiefly wheat, delivered at San Francisco free of duties and tonnage; and the fourth was to be in money. The establishment at New Helvetia and the property at Bodega and the two ranchos of Khlebnikof and Tschernich, which property was to be left intact in possession of the company's agents, were pledged as guarantees for the payment. It would seem that Alvarado, while insisting that the land did not belong to the company and could not be sold, had yielded his point about the buildings, perhaps in the belief that no purchaser could be found; for the Russians say that the contract was approved by the California government, and it is certain that there was no official disapproval of its terms."

It will be borne in mind that Kostromitinof, who executed this contract with Captain Sutter, was the head officer of the Alaska government while, at the time, Rotchef was manager at Ross. When it came to a delivery of the property Sutter seems to have induced Manager Rotchef to give him a writing ante-dating the contract above referred to one day, in which Rotchef certified that the lands held by the company for twenty-nine years was included in the sale to M. Le Capitaine Sutter of the other effects of the company for the sum of $30,000. It was upon the shadowy title to land thus acquired by certificate of a subordinate officer who had no power to confirm any such sale, that Russian title to land along the coast became a stalking spectacle among American settlers in after years.

Previous to this sale of the Ross and Bodega property to Sutter, a portion of the former occupants there had been transferred to Alaska stations. Manager Rotchef, together with the remaining employés of the company, took their departure from Ross in the late days of 1841 or early in January of 1842, on board the Constantine, bound for Alaska. While all of them, doubtless, had cherished associations and memories of the land to which they returned, we imagine that it was not without sore and sad hearts many of them watched the receding outlines of Fort Ross and the evergreen forests

that forms its enchanting back-ground. Thus, in a day, where for nearly a third of a century had been heard the ringing of hammer and anvil, the noisy labor of ship-carpenters and calkers and the din of coopers, a sudden silence fell, seemingly like that which hovered over that quiet spot just south of the fort where a Greek cross marked the last resting place of those who had ended their life-work there. Even the stock that had been reared there were gathered together and driven to the Sacramento valley ranch of Captain Sutter. And as if the hand of fate had turned entirely against Ross, Sutter, by means of a schooner he had acquired in the purchase from the Russians, even carried away from Ross several buildings with which to adorn the inner court of his fort at New Helvetia. This will account for the absence at Ross of many buildings enumerated in the catalogue at the time of sale by the Russians.

In reference to the departure of the Russians from Fort Ross, Bancroft says: "One Russian, and perhaps several, remained on the ranches to look out for the company's interests. Sutter sent Robert Ridley to assume charge for him at first; but John Bidwell took his place early in 1842, and was in turn succeeded by William Bennitz late in 1843. Meanwhile most of the movable property, including the cannon, implements, and most of the cattle, was removed to New Helvetia. The few hundred cattle left behind soon became so wild that if meat was needed it was easier to catch a deer or bear. The Californians made no effort to occupy the abandoned fortress; since having virtually consented to the sale of everything but the land, the government had no property to be protected there."

As already stated William Bennitz took possession of the Ross property as Sutter's agent in 1843. He subsequently leased the property, in about 1845, and still later purchased the buildings and fort and became possessor of the Munniz or Fort Ross grant, extending along the coast from the Russian River northward to a point just above the present Timber Cove. Mr. Bennitz, with his family, lived at Fort Ross until 1867, when he sold the property and removed to Oakland. In 1874 he went to the Argentine Republic, and died there in 1876.

In 1861 the palisade walls of the enclosure at Fort Ross were still in good preservation, as also the buildings within, together with the Greek chapel and hectagonal block-houses described above by Duhant Cilly. Said Mr. Bennitz, in 1861:

At the time I purchased the Fort Ross property there were around and in the neighborhood of the Fort a large number of Indians. Voluntarily they have become almost a part of the estate and as obedient to my orders as if mind, soul and body. I then raised a large amount of grain, and had thousands of head of cattle, which gave me ample opportunity to utilize the labor of these untutored aborigines. As my influence over them mainly depended on the kindness and consideration with which they were treated, I let no opportunity pass to give them evidence of my regard for their pleasure and welfare. They, like all Indians I know of, were passionately fond of personal decoration, and for ornamentation prized nothing more highly than the plumage of birds. One day my Indians were noticing some vultures, or California condors, on the pine trees some distance up the mountain side back of the Fort, and I overheard them expressing a wish that they had some of the feathers.

Saying nothing I quietly took my gun and sallied forth, determined if possible to gratify their desire. By tacking backward and forward along the mountain side I gradually worked my way up to the trees where the vultures were. The heavy foliage of the pines prevented my getting a ready view of the game I was seeking. With my gun cocked and the muzzle pointing up I was moving quietly side-wise with eyes peering into the canopy of boughs, when I was startled by the breaking of a stick close to my right.

One look was enough to set every hair of my head on end! Not much over the length of my gun from me stood, erect on its hind feet, a grizzly bear of monster size—at the time he seemed to me ten feet high! By impulse I wheeled, brought my gun to a level, and without any attempt at taking aim fired. The bear pitched forward upon me and we fell together, my gun flying out of my hands, and some distance away. I was frightened beyond he power of language to express. The bear and I had fallen together, but I had given myself a rolling lurch down the mountain which, for the moment, took me out of the reach of his dreaded jaws. This advantage was not to be lost; and I kept going over and over without any regard to elegance of posture, until I had got at least two hundred yards from where I fell; and when I stopped rolling it was a problem with me which I was most, dead or alive.

I ventured upon my feet and looked cautiously around, but could see no grizzly. To borrow a miner's expression, 'I began prospecting around.' I had an earnest desire to get hold of my gun, but still retained a dislike to the neighborhood in which we had parted company. With the utmost caution I worked my way up to a position overlooking the spot where I and the grizzly together fell. To my surprise, and gratification as well, there lay the bear stretched at full length, and dead. My random shot had proved what seldom occurs to grizzly bears, a dead shot. That was the biggest scare of my life.

As already stated, William Bennitz sold the

Ross property in 1867, Charles Fairfax and a man named Dixon being the purchasers. They managed the property for a few years, when Fairfax died. In winding up the estate and business of the firm it became necessary to sell the property. J. W. Call became the purchaser of the upper and much the larger proportion of the ranch, on which stands the old Fort Ross buildings; and of the southerly end Aaron Schroyer bought a large tract. These gentlemen are practical in their ideas of business and the property is now so handled as to yield a profit. At present, through the very center of the grounds once enclosed by a heavy stockade, now a county road runs. The Bennitz residence is converted into a public hotel, and a building once used as quarters for Russian officers is now a saloon. In an outside building is a store and postoffice. The towers in what was the diagonal corners of the fortress are now roofless, and, in consequence of the worm-eaten condition of the logs are canting over, and it is only a question of time when they will topple to the ground. The Greek chapel yet stands erect with roof and belfry in fair preservation, but is no longer used for holy purposes. Even the Russian cemetery to the south of the fort, that was quite plainly visible twenty-seven years ago, is now nearly obliterated. Accompanied by Mr. Call we visited the old Russian orchard half a mile back from the fort. The fence made of heavy split boards by the Russians is still in fair preservation. We entered and plucked Spanish bellflower apples from trees planted by the Russians back of 1820. The twenty or thirty apple, plum and prune trees yet standing are moss-covered and their bark honey-combed by the busy bills of birds. We went back still further and took a walk through the redwood forest of new growth that has sprung up from stumps of trees first cut by the Russians when they settled at Ross. Not over half a dozen of the old redwood forest trees are standing in the grove, and, but for the fact that the stumps are there yet from which the present forest sprang, we should not have recognized it as a forest growth of the present century. The trees have made marvelous growth. Having a pocket rule with us we measured a tree that was four and a half feet in diameter; and we were assured by Mr. Call that there were trees in the grove full five feet in diameter. This grove is, doubtless, of from sixty to seventy-five years' growth. We are thus exact and explicit in reference to this forest of new growth because we know there is a wide-spread fear that in consequence of the rapidity with which our redwood forests are being converted into lumber, that species of timber will ultimately become extinct. Right there, overshadowing old Fort Ross, is the refutation of such fallacy.

SPANISH COLONIZATION.

Echeandia had become Governor of California by appointment of the Mexican Government. He was ordered as early as 1827 to establish a fort on the northern frontier, either at San Rafael or San Francisco Solano. The presence of the Russians at Ross doubtless inspired this order, and then such a post would not only be a notice to those Muscovites that they must not venture further south, but would be a source of security and protection to the newly founded missions as well. The Governor had no funds to put in successful execution the order. The next year he seems to have ordered a reconnoissance for a suitable place for a military station, but nothing further was done at that time.

The years had sped; California was rent with internal discord; the old missions had been looted until they were fast going to ruin, and on the 14th of January, 1833, Figueroa arrived at Monterey, the newly appointed Governor. To evolve order out of chaos seemed to be his high resolve. Figueroa had received special instructions from the Mexican Government to push occupation and settlement of the northern frontier with energy. In obedience to these instructions Alferez Vallejo was ordered to make an exploration, select a site, and offer land to settlers. To aid in this work the old missions

were expected to bear the principal expense. Either through inability or flagging zeal in behalf of a government that was always impecunions, the padres did not respond to this new levy upon their resources. Vallejo, in obedience to orders, made a tour to Bodega and Ross. That fall Vallejo made an attempt to establish settlements at Petaluma and Santa Rosa. Bancroft says: "Ten heads of families, fifty persons in all, agreed to settle at the former place (Petaluma), hitherto unoccupied; but the padre at San Francisco Solano, hearing of the project, sent a few men to build a hut and place a band of horses at that point in order to establish a claim to the land as mission property. Two or three of the settlers remained and put in crops at Petuluma, Vallejo himself having ten bushels of wheat sown on his own account. The padre's representatives also remained, and the respective claims were left to be settled in the future. Much the same thing seems to have been done at Santa Rosa, where a few settlers went, and to which point the padre sent two neophytes with some hogs as the nucleus of a mission claim. All this before January 8, 1834. In his speech of May 1st to the deputacion, Figueroa mentioned the plan for northern settlement, but said nothing to indicate that any actual progress had been made. The 14th of May, however, he sentenced a criminal to serve out his term of punishment at the new establishment about to be founded at Santa Rosa. In June the rancho of Petaluma was granted by the Governor to Vallejo, and the grant approved by the deputacion, this being virtually an end of the mission claim. Respecting subsequent developments of 1834–'35 in the Santa Rosa Valley, the records are not satisfactory; but Figueroa, hearing of the approach of a colony from Mexico, resolved to make some preparations for its reception, and naturally thought of the northern establishment, which he resolved to visit in person. All that we know positively of the trip is that he started late in August, extended his tour to Ross, examined the country, selected a site, and having left a small force on the frontier, returned to Monterey the 12th of September. To these facts there may be added, as probably accurate, the statements of several Californians, to the effect that the site selected was where Vallejo's settlement and Solano neophytes had already erected some rude buildings, that the new place was named Santa Ana y Farias, in honor of the President and Vice-President of Mexico, and that the settlement was abandoned the next year, because the colonists refused to venture into a country of hostile Indians."

The scheme of founding a frontier post at or near Santa Rosa seems to have proved a failure; at least the next move with that end in view was in the direction of Sonoma, where the mission San Francisco Solano had already run its course under ecclesiastical rule, and was then in process of secularization under the management of M. G. Vallejo as commissionado. This failure of the attempted establishment of a settlement at Santa Rosa by Governor Figueroa, in the face of the fact that eleven years previous Altimira, taking his life in his hand, had established a mission at Sonoma, inclines us to take off our hat in reverence to that padre, although his zeal may, at times, have befogged his better judgment. History should be both impartial and just, and the records unmistakably show that the Catholic missionaries had occupied the field embracing the main portion of Sonoma County at least ten years before the military and civil authorities exercised dominion here. Figueroa still adhered to his policy of establishing a frontier settlement and garrison north of San Francisco Bay.

The following, the letter of instruction to Gen. M. G. Vallejo from Governor José Figueroa in relation to the locating and governing of "a village in the valley of Sonoma," was transmitted only a few months before that governor's death:

POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CALIFORNIA.

COMMANDANCY-GENERAL OF UPPER CALIFORNIA:
MONTEREY, June 24, 1835.

In conformity with the orders and instructions issued by the Supreme Government of the Confederation respecting the location of a village in the valley of Sono-

ma, this commandancy urges upon you that, according to the topographical plan of the place, it be divided into quarters or squares, seeing that the streets and plazas be regulated so as to make a beginning. The inhabitants are to be governed entirely by said plan. This government and commandancy approves entirely of the lines designated by you for outlets—recognizing, as the property of the village and public lands and privileges, the boundaries of Petaluma, Agua Caliente, Ranchero de Huertica, Lena de Sur, Salvador, Vallejo, and LaVernica, on the north of the city of Sonoma, as the limits of property, rights and privileges—requesting that it shall be commenced immediately around the hill, where the fortification is to be erected, to protect the inhabitants from incursions of the savages and all others. In order that the building lots granted by you, as the person charged with colonization, may be fairly portioned, you will divide each square (manzana) into four parts, as well for the location of each as to interest persons in the planting of kitchen gardens, so that every one shall have a hundred yards, more or less, which the government deems sufficient; and further, lots of land may be granted, of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards, in openings for outlets, for other descriptions of tillage, subject to the laws and regulations on the subject, in such manner that at all times the municipality shall possess the legal title.

This government and commandancy-general offers you thanks for your efforts in erecting this new city, which will secure the frontier of the republic, and is confident that you will make new efforts for the national entirety.

God and liberty.

JOSE FIGUEROA.

Don M. G. VALLEJO, Military Commandante and Director of Colonization of the Northern Frontier.

Under these instructions Vallejo proceeded to lay out and found the pueblo, giving to it the Indian name of Sonoma. From this act virtually dates the real Mexican occupancy of Sonoma County under military and civil rule. There is but little of record during the balance of 1825, and for 1826 the most important mention is that Vallejo, in conjunction with Chief Solano, went on an expedition to punish the rebellious Yolos. And right here it is in place to record the fact that this Chief Solano seems to have been a ruler among the Indian tribes in every direction. General Vallejo's language to us was, "Solano was a king among the Indians. All the tribes of Solano, Napa and Sonoma were under tribute to him." Vallejo made a treaty with Solano and seems to have found in him a valuable lieutenant in all his future dealings with neighboring Indians. Now that a pueblo had been established at Sonoma with Vallejo as commandante of this northern district, it had become an important factor in the Territorial government of California. Vallejo was then in the full vigor of young life, fired with the ambition of those who believed that to them belonged a liberal share of the management and rule in Territorial government, and his somewhat isolated position, which necessitated his exercise, at times, of almost autocratic power, placed him in a position to be courted by those even in higher authority. That he should use his power for self-aggrandizement, within certain limits, was but natural. His complicity in the revolutions and counter-revolutions that in rapid succession were making and deposing California governors, forms no part of the scope of this history, and we shall only follow his acts in their bearings upon the future of Northern California. With Vallejo there seems to have been two dominant ideas, and both had foundation in good, practical sense. The first was that the Indians had to be subjected to a strong hand, and when so subjected, they were to be the subjects of protection and justice. The second was that the greatest danger to continued Mexican supremacy in California was from the eastward. While there may have been a degree of selfishness and jealousy to inspire it, he was none the less correct in his judgment that the Sutter establishment at New Helvetia was a center around which clustered dangers not properly appreciated by the California government at Monterey. While he failed to arouse the authorities to the magnitude of the danger, he at least discharged his duty as an officer of that government. The truth was that Sutter, after he transferred to Helvetia the armament of Ross, was becoming a "power behind the throne greater than the throne itself," and Vallejo could not be blind to the fact that it was liable to prove a "Trojan horse with belly full of armed destruction" to the future rule of Mexico in California. In the waning days of the rule of Micheltorena, Sutter had been clothed with power which almost rendered him potentate of the Sacramento Valley, and as his establishment was the first to be reached by immigration from the East, that year by year was increasing in volume, he did not fail to

improve his opportunity to add to the strength of his surroundings.

Although somewhat out of chronological order it is in place to follow the mission of San Francisco Solano to its end. Bancroft says: "Father Fortuni served at San Francisco Solano until 1833, when his place was taken by the Zacutecan José de Jesus Maria Gutierrez, who in turn changed places in March, 1834, with Padre Lorenzo Quijas of San Francisco. Quijas remained in charge of ex-mission and pueblo as acting curate throughout the decade, but resided for the most part at San Rafael. Though the neophyte population, as indicated by the reports, decreased from 760 to 650 in 1834, and 550 in 1835, yet there was a gain in live-stock and but a slight falling off in crops; and the establishment must be regarded as having flourished down to the date of secularization, being one of the few missions in California which reached their highest population in the final decade, though this was natural enough in a new and frontier mission. Mariano G. Vallejo was made commissionado in 1834, and in 1835–'36, with Antonio Ortega as major-domo, completed the secularization. Movable property was distributed to the Indians, who were made entirely free, many of them retiring to their old rancherias. A little later, however, in consequence of troubles with hostile gentiles, the ex-neophytes seem to have restored their live-stock to the care of General Vallejo, who used the property of the ex-mission for their benefit and protection, and for the general development of the northern settlement. The General claimed that this was a legitimate use of the estate; and he would have established a new mission in the north if the padres would have aided him. Doubtless his policy was a wise one, even if his position as guardian of the Indians in charge of their private property put by them in his care was not recognized by the laws. Moreover, there was a gain rather than a loss in live-stock. Thus the mission community had no real existence after 1836, though Pablo Aynla and Salvador Vallejo were nominally made administrators. The visitador made no visits in 1839, and apparently none were made in 1840. I suppose there may have been 100 of the ex-neophytes living at Sonoma at the end of the decade, with perhaps 500 more in the region not relapsed into barbarism." And here ends the career of the mission San Francisco Solano. If its sanguine founder, Padre Altimira, could revisit it, and the old San Francisco mission that he thought was "on its last legs," he would learn how fallible is human judgment.

Sonoma was now a pueblo and General M. G. Vallejo, as commandante of the northern district, the most conspicuous personage in this latitude until the end of Mexican rule. As such it is in place to introduce him more fully to the reader. According to Bancroft:

> He was the son of the "Sargento distinguido" Ignacio Vallejo and of Maria Antonia Lugo, being, on the paternal side at least, of pure Spanish blood, and being entitled by the old rules to prefix the "Don" to his name. In childhood he had been the associate of Alvarado and Castro at Monterey, and his educational advantages, of which he made good use, were substantially the same as theirs. Unlike his companions, he chose a military career, entering the Monterey company in 1823 as a cadet, and being promoted to be alferez of the San Francisco company in 1827. He served as habilitado and as commandante of both companies, and took part in several campaigns against Indians, besides acting as fiscal or defensor in various military trials. In 1830 he was elected to the deputacion, and took a prominent part in the opposition of that body to Victoria. In 1832 he married Francisca Benicia, daughter of Joaquin Carrillo, and in 1834 was elected deputado suplente to Congress. He was a favorite of Figueroa, who gave him large tracts of land north of the bay, choosing him as commissionado to secularize San Francisco Solano, to found the town of Sonoma, and to command the frontier del norte. In his new position Vallejo was doubtless the most independent man in California. His record was a good one, and both in ability and experience he was probably better fitted to take the position as commandante general than any other Californian.

This latter position was conferred upon Vallejo by Alvarado, who by a turn of the revolutionary wheel had become governor. General Vallejo was unquestionably the right man in the right place when he was placed in control at Sonoma after the secularization of the mission San Francisco Solano. As a military man he

would not brook any insubordination to his will or commands, but in dealing with the Indians he seems to have pursued a policy wise and just beyond anything ever before attempted in California. In the Indian Chief Solano he saw the ready means to acquire easy control of all other Indians occupying a wide sweep of country. In making Solano his friend and coadjutor in keeping distant tribes in respectful submission, he seems not to have compromised himself in any manner so as not to hold Solano himself subject to control and accountability. Having been speaking of the turbulence of southern Indians for the years from 1836 to 1840 Mr. Bancroft says:

Turning to the northern frontier we find a different state of things. Here there was no semblance of Apache raids, no sacking of ranches, no loss of civilized life, and little collision between gentile and Christian natives. The northern Indians were more numerous than in the San Diego region, and many of the tribes were brave, warlike, and often hostile; but there was a comparatively strong force at Sonoma to keep them in check, and General Vallejo's Indian policy must be regarded as excellent and effective when compared with any other policy ever followed in California. True, his wealth, his untrammeled power, and other circumstances contributed much to his success; and he could by no means have done as well if placed in command at San Diego; yet he must be accredited besides with having managed wisely. Closely allied with Solano, the Suisun chieftain, having always—except when asked to render some distasteful military service to his political associates in the south—at his command a goodly number of soldiers and citizens, made treaties with the gentile tribes, insisted on their being liberally and justly treated when at peace, and punished them severely for any manifestation of hostility. Doubtless the Indians were wronged often enough in individual cases by Vallejo's subordinates; some of whom, and notably his brother Salvador, were with difficulty controlled; but such reports have been greatly exaggerated, and acts of glaring injustice were comparatively rare.

The Cainameros, or the Indians of Cainama, in the region toward Santa Rosa, had been for some years friendly, but for their services in returning stolen horses they got themselves into trouble with the Satiyomis, or Sotoyomes, generally known as the Guapos, or braves, who in the spring of 1836, in a sudden attack, killed twenty-two of their number and wounded fifty. Vallejo, on appeal of the chiefs, promised to avenge their wrongs, and started April 1st with fifty soldiers and one hundred Indians besides the Cainamero force. A battle was fought on the 4th of April, and the Guapos, who had taken a strong position in the hills of the Geyser region, were routed and driven back to their ranches, where most of them were killed. The expedition was back at Sonoma on the 7th without having lost a man, killed or wounded. On June 7th Vallejo concluded a treaty of peace and alliance with the chiefs of seven tribes—the Indians of Yoloytoy, Guilitoy, Ansatoy, Liguaytoy, Aclutoy, Chumptoy and the Guapos, who had voluntarily come to Sonoma for that purpose. The treaty provided that there should be friendship between the tribes and the garrison, that the Cainameros and Guapos should live at peace and respect each other's territory; that the Indians should give up all fugitive Christians at the request of the commandante, and that they should not burn the fields. It does not appear that Vallejo in return promised anything more definite than friendship. Twenty days later the compact was approved by Governor Chico. A year later, in June, 1837, Zampay, one of the chieftains of the Yoloytoy—town and rancheria of the Yoloy, perhaps meaning, "of the tules," and which gave the name to Yolo County—became troublesome, committing many outrages and trying to arouse the Sotoyomes again. The head chief of the tribe, however, named Moti, offered to aid in his capture, which was effected by the combined forces of Solano and Salvador Vallejo. Zampay and some of his companions were held at first as captives at Sonoma, but after some years the chief, who had been a terror of the whole country, became a peaceful citizen and industrious farmer.

In January, 1838, Tobias, chief of the Guilicos, and one of his men were brought to Sonoma and tried for the murder of two Indian fishermen. In March some of the gentile allied tribes attacked the Moquelumnes, recovered a few stolen horses and brought them to Sonoma, where a grand feast was held for a week to celebrate their good deeds. In August fifty Indian horse-thieves crossed the Sacramento and appeared at Suseol with a band of tame horses, their aim being to stampede the horses at Sonoma. Thirty-four were killed in a battle with Vallejo's men, and the rest surrendered, the chief being shot at Sonoma for his crimes. On October 6, Vallejo issued a printed circular, in which he announced that Solano had grossly abused his power and the trust placed in him, and broken sacred compacts made with the Indian tribes by consenting to the seizure and sale of children. Vallejo indignantly denied the rumor that these outrages had been committed with his consent, declaring that Solano had been arrested, and that a force had been sent out to restore all the children to their parents.

Vallejo's statement in regard to this backsliding of Chief Solano is that evil-disposed persons have plied him with liquor until he was so dazed as not to be master of his actions, and that after being sobered up in the guard-house he was both ashamed and penitent.

In this year, 1838, there came a terrible

pestilence, the small-pox, which made sad havoc among the Indians. It is said that a Corporal named Ygnacio Miramontes contracted the disease at Fort Ross, and returning to Sonoma the disease was soon broadcast among the Indians. General Vallejo is our authority that the Indians died by the thousands. He thinks that not less than 75,000 died in the territory north of the bay and west of the Sacramento River. In some cases it almost blotted tribes out of existence. The Indian panacea for all ills was resort to the sweat-house, supplemented by a plunge in cold water. Such being their remedy, it may well be believed that the small-pox left desolation in its track. John Walker, of Sebastopol, states that when he reached the Yount rancho, Napa County, in 1846, Mr. Yount pointed out to him an Indian girl, the sole survivor of her tribe after the small-pox had run its course. Yount stated that he visited the rancheria and that dead Indians were lying everywhere, and the only living being was the girl referred to: she, an infant, was cuddled in an Indian basket. At Mr. Walker's ranch is a very aged Indian, and through an interpreter he recently informed us that during the prevalence of the small-pox his people at Sebastopol for a long time died at the rate of from ten to twenty a day. In 1888, while excavating earth with which to grade a road near Sebastopol a perfect charnel of human bones was found, doubtless where the small-pox victims of 1838 were buried. As stated elsewhere, that pestilence paved the way for peaceable occupation of this territory by immigrants. There were not enough Indians left to offer any serious resistance to the free occupancy of their former hunting grounds by civilized man.

In 1839, as an evidence that colonization was advancing northward, it is recorded that twenty-five families had cast their lot in the northern frontier. Some of these families, doubtless, came with the Hijar-Padres colony that came from Mexico in 1834. Many of those colonists visited Sonoma—then San Francisco Solano—but owing to political complications Hijar was looked upon with suspicion, and his scheme of founding a colony came to naught. It is said that a few of his people remained north of the bay, but most of them returned south to the older settlements. We find a record of a young Irishman named John T. Reed locating in Santa Rosa Township, near the present place of Robert Crane, in 1837, but who was driven out by the Indians. And also the location near Santa Rosa, in 1838, of Señora Maria Ygnacia Lopez de Carillo. Of the first attempt to found a settlement at, or near Santa Rosa, there is evidence that it proved futile, and yet we find little of authentic record as to the reasons why the enterprise was abandoned, other than that settlers did not feel secure in so advanced a position among untutored savages. We find, also, an accredited rumor that the mission San Francisco Solano was destroyed by the Indians a few years after it was founded. This story must be founded on uncertain tradition, for we have found no authentic record of such an occurrence.

We have thus far, up to 1840, found little difficulty in tracing the lines of reliable history. But the nearer we get to the epoch which culminated in American occupancy the more we are befogged and in doubt of the dividing line between facts and fiction. What the intelligent reader will most want to know will be as to the actual settlement and occupancy of Northern California by Californians prior to the raising of the Bear Flag at Sonoma. If we take as our guide the various Spanish grants and the dates of their reputed occupancy there was but little of the arable land of the county that was not already the habitation of civilized man; and yet we find but little tangible evidence of such advanced conditions of civilization. Vallejo had, with great enterprise and labor, reared an establishment on the Petaluma grant that even yet stands as a monument to his energy and enterprise. The Carrillos had made lasting improvements at Santa Rosa and Sebastopol. Mark West had established himself at the creek that bore his name, and had erected substantial adobe buildings. Henry D. Fitch had reared

buildings of permanency on Russian River, near the present site of Healdsburg; Captain Stephen Smith had established a residence and mill at Bodega, and Jasper O'Farrell had made a good show of permanent occupancy at his place in the red woods. Fort Ross had now passed into the hands of William Bennitz, and was an establishment of comparative ancient date. Outside of the evidence of occupancy thus enumerated, except those of Sonoma Valley, there were only a few, and they so transitory and ephemeral in character as almost to have passed from the memory of our pioneer American inhabitants. For a time Sonoma had been regarded as an important frontier military station by the California government, and seems to have received some fostering care and assistance, but during later years the government seems to have acted on the principle that, as Vallejo had all the glory of defending the frontier, he could do it at his own expense. He seems to have, in time, tired of this expensive luxury. Bancroft says: "The presidial company in 1841–'43, and probably down to its disbandment by Vallejo in 1844, had between forty and fifty men under the command of Lieut. José Antonio Pico; and there were besides nearly sixty men fit for militia duty, to say nothing of an incidental mention by the alcalde of 100 citizens in his jurisdiction. Captain Salvador Vallejo was commandante of the post and no civil authority was recognized down to the end of 1843, from which time municipal affairs were directed by two alcaldes, Jacob P. Leese and José de la Rosa, holding successively the first alcaldia." Thus it will be seen that there was virtually only two years of civil rule here previous to the Bear Flag revolution. While Vallejo still had an armament embracing nine cannon of small caliber, and perhaps two hundred muskets, yet the whole military establishment seems to have been in a condition of "innocuous desuetude." The only notable event of local importance in 1845, was a raid, seemingly made by Sonoma rancheros, upon the Ross Indians to secure laborers. Several Indians were killed and 150 were captured. William Bennitz complained of outrages committed on the Indians at his ranche. That such matters were made the subject of court investigation shows that civil authority was beginning to assert itself. The leading offenders in this last instance of Indian mention under Mexican rule, were Antonio Castro and Rafael Garcia. We have now reached the beginning of the end of Mexican rule, the conclusion of which will be found in the next section.

AMERICAN INVASION.

In historic events like that of the taking of Sonoma and the hoisting of the bear flag, we naturally expect to find some continuity of antecedent causes leading up to the occurrence. But that great event stands out, in bold relief, a conspicuous exception to the rule. Like Topsy, who averred "I was not born'd—I jes growed up," the Bear Flag party seemed to be laboring under equal perplexity as to their origin and ultimate destiny. The happy outcome of their venture can be compressed into the single sentence, "All is well that ends well." Search and sift history as we may there can be found no authentic connection between the little band of adventurers and any responsible United States authority. There has been a great deal said and written upon the subject that inclines the casual reader of history to believe that the taking of Sonoma was but the first act in a well matured plan which was to ultimate in placing California under the stars and stripes of the United States; but we find nothing to warrant such conclusion. The majority of the Bear Flag party were frontiersmen with more nerve than education, and to believe them capable of carrying out to a successful conclusion the secret orders of the United States Government authorities, and never after disclosing the same, would be too great a tax upon even extreme credulity. It is true that General Fremont had been in California for some time, ostensibly at the head of a scientific expedition, but with a force at his back ample to render

secure his travels while here, but till now it has never been revealed that he was clothed by the government that he represented with any powers of a revolutionary character. While his attitude had been defiant of California authority and his hoisting of the American flag on Gabilan Peak, almost in sight of the California capital, a bold affront to Castro, California's military chieftain, yet there is no evidence, as yet, that his acts were other than the effervescence of an individual disposed to magnify the importance of his mission. The effects of Fremont's acts were two-fold. The Californians believing him to be acting under instructions from his government, naturally believed that he was here for the purpose of fomenting a revolutionary spirit among foreigners resident here, and they were more disposed than ever to enforce the laws prohibitory of indiscriminate immigration. The American settlers finding themselves more and more the objects of suspicion by the California authorities, naturally took it for granted that as Fremont had been the instrument of inciting the authorities to a more rigid enforcement against them of existing immigration laws, he knew what he was about, and would stand by them if trouble came.

Aside from the fact that all knew that war was imminent between the United States and Mexico, California was rent and torn by internal discord. The Territorial government had ever been, at best, a weak one, but during the past decade it had gone from bad to worse, until chaos seemed to brood over the Territory from Sonoma to San Diego. The government was divided; one part being administered from Los Angeles and the other from Monterey, and each wing in open revolt against the authority of the other. In the very teeth of a threatened danger from without, Governor Pio Pico at Los Angeles and General Castro at Monterey were seemingly only intent on each other's overthrow. The action of Fremont, already referred to, in flaunting the stars and stripes upon Gabilan Peak seems to have brought General Castro to something like a correct appreciation of the fact that there was great need of unification and effort among California authorities. This he tried to impress upon Pico in the south, but the suspicious governor saw fit to construe the efforts of Castro to get the military upon a defensive basis, into a menace to himself; and the people of the entire South seemed to be in entire accord with him on the subject. In truth, the people of the lower and upper portion of the Territory seem to have been as completely estranged and soured against each other as if their origin had been from distinct races. Hence, was witnessed the pitiful endeavor of Pio Pico to gather together a force sufficient to proceed to Monterey for the purpose of subjugating Castro, at the very time the latter was equally intent upon gathering a force to meet what he conceived to be a great danger on the northern frontier. To California, the early months of 1846 seems to have been a dark period to all fruitful of junto meetings and dark-room cabals, when all were suspicious of each other, and it seemed politic for no man to let his right hand know what his left hand was doing.

"While this condition of doubt and uncertainty was unmistakably true as related to the Californians, it was only less true, in a modified degree, as related to the Americans then resident here. While they were united in heart and sentiment, they were completely out at sea without chart or compass, in the face of a brewing storm. If Fremont's action in Monterey County had encouraged them to believe that he had authority to raise the standard of revolution in California, that belief must have received a chill when he, a few weeks later, with his sixty men started northward to Oregon, with the avowed purpose of returning East by that route. That this was not a strategic movement on his part is evidenced by letters he wrote at the time both to his wife and his father-in-law, Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

Thomas O. Larkin was the secret and confidential agent of the United States Government in California and he certainly had no commis-

sion to do anything in the direction of encouraging the raising of the standard of revolt in California. Fremont's conduct seems to have been to him a complete enigma. Larkin's instructions were to feel the pulse of Californians as well as Americans in reference to peaceable annexation to the United States, and any demonstration on the part of the Americans in the direction of violence and force could but complicate and render more difficult his task. He had sagacity enough to understand this, and seems to have directed all his energies in the direction of a peaceable solution of the problem he was to assist in working out. It must be borne in mind that Thomas O. Larkin had long been a resident merchant in California and that his intimate connection and association with the leading men of California, both natives and foreigners, peculiarly fitted him for this labor of paving the way for peaceable annexation of California to the United States. But that he was not taken into all the secret councils of the nation is manifest from the instructions of Hon. George Bancroft, then the Secretary of War under President Polk, under date of June 24, 1845, nearly a year before war was declared between the United States and Mexico. The Secretary's instructions to Commodore Sloat were:

"If you ascertain that Mexico has declared war against the United States, you will at once possess yourself of the port of San Francisco, and occupy such other ports as your force may permit. You will be careful to preserve, if possible, the most friendly relations with the inhabitants, and encourage them to adopt a course of neutrality."

On the 13th of May, 1846, war was declared. On that very day Secretary Bancroft again instructed Commodore Sloat to carry out his first orders "with energy and promptitude." Only two days later we find Secretary Bancroft writing the following instructions to Commodore Sloat: "A connection between California and Mexico is supposed scarcely to exist. You will, as opportunity offers, conciliate the confidence of the people of California. You will conduct yourself in such a manner as will render your occupation of the country a benefit," etc. In a dispatch dated June 8th, 1846, the American Secretary comes out a little plainer. He says: "If California separates herself from our enemy, the central Government of Mexico, and establishes a government of its own under the auspices of the American flag, you will take such measures as will best promote the attachment of the people of California to the United States. You will bear in mind that this country desires to find in California a friend; to be connected with it by near ties; to hold possession of it," etc. On July 12 he speaks still plainer: "The object of the United States has reference to ultimate peace, and if at that peace the basis of the '*uti possidetis*' shall be adopted, the Government expects to be in possession of California."

While the instructions to Larkin seem to have been of an entirely pacific and diplomatic character, it is quite evident that the authorities at Washington did not intend to allow the formalities of red tape to stand in the way of the acquisition of California.

There were two men on the northern frontier, both occupying commanding positions, and each destined to fill a conspicuous place in the history of those stirring times. One was General M. G. Vallejo, and the other Captain John A. Sutter. At this time, when California was nearing her final struggle with manifest destiny, it is important to know just how and where they stood. Much has been said and written on the subject, so much that it has become confusing and difficult to always determine where history ends and fiction begins. Vallejo and Sutter both were officers of the California government and as such owed good faith and allegiance to their country. We find nothing to warrant the conclusion that either proved recreant to their trust.

Vallejo evidently had a very strong premonition that California had reached the beginning of the end. So believing, he evidently had little heart or concern about the personal quarrels of Pico, Castro and other factions would-be leaders

of California. When called into council on the alarming condition of the times, he was free to express his opinions, and so far as reliable evidence goes, it was always to the effect that if it came to the worst and a change of government had to be made, it was to the United States that California could look for the strongest arm of protection and speedy development of her latent resources. While those were his sentiments expressed in council with his countrymen, he in no wise seems to have abandoned hope that California might yet be safely steered through her dangers. This is evidenced by two circumstances. Governor Pico addressed a letter to Vallejo, probably in April, in which he chided him somewhat sharply for his apparent adhesion to Castro, the every act of whom Pico seemed to regard as dangerous usurpation of military power, the ultimate aim of which was the overthrow of the civil government. Vallejo's reply to Pico was both temperate and patriotic. He did not hesitate to admonish Pico that he was allowing his jealousy to befog his better judgment—that Castro was making an effort to properly face a real danger, and he warned Pico that the time had come when unity of action was imperative if California would continue to exist in her present form. He pointed out to the Governor the folly of expecting a general in the face of a threatened danger, to wait for the transmission of orders such a long distance as intervened between Los Angeles and Monterey. These wise and temperate counsels of Vallejo seem to have been wasted upon Pico, for he appears to have gone forward in his endeavor to marshal a sufficient force to march to Monterey and overthrow Castro. The second circumstance which shows that Vallejo had not yet lost all hope is the fact that early in June Castro visited Sonoma on his mission of gathering war supplies, and secured a large number of horses. Of these horses more will be said a little further on. Of what occurred between Vallejo and Castro at that time there seems to be little of record. Intelligent reflection draws two conclusions somewhat difficult to harmonize. That a matter of 170 horses was furnished by Vallejo to Castro would clearly indicate that the former was willing to contribute liberally toward the common defense, for Castro lacked the power, if he had the will, to exact from Vallejo forced contributions. The next question to harmonize with a cheerful desire of Vallejo to heartily second Castro's seeming patriotic efforts is, why was it that Sonoma with an armament of nine cannons of various caliber, and at least two hundred muskets, was not brought into requisition in a time of such great peril? It was to the east and north that Castro was looking for lurking danger, and if that General and Vallejo were working together in perfect accord, it seems little short of amazing that Sonoma was left to repose in sleepy security without a cannon shotted or a musket in hand or sentinel to signal the alarm of an approaching foe.

Of Captain John A. Sutter little in this connection need be said. Being a citizen by naturalization, his position was different from that of Vallejo. It is true he was holding position under the California government, but his attachment to the country of his adoption never seems to have outweighed his own personal objects and aims in business. But even he is not chargeable with having been guilty of gross perfidy to the land that had given him wealth and honor. This is evidenced by the two-fold fact that he took pains to warn the government at Monterey that a man named Gillespie, who had been at Monterey and was then following Fremont north, was a secret emissary of the United States. At the same time, and with possibly a less patriotic motive, he again called the attention of the California government to the importance of strengthening itself in the Sacramento Valley, and for that purpose offered to sell his establishments at New Helvetia. This, on his part, was business, simon pure, and should not be allowed to counterbalance too much of the good deeds and kind offices of that historic pioneer to the weary travel-worn American immigrants, so many of whom enjoyed his benefactions. Sutter was a

man of pretty good common sense and was not blind to the fact that California was liable to be in an eruptive state at any moment; and, like Micawber, was "just waiting for something to turn up."

It was now in early May of 1846, and General Fremont, with his sixty explorers, was well on his way northward, having pitched camp on the shores of Klamath Lake. General Castro, doubtless elated at having achieved a bloodless victory in taking the abandoned fort of Fremont on Gabilan Peak, was now seeking new fields of glory. Pio Pico was yet in the south intent upon marshaling a sufficient force to warrant him in visiting the northern end of the Territory of which he was governor. Consul Larkin was inditing confidential epistles to all such as to whom he thought could be entrusted the secret and work of peaceable annexation of California to the United States. General M. G. Vallejo was in quiet repose at Sonoma, apparently having converted his sword into a plowshare, his spear into a pruning hook, and his martial field-glasses into a medium through which to watch his herds and flocks upon a thousand hills. Captain John A. Sutter was looking after his fields of waving grain at Hawk Farm, doubtless anticipating a paying harvest, for the incoming immigration expected from over the mountains was variously estimated at from 1,000 to 5,000 souls. The hills and valleys of this genial clime were doubtless clad in verdure and flowers; and yet the very air was oppressive with the forecast of revolution and sanguinary strife.

A new Richmond, with closed visor, had now appeared upon the field. He answered to the plain name of Archibald H. Gillespie, and had reached Monterey the 17th of April. Larkin had already received a letter from James Buchanan, the then Secretary of State, informing him that, "Lieutenant Archibald H. Gillespie, of the marine corps, will immediately proceed to Monterey, and will probably reach you before this dispatch. He is a gentleman in whom the President reposes entire confidence. He has seen these instructions, and will co-operate as a confidential agent with you in carrying them into execution." Gillespie was a month behind time in reaching Monterey in consequence of unavoidable delays in Mexico. That his dispatches to Larkin were of a very important and secret character is evidenced by the fact that lest they might fall into Mexican hands, Gillespie had memorized them and then destroyed the paper upon which they were written. On reaching Monterey he was plain Mr. Gillespie, an American merchant, traveling for the benefit of his health. He was also the bearer of a letter of introduction from Hon. Thomas H. Benton to his son-in-law, General Fremont, as well as a package of private letters from the same distinguished statesman to the "Pathfinder." After lingering a little at Monterey, doubtless to give color to his assumed character, Lieutenant Gillespie one night embarked for New Helvetia, and arriving there at once began to arrange for an escort to accompany him on the trail of Fremont. It was then, as already stated, that Captain Sutter conveyed to the authorities at Monterey his suspicion that Gillespie was a secret emissary of the United States Government. Lieutenant Gillespie made all haste northward. Historian Bancroft gives the following graphic account of this journey and the tragic occurrences attending it:

This officer, of whose arrival I will have more to say presently, had reached Sutter's April 28th, and Lassen's the 1st of May. From that point, with only five companions, Lassen, Neal, Sigler, Stepp and a negro servant named Ben, he started May 2, on Fremont's trail. On the 7th two men were sent in advance, and the others encamped at the outlet of Klamath Lake, unable to ford the river, and having nothing to eat for forty hours. On the morning of the 9th a party of Indians made their appearance, who, with great apparent kindness, gave the travelers a fresh salmon for food, and ferried them over the water in canoes. After a day's journey of some thirty miles, Gillespie met Fremont at sunset, at a stream named from the events of that night, Ambuscade Creek. The sixteen tired travelers retired early after the two parties were united on May 9th, and were soon sleeping soundly—Fremont sitting up later than the rest to read his dispatches and letters from home. The Indians were deemed friendly, and no watch was kept. Just before midnight the camp was attacked by savages, Basil Lajeunesse and

a Delaware were killed as they slept, by blows from axes. The sound of these blows aroused Carson and Owens, who gave the alarm; when the Indians fled, after killing with their arrows a Delaware named Crane, and leaving dead a chief of their number, who proved to be the very man from whom Gillespie had that morning been furnished with food and aid further south. Next morning they started northward to join the main body, burying the bodies of their slain comrades on the way. The whole party started on the 11th down the eastern side of the lake, wreaking terrible vengeance on the innocent natives along the route, if we may credit the statement of Kit Carson, who played a leading part in the butcheries. They reached Lassen's rancho on their return the 24th, and a few days later moved their camp down to the Buttes.

This awakens the reflection that the greatest of human events are subject to the modifying influence of currents and cross-currents; for had the Indians who made that midnight attack been successful in their evident design to massacre all in that unguarded camp, it is more than probable that the Bear Flag revolution would never have formed a chapter of California history. Mr. Bancroft expresses the opinion that Gillespie's meeting with Fremont had nothing to do with the latter's return northward—that "the Captain had nearly determined, on account of the difficulty of crossing the mountains into Oregon on account of the snow," to retrace his steps. We dissent from this view of the subject. If Gillespie was only the bearer of instructions to Fremont couched in the same language of diplomacy as that used by Secretary Buchanan in imparting to Larkin the duties devolved upon him by the President, then the continued presence of Fremont could have served no good end. In truth, his continued presence would be detrimental to the very object Larkin was expected to achieve. Gillespie must have had full knowledge of what Fremont had done at Gabilan Peak, and as he was the duly accredited secret agent of the United States government it is but reasonable to suppose that he would have at least some advisory influence with Fremont. Then, again, Fremont and Larkin were occupying entirely different positions, and it is quite probable that while the latter was expected only to use the weapons of diplomacy, the former may have been accorded discretionary power, if circumstances seemed to warrant, to use more weighty arguments. But outside of all this it must be remembered that Gillespie had placed in Fremont's hands letters from Hon. Thomas H. Benton. The latter was just as near to the war-making power as was James Buchanan, and he was under no trammel to measure his words with red tape. While he was not in a position to give Fremont either instructions or orders, it is fair to presume that he would intimate to the husband of his favorite daughter the true condition of affairs and impress upon him the importance of holding himself in readiness to improve any opportunites, such as were liable to suddenly arise, for preferment and position. To believe that Fremont had any serious intention of leaving California just at a time when he must have known that right here and then he was upon the very eve of the fruition of Benton's most ardent expectation, would be to impute to him a lack of regard for name and fame singularly at variance with reputed character of either himself or Mr. Benton.

But we now put behind us matters speculative and enter upon the domain of thrilling facts. During Fremont's absence north there were all kinds of wild rumors afloat, and they lost nothing as they passed from mouth to mouth. Castro's war preparations had been magnified into an expressed purpose on his part to drive the American settlers out of the country. It was rumored and so believed, that the Indians of the Sacramento Valley were being incited to an uprising, and that as soon as the grain fields were far enough advanced to be combustible, the torch would be applied. Captain Sutter seems to have given credence to these stories, for he was on an active Indian campaign against some of the lawless tribes. Fremont had moved camp from the Buttes to Bear River, near where Nicholas now stands. It was but natural that his camp should become the head centre, around which the hopes and expectations of his fellow-countrymen should clus-

ter. The settlers knew that Gillespie was acting upon some authority of the United States government, and his swift haste northward after Fremont, and the latter's equally speedy return, had to them a significance that they were close to exciting times. There is nothing of record to show that General Fremont either counseled action, or quiet, on the part of American settlers. He seems to have been a passive listener to the recital of their plans and grievances, but somehow, the most unlettered of those frontiersmen, gathered from his very silence, assent that he would stand between them and harm. The people were ripe for revolution and the favored chance to strike the first blow opportunely came.

As has already been stated, General Castros' visit to General Vallejo in the first week of June resulted in his securing 170 horses. Having achieved this much toward placing himself upon a stable war footing, Castro returned by boat to Yerba Buena, entrusting the horses to the care and management of his private secretary, Francisco Arce, Lieutenant José Maria Alviso and an escort of eight men, for safe conduct to Santa Clara. Leaving Sonoma with the band of horses, they reached what is now Knight's Landing, on the Sacramento River, where a crossing was effected, and on June 8th they reached Sutter's Fort. It is alleged that Arce told some one on his route that the horses were for Castro, and to be used in driving the American settlers out; but this was probably idle rumor. But whether true or not, it served to intensify the excitement, which was now at about white heat. On the afternoon of June 9th, eleven or twelve Americans started on the trail of Arce and Alviso and their band of horses. These men are said to have started from the neighborhood of Fremont's camp, and a man named Hensley is the authority that they were sent by Fremont; but this lacks the evidence that should back a historic fact. In passing New Helvetia, this company was increased by two new recruits. Ezekiel Merritt commanded the expedition. Of its members, Semple, Henry L. Ford and Granville P. Swift, afterward for long years a resident of Sonoma County, are the only names known with certainty. Crossing the American River late in the evening, they made their first stop at the rancho of Allen Montgomery, who not only furnished them a supper, but he, with another man, accompanied them to lend a hand at striking this first blow of revolution. Arce and Alviso had stopped for the night at the rancho of Murphy, using his corral for their horses. Merritt and his men camped within three miles of the place, and at early dawn, on the morning of the ever-memorable 10th of June, 1846, swooped down upon the unsuspecting Arce and Alviso, and in a trice had them and their men disarmed. That Merritt and his men were not heartless desperadoes is apparent from the fact that they allowed the vanquished to retain each a horse, and recognized Alviso's claim to a few more as private property; after which their arms were restored to them and they were made the bearers of a message to Castro, that if he wanted his horses he could come after them. Arce also reported to Castro that the insurgents had declared their purpose to take Sonoma. This declaration of their intent was a subject of official announcement at Monterey two days before Sonoma was captured, which proves that Arce and Alviso had not falsely reported the utterance of Merritt and his followers. The revolutionists, with their band of horses, were back to the neighborhood of Fremont's camp within forty-eight hours after they set out on their mission. While there seems to have been no preconcerted action on the part of the American settlers in this high-handed act, they all seemed to have assented to the fact that the bridges had been burned behind them, and all they had to do now was to "fight it out on that line if it took them all summer."

It was the 11th of June that Merritt and his followers returned with Castro's horses. They seem to have acted on the principle of "making hay while the sun shines," for on that afternoon

the company was increased to twenty men, still led by Ezekiel Merritt, who took their departure in the direction of Sonoma. That night they reached Gordon's, on Cache Creek, where they halted for refreshments, and then made a night march to Napa Valley, which they reached on the forenoon of June 12th. In Napa Valley they remained two days, evidently for the purpose of strengthening their force, which they did by the enrollment of twelve or thirteen additional men. The force now numbered either thirty-two or thirty-three, who, so far as is now ascertainable, responded to the following names: Ezekiel Merritt, William B. Ide, John Grigsby, Robert Semple, H. L. Ford, William Todd, William Fallon, William Knight, William Hargrave, Sam Kelsey, G. P. Swift, Sam Gibson, W. W. Scott, Benjamin Dewell, Thomas Cowie, William B. Elliott, Thomas Knight, Horace Sanders, Henry Booker, Dav. Hudson, John Sears, and most of the following: J. H. Kelly, C. C. Griffith, Harvey Porterfield, John Scott, Ira Stebbins, Marion Wise, Ferguson, Peter Storm, Pat. McChristian, Bartlett Vines, Fowler, John Gibbs, Andrew Kelsey and Benjamin Kelsey. It was about midnight of Saturday, the 13th of June, that this motley crowd of frontiersmen took to saddle and proceeded across the hills intervening between Napa Valley and the Pueblo of Sonoma. Just at break of day they reached that fortified stronghold of Northern California, and neither baying of watch-dog nor cackling of goose aroused the sleeping Sonomans to a sense of impending danger. Every reader will expect to hear, in detail, exactly what transpired on that memorable occasion. Bancroft has in his possession many of the original documents connected with that event, or authenticated copies. He is certainly in a position to give as near the absolute facts in connection therewith as will ever be attainable, as very many of the participants in the capture of Sonoma are now dead. We have had from General Vallejo's own lips a statement of the individual part he played in the event, and it is substantially the same as recited by Mr. Bancroft. Believing that historian Bancroft gives a true and reliable version of the whole occurrence, we incorporate it here. It is as follows:

At daylight Vallejo was aroused by a noise, and on looking out saw that his house was surrounded by armed men. This state of things was sufficiently alarming in itself, and all the more so by reason of the uncouth and even ferocious aspect of the strangers. Says Semple: Almost the whole party was dressed in leather hunting-shirts, many of them very greasy; taking the whole party together, they were about as rough a looking set of men as one could well imagine. It is not to be wondered at that any one would feel some dread in falling into their hands. And Vallejo himself declares that there was by no means such a uniformity of dress as a greasy hunting-shirt for each man would imply. Vallejo's wife was even more alarmed than her husband, whom she begged to escape by a back door, but who, deeming such a course undignified as well as impracticable, hastily dressed, ordered the front door opened, and met the intruders as they entered his *sala*, demanding who was their chief and what their business. Not much progress in explanation was made at first, though it soon became apparent that the Colonel, while he was to consider himself a prisoner, was not in danger of any personal violence. Lieutenant-Colonel Prudon and Captain Salvador Vallejo entered the room a few minutes later, attracted by the noise, or possibly were arrested at their houses and brought there; at any rate, they were put under arrest like the Colonel. Jacob P. Leese was sent for to serve as interpreter, after which mutual explanations progressed more favorably.

Early in the ensuing negotiations between prisoners and filibusters, it became apparent that the latter had neither acknowledged leader nor regular plan of operations beyond the seizure of government property and of the officers. Some were acting, as in the capture of Arce's horses, merely with a view to obtain arms, animals, and hostage—to bring about hostilities, and at the same time to deprive the foe of his resources; others believed themselves to have undertaken a revolution, in which the steps to be immediately taken were a formal declaration of independence and the election of officers, Merritt being regarded rather as a guide than captain. All seemed to agree, however, that they were acting under Fremont's orders, and this to the prisoners was the most assuring feature in the case. Vallejo had for some time favored the annexation of California to the United States. He had expected and often predicted a movement to that end. There is no foundation for the suspicion that the taking of Sonoma and his own capture were planned by himself, in collusion with the filibuster chiefs, with a view to evade responsibility; yet it is certain that he had little, if any, objection to an enforced arrest by officers of the United States as a means of escaping from the delicacy of his position as a Mexican officer. Accordingly, being assured that the insurgents

were acting under Fremont, he submitted to arrest, gave up keys to public property, and entered upon negotiations with a view to obtain guarantees of protection for non-combatants.

The guarantees sought were then drawn up in writing and signed by the respective parties. The originals of those documents are in my possession, and are given in a note.

The following are the documents referred to by Mr. Bancroft:

SONOMA, June 14, 1846.

Be it known by these presents, that, having been surprised by a numerous armed force which took me prisoner, with the chief and officers belonging to the garrison of this place that the said force took possession of, having found it absolutely defenseless, myself as well as the undersigned officers pledge our word of honor that, being under the guarantees of prisoners of war, we will not take up arms for or against the said armed forces, from which we have received the present intimation, and a signed writing which guarantees our lives, families, and property, and those of all the residents of this jurisdiction, so long as we make no opposition.

M. G. VALLEJO,
VICTOR PRUDON,
SALVADOR VALLEJO.

We, the undersigned, have resolved to establish a government upon republican principles, in connection with others of our fellow-citizens, and having taken up arms to support it, we have taken three Mexican officers as prisoners, General M. G. Vallejo, Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Prudon, and Captain D. Salvador Vallejo, having formed and published to the world no regular plan of government, feel it our duty to say it is not our intention to take or injure any person who is not found in opposition to the cause, nor will we take or destroy the property of private individuals further than is necessary for our support.

EZEKIEL MERRITT,
R. SEMPLE,
WILLIAM FALLON,
SAMUEL KELSEY.

Mr. Bancroft, continuing, says:

It was naturally to be expected, under the circumstances, that the arrested officers would be released on parole. Such was evidently the view taken on both sides at first. Ford says there were some who favored such a course. Leese, who had the best opportunities for understanding the matter, and who gives a more detailed account than any other writer, tells us that such a decision was reached; and finally, the documents which I have presented, Nos. 1 and 2, being to all intents and purposes regular parole papers, leave no doubt upon the subject. But now difficulties arose, respecting some phase of which there is contradictory testimony.

Thus far only a few of the insurgent leaders had entered, or at least remained in, the house; and the negotiations had in reality been conducted by Semple and Leese very much in their own way. Ide testifies that Merritt, Semple and Wm. Knight, the latter accompanying the expedition merely as an interpreter, were the first to enter the house, while the rest waited outside; that presently, hearing nothing, they became impatient, determined to choose a captain, and elected John Grigsby, who thereupon went in; and after waiting what appeared an age, the men again lost patience and called upon the writer, Ide, to go and investigate the causes of delay. Now the discrepancies in testimony begin. Ide describes the state of things which met his view as follows: "The General's generous spirits gave proof of his usual hospitality, as the richest wines and brandies sparkled in the glasses, and those who had thus unceremoniously met soon became merry companions; more especially the merry visitors. There sat Dr. S., just modifying a long string of articles of capitulation. There sat Merritt, his head fallen; there sat Knight, no longer able to interpret; and there sat the new-made captain, as mute as the seat he sat upon. The bottles had well-nigh vanquished the captors!" Leese also states that the brandy was a potent factor in that morning's event; but according to his version, it was on the company outside that its influence was exerted, rendering them noisy and unmanageable, though an effort had been made by his advice to put the liquor out of reach. I do not, however, deem it at all likely that the leaders drank more than it was customary to drink in a Californian's parlor, or more than they could carry; but that some of the rough characters in the company became intoxicated we may well believe.

At any rate, disagreement ensued; the men refused entirely to ratify the capitulation made by the former leaders, insisting that the prisoners must be sent to the Sacramento; some of them were inclined to be insubordinate and eager for plunder; while the lawless spirits were restrained from committing outrages by the eloquence of Semple and the voice of the majority; yet the leaders could not agree. Captain Grigsby declined to retain the leadership that had been conferred upon him. So William B Ide was chosen in his stead, and the revolutionists immediately took possession of all public property, as well as of such horses and other private property as they needed, at the same time locking up all citizens that could be found. It would seem that the second of the documents I have presented was torn, and the third drawn up and signed at an early stage of the disagreements, after it became apparent that it might be best to send the prisoners to the Sacramento, the signatures showing that it could not have been later. Vallejo, though not encouraged at seeing that the leaders were not permitted by their followers to keep their promises, was not very much displeased at being sent to New Helvetia. He was assured that the insurgents were acting by Fremont's orders; his own views were known to be favorable to the schemes of the United States; and he had no reason to doubt that on meeting Fremont he and his companions would at once be released on parole.

Before the departure of the prisoners and their escort a formal meeting of the revolutionists was held. That Semple, secretary, made a speech counselling united action and moderation in the treatment of the natives, and that William B. Ide was chosen captain, is all that is known of this meeting, except what we may learn from Ide's narrative. The leaders differed in their ideas, not

only respecting the disposition to be made of the prisoners, but about the chief object of the movement. Evidently there had been no definitely arranged plan of operations. Fremont had succeeded in bringing about a state of open hostility without committing himself. Some of the men regarded their movement as merely intended to provoke Castro to make an attack on Fremont; or at least they dreaded the responsibility of engaging in a regular revolution, especially when it was learned that no one could produce any definite promise from Fremont in black and white to support such a movement. Others were in favor of an immediate declaration of independence. That such differences of opinion did exist as Ide states, is in itself by no means improbable; and it is confirmed to some extent by the fact that Grigsby did resign his leadership, and by the somewhat strange circumstance that three such prominent men as Grigsby, Merritt and Semple should have left Sonoma to accompany the prisoners. Ide writes that when Grigsby heard that no positive orders from Fremont could be produced, his fears of doing wrong overcame his patriotism, and he interrupted the speaker by saying: "Gentlemen, I have been deceived; I cannot go with you; I resign and back out of the scrape. I can take my family to the mountains as cheap as any of you;" —and Dr. S. at that moment led him into the house. Disorder and confusion prevailed. One swore he would not stay and guard the prisoners; another swore we would all have our throats cut; another called for fresh horses; and all were on the move, every man for himself, when the speaker [Ide] resumed his efforts, raising his voice louder and more loud, as the men receded from the place, saying: "We need no horses; saddle no horse for me; I can go to the Spaniards and make freemen of them. I will lay my bones here before I will take upon myself the ignominy of commencing an honorable work and then flee like cowards, like thieves, when no enemy is in sight. In vain will you say you had honorable motives. Who will believe it? Flee this day and the longest life cannot wear out your disgrace! Choose ye this day what you will be! We are robbers or we must be conquerors!" and the speaker in despair turned his back on his receding companions. With new hope they rallied around the desponding speaker, made him their commander, their chief; and his next words commanded the taking of the fort. Subsequently the three leaders of the party of the primitive plan of "neutral conquest" left us alone in our glory.

I find no reason to doubt that this version, though somewhat highly colored, is in substance accurate; that Merritt, having captured horses and prisoners, was content to rest on his laurels; that Grigsby was timid about assuming the responsibility of declaring independence without a positive assurance of Fremont's co-operation; that Semple, while in favor of independence, preferred that Sacramento should be the centre of operations, unless —what Vallejo and Leese also favored—Fremont could be induced to establish his headquarters at Sonoma; or finally, that Ide and his associate influenced the majority to complete their revolutionary work and take no backward steps. I think, however, that Ide and all the rest counted confidently on Fremont's support; and that Semple and Grigsby were by no means regarded as abandoning the cause when they left Sonoma.

It was about 11 A. M., on June 14th, when the three prisoners, accompanied by Leese as interpreter at their request and that of the captors—not himself a prisoner as has been generally stated—and guarded by Grigsby, Semple, Merritt, Hargrave, Knight and four or five others, started on horses from Vallejo's herds for the Sacramento. It will be most convenient to follow them before proceeding to narrate later developments at Sonoma. Before starting, and on the way, Vallejo was often questioned by Californians as to the situation of affairs; but could only counsel them to remain quiet, announcing that he would probably return within four or five days. His idea was that Fremont, after releasing him and his companions on parole, might be induced to establish his headquarters at Sonoma, an idea shared by Semple, Grigsby and Leese. Relations between captives and captors were altogether friendly, except in the case of some hostile feeling among a few individuals against Don Salvador.

They encamped that night at Vaca's rancho. No special pains were taken to guard the prisoners, who, with Leese, slept on a pile of straw near the camp. Vallejo had desired to travel all night; but the men declined to do so, having had no sleep the night before. Before dawn on the morning of the 15th, a Californian succeeded in reaching the captives, and informed Vallejo that a company of his countrymen had been organized to effect his rescue, and only awaited his orders. The Colonel refused to permit such an attempt to be made, both because he had no reason to fear any unpleasant results from his enforced visit to the Sacramento, and because he feared retaliation at Sonoma in case an attempt to escape should bring harm to any of the guards. On the 15th the party reached Hardy's place on the Sacramento. Here Merritt left the others, intending to visit Fremont's camp and return next morning, but as he did not come back Leese, with one companion, started in the forenoon of the 16th, also in quest of Fremont. Arriving at Allgeier's place, they learned that the Captain had moved his camp to the American River; and starting for that point, they rejoined their companions before arrival. Here Grigsby presented an order from Fremont for Leese's arrest, for which, so far as known, no explanation was given.

Late in the afternoon they reached the camp, and the prisoners were brought into the presence of Fremont. That officer's reception of them was very different from what had been anticipated. His words and manner were reserved and mysterious. He denied when Vallejo demanded for what offenses and by what authority he had caused their arrest, that he was in any way responsible for what had been done; declared that they were prisoners of the people, who had been driven to revolt for self-protection; refused to accept their paroles, and sent them that same night, under a guard composed in part if not

wholly of his own men—Kit Carson and Merritt being sent in advance—to be locked up at Sutter's Fort.

THE BEAR FLAG—STARS AND STRIPES.

General Vallejo certainly had a right to be surprised at the foregoing treatment by Fremont. That he appreciated the real condition of affairs is made very plain by the following correspondence, a careful perusal of which will show that General Vallejo, when taken prisoner at Sonoma, felt warranted in looking to United States authorities for protection. From John B. Montgomery, commanding United States ship Portsmouth, he certainly received more of consideration and cheer than from General Fremont, and yet in both instances the action of the Bear Flag party seems to have been repudiated and ignored entirely. Viewed from this stand-point it is not a matter of wonder that Captain Grigsby and others of the Bear Flag party may have felt a tickling sensation around the neck when they ascertained that their taking of Sonoma was not backed by any positive authority from Fremont or any body else clothed with United States authority. The rank and file of the Bear Flag party evidently acted upon the principle that a "wink was as good as a nod of assent;" and taking their lives in their hands they struck the blow, and took the chances. Like John Adams who, after affixing his name to the Declaration of Independence, remarked, "Well, if we hang we all hang together," they captured Sonoma, and left to the future what the outcome of the venture should be. The following is the correspondence referred to:

HISTORICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

General Vallejo's message to Captain Montgomery, the day of the capture of Sonoma—Montgomery's reply—Lieutenant Missroon's account of the revolutionists—Highly creditable conduct of the Bears—Ide's pledge to Missroon.

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,
SAN FRANCISCO, August 17, 1846.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I am now about to sail for Monterey, and avail myself of this mode of expressing to you my regret that I shall thus most probably be deprived of seeing you on your contemplated visit to Yerba Buena to-morrow, having anticipated much pleasure from this event; but you well know how little we servants of the public are left to the disposition of our own time.

I reached the Portsmouth from Sonoma very comfortably on Friday last about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, greatly pleased with my visit, and gratified by the very kind and hospitable attentions of my esteemed friends there, the remembrance of which I shall long continue to cherish.

In compliance with your expressed wishes while I was at Sonoma, I herewith enclose you, my dear General, copies of the document forwarded to you by De la Rosa in the commencement of the late revolution, and those having reference to Lieutenant Missroon's visit to Sonoma by my orders, with overtures to the insurgent chief in behalf of prisoners and the helpless inhabitants of that place, which you are at liberty to use as you shall think proper.

From Monterey it is most probable I shall make a cruise to the southward, and am not without hopes of soon returning with the pleasing intelligence of peace between the United States and Mexico, which I feel assured will be most welcome tidings for you and all who are interested in the prosperity of California.

Be pleased to present my most respectful regards to Madam Vallejo and all the members of your interesting family, and express to them my sense of their kind hospitality and attention to me and my little son during our recent visit; and believe me, my dear General, I am and shall ever be, with highest esteem and friendship, sincerely your obedient servant,

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY.

Gen. Guadalupe Vallejo, Sonoma.

Statement of the interview between Senor Don José de la Rosa and Commander John B. Montgomery, commanding United States ship Portsmouth, Lieutenant W. A. Bartlett, United States Navy, interpreter. By order of the commander, John B. Montgomery.

Don Jose de la Rosa, on coming on board the ship, desired to inform Captain Montgomery that he brought information from Don Guadalupe Vallejo, military commandante of Sonoma, which he desired to give the moment Captain Montgomery could receive him.

On being received by Captain Montgomery I was directed to act as interpreter, when Señor de la Rosa proceeded to deliver his message, which I wrote, as follows:

Don Guadalupe Vallejo desires to inform Captain Montgomery of the proceedings which took place at Sonoma yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. There arrived at Sonoma a party of about eighty men, as they said, from the Sacramento. They at once took forcible possession of the place, and posted themselves on the "Cuartel." They then made prisoners of General Vallejo, Captain Don Salvador Vallejo, and Lieutenant-Colonel Don Victor Prudhon, all of whom are officers of the Mexican army.

Then a Mr. Merritt, who appeared to have command or exercise the authority with the party, handed the General a convention demanding of him the surrender of all the arms and government property in Sonoma, which place they should not leave.

The General replied that he must surrender to the force in arms and did so surrender, when the party demanded further that all the above named officers should go with them to their camp on the Sacramento River.

General Vallejo then requested them to show their authority or determination (*ahajo que plano*); and as they said they were Americans, he desired they should exhibit their authority from the Government of the United States. They replied that they did not come under the authority of the United States; but having seen a proclamation of General Castro, threatening to drive all foreigners out of the country, they had taken up arms in self-defense.

They then made a prisoner of the Alcalde, and told him

that if any person in the place or neighborhood attempted to notify other places of this act, or raise a force to oppose them, they would at once shoot the officers they then held prisoners. The Alcalde was then set at liberty, but told that if he did not prevent any opposition to them he would also be shot.

General Vallejo desires to inform Captain Montgomery of these facts, and to ask him to use his authority or exert his influence to prevent the commission of acts of violence by this party, inasmuch as they seemed to be without any effectual head or authority. To this end he hoped for an officer to be sent to the place, or a letter that would have the effect of saving the helpless inhabitants from violence and anarchy.

Señor Don José de la Rosa was directed by General Vallejo (at 11 A. M. yesterday) to come with this message, but could not leave until 3 P M. A few moments past 11 the party left a garrison of twenty-five men at Sonoma protected by seven pieces of cannon. The others, with the prisoners, left for the Sacramento.

Reply of Commander Montgomery to the message of General Vallejo.

SIR:—You will say to General Vallejo, on my part that I at once and entirely disavow this movement as having proceeded under any authority of the United States, or myself as the agent of my Government in this country, or on this coast. It is a movement entirely local, and with which I have nothing to do; nor can I in any way be induced to take part in the controversy which belongs entirely to the internal politics of California.

If they are Americans, as they avow themselves, they are beyond the jurisdiction of the laws and officers of the United States, and must now take all the responsibilities of the position in which they have placed themselves, being answerable to the laws of Mexico and California.

I have now for the first time heard of this movement, and in making the most positive disavowal, for myself and for my Government, having in any wise instigated or aided this. I also disavow the same on the part of Captain Fremont, United States topographical engineer, now in the country for scientific purposes.

If my individual efforts can be at any time exercised to allay violence or prevent injury to innocent persons, it shall be exerted; but as an officer of the Government of the United States I cannot have anything to do with either party. They must take the responsibilities of their own acts. From what has already transpired I think it clear that no violence will be committed on any one who is not found with arms in their hands. You will assure General Don Guadalupe Vallejo of my sympathy in his difficulties; but I cannot positively interfere in the local politics of California.

Señor de la Rosa then thanked Captain Montgomery for his sentiments and sympathy; stated that all was distinctly understood and translated, and that he would place his statement in the hands of Don Guadalupe Vallejo at the earliest moment.

I hereby certify that the preceding statement is a fair translation of the message and reply read to Captain Montgomery and Señor de la Rosa.

(Signed) W. A. BARTLETT,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

United States Ship Portsmouth, Sausalito, June 15, 1846.

(COPY OF ORDER TO LIEUTENANT MISSROON.)

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15, 1846.

SIR:—By an especial messenger sent to me by Don Guadalupe Vallejo, I am notified of the forcible occupation of the town of Sonoma by a party of insurgents (foreign residents) of the country, among whom are said to be some persons from the United States, and that General Don Guadalupe Vallejo, with several other Mexican officers, have been sent prisoners to the Sacramento and threatened to be detained as hostages for the quiet submission of the surrounding country, leaving their families and other inoffensive persons in and about Sonoma in a painful state of agitation through apprehensions of violence and cruel treatment from the insurgent party in charge of the town. In consequence of this state of things, General Vallejo has appealed to me, requesting the interposition of any authority or influence I may possess over the insurgents to prevent the perpetration of acts of violence on their part upon the defenseless people.

I have, in my reply to General Vallejo (by the messenger), stated my previous ignorance of the popular movement in question; distinctly and emphatically disavowed all agency of the United States Government or myself as her representative in producing it, and disclaimed all right or authority to interfere between the opposing parties or in any way to identify my movements with theirs. But, in compliance with the urgent calls of humanity, I deem it my duty to use my friendly endeavors with the dominant party to secure (by the power of God) for the defenseless people of Sonoma that security of life, property and privilege to which all are entitled.

In pursuance of these views, sir, you are directed to proceed in one of the ship's boats to Sonoma, and, on your arrival there, you will wait on the officer or person commanding the party having possession of the town; and as it is possible he is not fully aware of the extent and nature of the feelings produced in the minds of the population by this recent movement you will inform him of the state of apprehension and terror into which it seems to have thrown them, and disclaiming all right or purpose on my part of interference between them and their actual opposers; and without touching upon the merits of their cause further than may not be avoided in course of conversation, be pleased (in such terms as your own sense of propriety will dictate) respectfully to request from me, that he will extend his protecting care over the defenseless families of their prisoners and other inoffensive persons of Sonoma, and exert his influence with others in order to secure to them the uninterrupted enjoyment of their domestic and social privileges.

You will afterward wait on the Alcalde, or presiding civil officer of Sonoma, and inform him of what has been done (at the instance of Don Guadalupe Vallejo), communicating any satisfactory assurances which you may have received from the insurgent chief calculated to allay the general apprehension; after which, when sufficiently recruited, you will return to this ship and render to me a written report.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,
Commander.

To Lieutenant John S. Missroon, Executive Officer United States Ship Portsmouth.

APPENDAGE TO MR. MISSROON'S ORDER.

DEAR SIR:—As an appendage to the orders handed you last evening, I wish you to endeavor in as forcible a manner as possible, to represent to the person or persons of the insurgent party with whom you may confer at Sonoma and to impress their minds with a sense of the advantages which will accrue to their cause (whatever its intrinsic merits may be) from pursuing a course of kind and benevolent treatment of prisoners, as well as toward the defenseless inhabitants of the country generally, with whom they may have to do, and endeavor, as far as propriety will permit, to obtain a promise of kind and

humane treatment toward General Vallejo and his companions in their possession as prisoners.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,
Commander.

To Lieutenant John S. Missroon, United States Ship Portsmouth.

Report of Lieutenant Missroon on his return from Sonoma, with accompanying documents B.

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,
SAN FRANCISCO, June 17, 1846.

SIR:—In pursuance of your order of the 16th instant, to proceed to Sonoma and endeavor by all proper means in my power to secure to the female and unoffending portion of the population of that district some degree of security for their persons and property during the occupancy of the place by certain insurgents, chiefly foreigners, I have the honor to report, in obedience to that order, that I left the ship on the day of receiving your instructions, and reached the town about sunset, where I found about twenty-five men under arms, and having six or seven pieces of artillery with several hundred stand of arms. The whole party is only thirty-five.

I waited upon the commanding officer, Wm. B. Ide, and received from him both verbal and written assurances of his intention to maintain order and to respect both the persons and property of all persons residing within the limits of his command. He also handed me a copy of a proclamation which he had issued on the day after his occupation of the town, and which I herewith present to you, marked "A," in which you will observe that these promises of protection are set forth in explicit terms, and which I would remark to you, seemed to me to have fully assured the inhabitants of their safety, although Sonoma is evidently under martial law.

By this proclamation you will also observe that California is declared to be an independent republic. The insurgent party has hoisted a *flag* with a white field, with a border or stripe of red on its lower part, and having a star and bear upon it.

I informed the commanding officer of the state of terror into which his movement upon Sonoma had thrown the inhabitants in and about the Yerba Buena, as directed by my instructions.

I then waited upon the Alcalde of the place, informed him through my interpreter that my visit was entirely of a peaceful character, and that it had been induced by the message which my commander had received from the late Mexican commander, General Vallejo, now a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents, asking his (my commander's) interference for the protection of females and unoffending inhabitants; that assurances of respect and protection were freely given me by the commanding officer of the party under arms, and that I explicity made it known to him, for the information of the surrounding country, that my commander disclaimed any and all interference in the matter other than what was dictated by motives of humanity.

After these interviews I then called upon the family of General Vallejo and moderated their distress, by the assurance of safety for the General, which I had received, and informing them that the prisoners were held as hostages

Having completed the object for which I went to Sonoma, I left the place yesterday with the thanks of both parties, about meridian, and reached the ship about sunset. Before taking my departure I deemed it best to reassure the Alcalde, in order to prevent any necessity for future explanation, which is so apt to grow out of a business transacted with Mexicans, especially through an interpreter. I therefore addressed the letter marked "B," appending to it the written pledge, or a copy of the pledge, which I had obtained from the commander of the foreigners in possession of the place, and which I herewith hand you a copy of.

It only remains, sir, for me to add that, so far as I could judge and observe, the utmost harmony and good order prevail in the camp, and that I have every reason to believe that the pledges of kind treatment toward all who may fall into their hands will be faithfully observed.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. S. MISSROON,
First Lieutenant United States ship Portsmouth.

To Commander Jno. B. Montgomery, commanding United States ship Portsmouth, Bay of San Francisco.

Document B, accompanying the foregoing report.

SONOMA, June 17, 1846.

SIR:—As you were informed yesterday, through my interpreter, my visit to this place is of a strictly mediatorial character, and was induced by the application of General Vallejo through his messenger, Señor Rosa, to Captain Montgomery, requesting of him to adopt measures for the protection of the females and peaceable inhabitants of Sonoma.

I have the pleasure to assure you of the intention of the foreigners now in arms and occupying Sonoma, to respect the persons of all individuals and their property, who do not take up arms against them, and I leave with you a copy of the pledge which the commander of the party has voluntarily given to me, with a view to the pacification of all alarm.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. S. MISSROON,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

TO THE ALCALDE OF SONOMA.

I pledge myself that I will use my utmost exertion to restrain and prevent the men in arms under my command, all of whom present acknowledge my authority and approve the measure of forbearance and humanity, from perpetrating any violence, or in any manner molesting the peaceable inhabitants, in person or property, of California, while we continue in arms for the liberty of California.

(Signed) WM. B. IDE,
Commander.

Witness to the above signature,

(Signed), J. S MISSROON,
Lieutenant United States Navy, and Executive Officer of the United States Ship Portsmouth.

SONOMA, June 17, 1846.

The revolutionists were now master of the situation, having control of nine cannons and about two hundred muskets. While William B. Ide, then the leader of the Bear Flag party, may have been a man of some eccentricity of character, he seems to have been a man of considerable culture, and there is little room for doubt that he shaped and controlled, to a large degree, the conduct of those under him. It was no sinecure position, this of Commander Ide. It is true, the prisoners sent to Sacramento were taken charge of by General Fremont, under the saving clause that he had nothing to do with their arrest; and it is also true that Commander

Montgomery of the Portsmouth in an unofficial way, and in obedience to the dictates of humanity, sent Lieutenant Missroon to Sonoma, to counsel moderation and kindness on the part of the revolutionists toward the vanquished; but in neither case was there aught said or done that could be construed into leaving the door ajar for a safe retreat of the Bear Flag party out of their difficulty should their rebellion prove abortive. To stand their ground and successfully maintain their position under such adverse circumstances required not only nerve but real heroism.

That they knew that they were acting outside of the pale of any responsible authority is apparent from the fact that one of the very first matters to claim their consideration was the adoption of a flag. There is little question that the bear flag was made on the day of the taking of Sonoma, although it is quite possible it was not completed so as to be hoisted until the morning of the 15th of June. As there has been much controversy as to how and by whom that flag was made, we give place to the following, which we believe to be authentic:

Wm. L. Todd, in a letter to the editor of the Los Angeles *Express*, under date of January 11, 1878, gives the following version of the construction of the bear flag:

Your letter of the 9th inst. came duly to hand, and in answer I have to say in regard to the making of the original bear flag of California at Sonoma, in 1846, that when the Americans, who had taken up arms against the Spanish regime, had determined what kind of a flag should be adopted, the following persons performed the work: Granville P. Swift, Peter Storm, Henry L. Ford and myself; we procured in the house where we made our headquarters, a piece of new unbleached cotton domestic, not quite a yard wide, with stripes of red flannel about four inches wide, furnished by Mrs. John Sears, on the lower side of the canvas. On the upper left-hand corner was a star, and in the center was the image made to represent a gizzly bear *passant*, so common in this country at the time. The bear and star were painted with paint made of linseed oil and Venetian red or Spanish brown. Underneath the bear were the words "California Republic." The other person engaged with me got the materials together, while I acted as artist. The forms the bear and star and the letters were first lined out with pen and ink by myself, and the two forms were filled in with the red paint, but the letters with ink. The flag mentioned by Mr. Hittell with the bear rampant, was made, as I always understood, at Santa Barbara, and was painted black. Allow me to say, that at that time there was not a wheelwright shop in California. The flag I painted I saw in the rooms of the California Pioneers in San Francisco, in 1870, and the secretary will show it to any person who will call on him at any time. If it is the one that I painted, it will be known by a mistake in tinting out the words "California Republic." The letters were first lined out with a pen, and I left out the letter I, and lined out the letter C in its place. But afterward I lined out the letter I over the C so that the last syllable of "Republic" looks as if the two last letters were blended. Yours respectfully,

WM. L. TODD.

On the occasion of the Centennial exercises, held at Santa Rosa on the 4th of July, 1876, General M. G. Vallejo made the following statement in reference to the capture of Sonoma in 1846 by the Americans:

I have now to say something of the epoch which inaugurated a new era for this country. A little before dawn on June 14, 1846, a party of hunters and trappers, with some foreign settlers, under command of Captain Merritt, Doctor Semple and William B. Ide, surrounded my residence at Sonoma, and without firing a shot, made a prisoner of myself, then commander of the northern frontier; of Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Prudon, Captain Salvador Vallejo, and Jacob P. Leese. I should here state that down to October, 1845, I had maintained at my own expense a respectable garrison at Sonoma, which often, in union with the settlers, did good service in campaign against the Indians; but at last, tired of spending money which the Mexican Government never refunded, I disbanded the force, and most of the soldiers who had constituted it left Sonoma. Thus in June, 1846, the Plaza was entirely unprotected, although there were ten war pieces of artillery, with other arms and munitions of war. The parties who unfurled the bear flag were well aware that Sonoma was without defense, and lost no time in taking advantage of this fact, and carrying out their plans. Years before I had urgently represented to the government of Mexico the necessity of stationing a sufficent force on the frontier, else Sonoma would be lost, which would be equivalent to eaving the rest of the country an easy prey to the invader. What think you, my friends, were the instructions sent me in reply to my repeated demands for means to fortify the country? These instructions were that I should at once force the immigrants to recross the Sierra Nevada, and depart from the territory of the Republic. To say nothing of the inhumanity of these orders, their execution was physically impossible—first, because the immigrants came in autumn when snow covered the Sierra so quickly as to make a return impracticable. Under the circumstances, not only I, but Commandante General Castro, resolved to provide the immigrants with letters of security, that they might remain temporarily in the country. We always made a show of authority, but well convinced all the time that we had had no power to resist the invasion which was coming upon us. With the frankness of a soldier I can assure you that the American immigrants never had cause to complain of the treatment they received at the hands of either authorities or citizens. They carried us as prisoners to Sacramento, and kept us in a calaboose for sixty days or more, until the United States made itself respected, and the honorable and humane Commodore Stockton returned us to our hearths.

On the seizure of their prisoners the revolutionists at once took steps to appoint a captain who was found in the person of John Grigsby, for Ezekiel Merritt wished not to retain the permanent command; a meeting was then called at the barracks, situated at the northeast corner of

the Plaza, under the presidency of William B. Ide, Dr. Robert Semple being secretary. At this conference Semple urged the independence of the country, stating that having once commenced they must proceed, for to turn back was certain death. Before the dissolution of the convention, however, rumors were rife that secret emissaries were being dispatched to the Mexican rancheros, to inform them of the recent occurrences, therefore to prevent any attempt at a rescue it was deemed best to transfer their prisoners to Sutter's Fort, where the danger of such would be less.

In order that the conquest of California should be accomplished in a decent and orderly way and the record thereof be properly handed down to future generations, Captain William B. Ide formulated the following declaration of purposes which was duly published to the world on the 18th of June:

A proclamation to all persons and citizens of the district of Sonoma requesting them to remain at peace and follow their rightful occupations without fear of molestation.

The commander-in-chief of the troops assembled at the fortress of Sonoma gives his inviolable pledge to all persons in California, not found under arms, that they shall not be disturbed in their persons, their property, or social relation, one with another, by men under his command.

He also solemnly declares his object to be: First, to defend himself and companions in arms, who were invited to this country by a promise of lands on which to settle themselves and families; who were also promised a Republican government; when, having arrived in California, they were denied the privilege of buying or renting lands of their friends, who instead of being allowed to participate in or being protected by a Republican government, were oppressed by military despotism; who were even threatened by proclamation by the chief officers of the aforesaid despotism with extermination if they should not depart out of the country, leaving all their property, arms and beasts of burden; and thus deprived of their means of flight or defense, were to be driven through deserts inhabited by hostile Indians, to certain destruction.

To overthrow a government which has seized upon the prosperity of the mission for its individual aggrandizement; which has ruined and shamefully oppressed the laboring people of California by enormous exactions on goods imported into the country, is the determined purpose of the brave men who are associated under my command.

I also solemnly declare my object, in the second place, to be to invite all peaceable and good citizens of California who are friendly to the maintenance of good order and equal rights, and I do hereby invite them to repair to my camp at Sonoma without delay to assist us in establishing and perpetuating a Republican government, which shall secure to all civil and religious liberty; which shall encourage virtue and literature; which shall leave unshackled by fetters agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

I further declare that I rely upon the rectitude of our intentions, the favor of heaven and the bravery of those who are bound and associated with me by principles self-preservation, by the love of the truth and the hatred of tyranny, for my hopes of success.

I furthermore declare that I believe that a government to be prosperous and happy must originate with the people who are friendly to its existence, that the citizens are its guardians, the officers its servants, its glory its reward.

WILLIAM B. IDE.

Thus far the revolution had been a bloodless one, but it was not destined to continue so to the end. There were two occurrences of thrilling character that came in quick succession—the killing of Cowie and Fowler and the battle of Olompali. As Robert A. Thompson, who has gathered much of the early history of Sonoma County, got his information about the battle referred to from one of the participants therein, we here incorporate his graphic account of those two events.

About this time one of the most distressing events of the revolution occurred. It was discovered that the garrison had an insufficient supply of powder. It was known that Moses Carson, at the Fitch ranch, on Russian River, had some on hand. Two men named T. Cowie and —— Fowler, who had joined the party in Napa, volunteered to go and get the powder. They imprudently took the main traveled road, or returned to it near Santa Rosa, and were captured by a scouting party, or, rather, a roving band of cut-throats and thieves under the lead of Juan Padillo. The two men were kept in the Carillo house all night. The next morning they were taken up the little valley, near the present county farm, were first inhumanly treated, and then shot. Not satisfied with this, their bodies were mutilated in a horrid manner and were then thrown into a ditch. An Indian named Chanate, who knew the men, told Moses Carson of their fate and condition, and he came and buried them under a pine tree, piling up a few rocks to mark the spot.

Finding that Cowie and Fowler did not return, there was much uneasiness in Sonoma. A party was sent up the valley to make inquiry, who learned the circumstances of their cruel murder and mutilation. Two others of the party, who were out in search of horses, had been taken, and it was feared that they, too, would be killed.

The Bear Flag men were not of the class to

suffer any indignity, much less a horrid outrage like this. It demanded instant and exemplary punishment. Volunteers were called for to go in search of the murderers. The whole garrison volunteered. All could not go. Twenty-three were selected and put under command of Lieutenant W. L. Ford. Among the number was Frank Bidwell, to whom the writer is indebted for this account of the pursuit. Captain Ford and his command came first to Santa Rosa. Padillo had fled. From Santa Rosa he went to the Roblar de la Miseria, Padillo's ranch. He was there told by some Indians that the marauding band had gone, some three hours before, to the Laguna de San Antonio. Captain Ford pushed on to that point and bivouacked half a mile from the supposed headquarters. He charged upon the house next morning and found only four men there, whom he took prisoners. He left some of his men to guard the prisoners and horses which he had captured.

With fourteen men he continued the pursuit. After a brief ride of a few miles he came to the Olompali ranch, now Dr. Burdell's place, in Marin County. He saw a number of horses in a corral near the house apparently in charge of a vaquero. He dashed up rapidly to prevent the man in charge from turning them loose, as he proposed to confiscate them. Getting nearer he was astonished to see the Californians pouring out of the house and hastily mounting their already saddled horses. He had run upon the combined forces of Captain Joaquin de la Torre and the Santa Rosa murderers, numbering all told eighty-three men. Both parties had been surprised. Fortunately there was a willow thicket about sixty yards from the house. While the enemy were getting in motion Captain Ford ordered his men to fall back to the brush and to dismount, tie their horses, take position in the brush, and by no means to fire until "sure of a man." There was a mountaineer in the party who went by the name of "Old Red." He was a dead shot, and was stationed in the upper end of the wood. Frank Bidwell was some distance below him.

The Californians, made bold by the supposed retreat, formed their lines and came up handsomely. Their advance was lead by a gallant young sergeant. All was still in the willows. The sharp crack of a rifle broke the silence, followed by a puff of smoke which burst through the brush. It was "Old Red," who could not hold his fire. This brought on the fight. Other shots came in quick succession. In a very few moments eight of the assaulting party lay dead upon the plain, two were wounded, and a horse with an ugly bullet-hole in his neck was struggling in the field. The young sergeant was the last to fall, whereupon the whole band broke for the cover of the hills, receiving as they left a volley at long range as a parting salute. Twenty-three shots had been fired; eleven took effect. "Old Red's" excuse for firing so soon was, that he was "sure of a man" anywhere in range.

As soon as the fight began a woman in the house cut Todd's bonds, and he joined his comrades before it was over. Captain Ford rested on his arms for some time thinking that the enemy would rally and renew the fight, but they made no sign. It was enough. He thereupon set out on his return to Sonoma with his rescued prisoners and his captives. The captured horses he drove before him as the spoil of war. The murder of Cowie and Fowler was avenged on the field of Olompali.

On the 20th of June, Castro made his first move in the direction of trying to recover lost ground north of the bay. On that date Captain Joaquin de la Torre crossed the bay with about seventy Californians and being joined by Padea and Correo, took a position near San Rafael. Of these movements Fremont was speedily apprised, and now for the first time gave open recognition of the claims of the revolutionists upon him for active aid. On the 23d of June, Harrison Pierce, a pioneer settler of Napa Valley, made a forced ride of eighty miles to Fremont's camp announcing the presence of Castro's troops on the north side of the bay and the consequent peril of those who had

captured Sonoma. He received a promise from Fremont to come to their aid just as soon as he could put ninety men into the saddle. Pierce, with this cheering news, retraced the eighty miles formerly passed over, with but one change of horse, and soon carried the news to the little garrison at Sonoma, that Fremont was coming. On the evening of the day he had received the tidings Fremont and his men were on their way toward Sonoma. Of the make-up of Fremont's force, one of the party wrote as follows:

"There were Americans, French, English, Swiss, Poles, Russians, Prussians, Chilians, Germans, Greeks, Austrians, Pawnees, native Indians, etc., all riding side by side and talking a polyglot lingual hash never exceeded in diversibility since the confusion of tongues at the tower of Babel. Some wore the relics of their home-spun garments, some relied upon the antelope and the bear for their wardrobe, some lightly habited in buckskin leggings and a coat of war-paint, and their weapons were equally various. There was the grim old hunter with his long heavy rifle, the farmer with his double-barreled shot-gun, the Indian with his bows and arrows; and others with horse-pistols, revolvers, sabres, ships' cutlasses, bowie-knives, and pepper-boxes (Allen's revolvers)." Fremont, with his incongruous band, made forced marches and reached Sonoma on the morning of June 25th. After a rest Fremont started for San Rafael in quest of Castro and Torre's forces. Castro had not crossed over as supposed, and Torre was invisible. A decoy letter of Torre fell into Fremont's hands, the purport of which was that Torre's force, with some other imaginary ally was to proceed against Sonoma. Fremont at once called to saddle and his command went toward Sonoma as fast as muscle and tendon of mustang horses would carry them. Arrived there, Fremont became satisfied that he had been deceived, and made swift haste back toward San Rafael; but it was of no avail: the wily Torre had succeeded in getting his troops across the bay and was out of reach of the clutches of the "Path Finder."

It was on this occasion of the return of Fremont to San Rafael that occurred what has the resemblance of wanton sacrifice of human life. We allude to the shooting of Ramon and Francisco de Haro. They were of a respectable family living at Yerba Buena. They reached the San Rafael Embarcadero in a boat managed by José R. Berryessa. The Haros are said to have been quite young—only sixteen or eighteen years of age. One version is that they were taken prisoners, as spies, and were regularly sentenced and shot. But the statement that Bancoft seems to give credence to is, that when they were seen to land, Kit Carson asked Fremont, on starting with a squad of men to meet them, whether he should take them prisoners, and that Fremont's reply was, "We have no use for prisoners." It is then claimed that Carson and his men as soon as in shooting distance opened fire, killing them on the spot. The late Jasper O'Farrell is given as the authority for this version, and claimed to have witnessed the whole transaction. Unless there is more light cast on this transaction than we have had as yet, the killing of those young men will always seem wanton and cruel.

Captain William D. Phelps of Lexington, Massachusetts, who was lying at Sausalito with his bark, the "Moscow," remarks, says Mr. Lancey:—

When Fremont passed San Rafael in pursuit of Captain de la Torre's party, I had just left them, and he sent me word that he would drive them to Sausalito that night, when they could not escape unless they got my boats. I hastened back to the ship and made all safe. There was a large launch lying near the beach; this was anchored further off, and I put provisions on board to be ready for Fremont should he need her. At night there was not a boat on shore. Torre's party must shortly arrive and show fight or surrender. Toward morning we heard them arrive, and to our surprise they were seen passing with a small boat from the shore to the launch. A small boat had arrived from Yerba Buena during the night which had proved their salvation. I dispatched a note to the commander of the Portsmouth, sloop-of-war, then lying at Yerba Buena, a cove (now San Francisco) informing him of their movements, and intimating that a couple of his boats could easily intercept and capture them. Captain Montgomery replied that not having received any official notice of war existing he could not act in the matter.

It was thus the poor scamps escaped. They pulled clear of the ship and thus escaped supping on grape and canister which we had prepared for them.

Fremont arrived and camped opposite my vessel, the bark Moscow, the following night. They were early astir the next morning when I landed to visit Captain Fremont, and were all variously employed in taking care of their horses, mending saddles, cleaning their arms, etc. I had not up to this time seen Fremont, but from reports to his character and exploits my imagination had painted him as a large-sized, martial-looking man or personage, towering above his companions, whiskered and ferocious looking.

I took a survey of the party, but could not discover any one who looked, as I thought, the captain to look. Seeing a tall, lank, Kentucky-looking chap (Dr. R. Semple), dressed in a greasy deer-skin hunting shirt, with trousers to match, and which terminated just below the knees, his head surmounted by a coon-skin cap, tail in front, who, I supposed, was an officer as he was giving orders to the men, I approached and asked if the captain was in camp. He looked and pointed out a slender-made, well-proportioned man sitting in front of a tent. His dress a blue woolen shirt of somewhat novel style, open at the neck, trimmed with white, and with a star on each point of the collar (a man-of-war's shirt), over this a deer-skin hunting shirt, trimmed and fringed, which had evidently seen hard times or service, his head unincumbered by hat or cap, but had a light cotton handkerchief bound around it, and deer-skin moccassins completed the suit, which, if not fashionable for Broadway, or for a presentation dress at court, struck me as being an excellent rig to scud under or fight in. A few minutes' conversation convinced me that I stood in the presence of the King of the Rocky Mountains.

Fremont remained in the neighborhood of San Rafael until July 2, when he returned to Sonoma

On the 4th of July, our national holiday was celebrated with due pomp and ceremony, and on the 5th the California Battalion of mounted riflemen, 250 strong, was organized. Brevet Captain John C. Fremont, Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, was chosen commandante; First Lieutenant of Marines, Archibald H. Gillespie, Adjutant and Inspector, with the rank of captain. Both of these gentlemen named were officers of the United States Government, yet this organization was consummated under the fold of the Bear flag that yet kissed the breezes of the "Valley of the Moon." The next day, the 6th of July, Fremont at the head of his mounted riflemen, started to make the circuit of the head of the bay, to go south in pursuit of Castro. As there were now no California soldiers north of the Bay it did not require a large garrison of the Bear party to hold Sonoma.

But the end was hastening. On the 7th of July Commodore John Drake Sloat, having received tidings that war existed between the United States and Mexico, demanded and received the surrender of Monterey. The news was immediately sent to San Francisco, where was anchored the American war vessel, Portsmouth. At two o'clock on the morning of July 9th, Lieutenant Warren Revere left that vessel in one of her boats, and reaching the Sonoma garrison at noon of that day lowered the bear flag and hoisted in its place the stars and stripes. And thus ended the Bear Flag revolution at Sonoma. Lieutenant Revere also sent American flags to be hoisted at Sutter's Fort and at the establishment of Captain Stephen Smith at Bodega.

Lieutenant Revere was sent to Sonoma by Montgomery of the Portsmouth, to command the garrison, consisting of Company B of the battalion, under Captain Grigsby. Lieutenant Grigsby tells us that "a few disaffected Californians were still prowling about the district, in pursuit of whom on one occasion he made an expedition with sixteen men to the region of Point Reyes. He did not find the party sought, but he was able to join in a very enjoyable elk-hunt." In August the Vallejos, Prudon, Leese and Carrillo were released from durance vile, and restored to their families and friends. That very amicable relations existed between the victors and vanquished is evidenced by the fact that in September, while Lieutenant Revere was absent on an expedition, the Vallejos were commissioned to protect the Sonoma frontier with a force of Christian Indians. Some date previous to September 11th, Lieutenant John S. Missroon, of the Portsmouth, assumed command of the Sonoma garrison.

On the 25th of September, a meeting of the "Old Bears" was held at Sonoma, at which J.

B. Chiles presided and John H. Nash acted as secretary, and a committee of three was appointed to investigate and gather all the information possible in relation to the action of the Bear Flag party, and report at a subsequent meeting. Semple, Grigsby and Nash were appointed the committee. Manuel E. McIntosh was now alcalde of Sonoma. From the Bear Flag conquest of Sonoma, down to the discovery of gold in California in 1848, there is little to note in connection with Sonoma. Grigsby, Revere, Missroon and Brackett were successive military commandants, and the Indians were easily held in subjection by Vallejo as sub-agent of Indian affairs. In 1848 Sonoma had a total population of about 260 souls. José de los Santos Berryessa under Mexican rule had been at the head of municipal affairs. There was then an interregnum of military rule, after which John H. Nash became alcalde, and was superseded in 1847 by Lilburn W. Boggs, who, aided by a council of six, administered the municipal government of Sonoma until 1848.

THE BEAR FLAG: HOW MADE, ETC.

R. A. Thompson published the following communication in the *Sonoma County Democrat* of September 9, 1885:

The Independents were very proud of their flag. The bear made an apt illustration of their situation. The grizzly attended strictly to his own business, and would go on munching his berries and acorns if you let him and his cubs alone. If you undertook to crowd him out, or to make him go any other way or any faster than he wanted to go he would show fight, and when once in a fight he fought his way out or died in his tracks.

The Independents were here, had come in good faith, and come to stay; were quiet and peaceable if let alone. General Castro undertook to crowd them. His grandiloquent proclamations were harmless, but vexatious. At last the crisis came. The Independents, weary of threats and rumors of war, were forced, for the sake of peace, to fight, and having "gone in," to use the identical words of one of them, they did not intend to "back out." The bear was typical of that idea.

The difference of opinion about the make-up of the bear flag arises from the fact that there was more than one made. The first was a very rude affair. It is described in Lieutenant Missroon's report to Captain Montgomery. Lieutenant Missroon arrived in Sonoma Tuesday, the 16th of June, about forty-eight hours after the capture. He reports to Captain Montgomery on the 17th that "the insurgent party had hoisted a flag with a white field, with a border or stripe of red on the lower part, and having a bear and star upon it." The words "California Republic" were not on it at this time, or of course so important a feature would have been noted by Lieutenant Missroon, who was on a special and exceedingly important mission from his commander. That these words were afterwards added is undoubtedly true. It is a matter of very little importance, but if any one wishes an exact description of the flag as first raised, he can satisfy himself by an examination of the above-mentioned report. The flag with the bear standing is an after production, as is also the silk guerdon which Lieutenant Revere presented to the pioneers. The description of the flag given by Lieutenant Missroon accords with the account of several of the party whom the writer has personally interviewed. Of course, as there were several flags made; each differed from the other, in the material, from whom the material was obtained, by whom the flag was made, and just how the figures were placed upon it. Hence the confused and many diverse accounts of it. All are right as to what they describe; but what they describe is not the flag first raised by the Independents. That was rather a rude affair. In fact, the representation of the bear upon it resembled the species *porcus* as much as it did the *Ursus ferox* or *horribilis*.

There were thirty-three men in the Bear Flag party, more than half of whom came from the Sacramento Valley. Among the latter was the brave and gallant blacksmith, Samuel Neal, and Ezekiel Merritt, the captain of the company.

Following is the first list ever published of the names of all the party. A number came into Sonoma the day after the capture, and they continued to come in for some time. It is very difficult to separate these from the actual members of the party who rode into Sonoma on the morning of June 14th. The accompanying list has been a number of years making, and has been revised many times and corrected from written records and by personal interviews. There are, doubtless, still some errors, which may be corrected upon a satisfactory showing:

SACRAMENTO VALLEY.—Ezekiel Merritt, R. Semple, William Fallon, W. B. Ide, H. L. Ford, G. P. Swift, Samuel Neal, William Potter, Sergeant Gibson, W. M. Scott, James Gibbs, H. Sanders, P. Storm.

NAPA.—Samuel Kelsey, Benjamin Kelsey, John Grigsby, David Hudson, Will Hargrave, Harrison Peirce, William Porterfield, Patrick McChristian, Elias Barrett, C. Griffith, William L. Todd, Nathan Coombs, Lucien Maxwell.

SONOMA.—Franklin Bidwell, Thomas Cowie, —— Fowler, W. B. Elliott, Benjamin Dewell, John Sears, "Old Red."

GENERAL MARIANO GUADALUPE VALLEJO.

A history of Northern California with General M. G. Vallejo ignored would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. We vis-

ited him in 1888, and were saddened by the evidences apparent on every hand of decayed gentility. That he was the friend of the Americans is not a question of doubt; that the Americans profited by his prodigality and are now indifferent to his needs is lamentably true. But his name will reach farther down the annals of history than it is in the power of gold to purchase name and fame.

Mariano G. Vallejo was born in Monterey, July 7, 1808. His father, Ignacio Vicente Ferrer Vallejo, was a native of Spain, who came in his youth to the State of Guadalajara, Mexico. In 1774, when a young man, being of an adventurous nature, he secretly joined an expedition under Captain Rivera for the exploration of Upper California. He was probably with Captain Rivera's party on the 4th of December, when the large wooden cross was erected on the peninsula of San Francisco, which his son, General Vallejo, says he saw standing in 1829. At all events, he was an eye-witness of the founding of the mission of San Francisco, which event occurred October 4, 1776.

On his arrival in Monterey, Señor Ignacio Vallejo saw for the first time his future wife. It was the day of her birth. He then asked permission of the parents of the infant to wed their daughter when she should become of age. Subsequently, this proposition, made half in jest, was renewed, the señorita then being a blooming young girl, and Señor Vallejo a bachelor of forty. The marriage proved a happy one, and Mariano G. Vallejo was the eighth of thirteen children, the fruit of the union.

Young Vallejo availed himself of every opportunity to improve his mind by reading and study during his minority. He got possession of a library when quite young, which was of great service. From this source he probably acquired a fund of information, which made him the peer of the learned and distinguished persons from all parts of the world, with whom he was destined in after life to be associated.

At the age of sixteen years he was a cadet in the army, and private secretary of Governor Argüello.

In 1829 he was placed in charge of the Presidio of San Francisco, which position he held until 1834, organizing in the interval the first city or town government of San Francisco.

Governor Figueroa, the most popular of all the Mexican Governors, had control of affairs in 1834. Having learned that a large number of colonists, some four hundred odd, were on their way to California from Mexico, he determined to locate them in Sonoma, partly with the view of shutting out the Russians, and partly because it was one of the most inviting spots to colonize over which he had ever cast his experienced eyes. He selected Lieutenant Vallejo as the most suitable of his officers to command the frontier and execute his plans. Together they visited the country, taking in their tour of observation the stronghold of the Russian squatters at Ross. Returning to the Santa Rosa Valley the Governor selected a site on Mark West Creek for the future colony, giving it the name of "Santa Ana y Ferias," uniting these names probably because he could not tell which of the rival political chiefs would be on top when he next heard from Mexico. He left a camp of soldiers there who were under the command of General Vallejo. The colonists were under the direction of Señor Hijas, who was a quarrelsome, ambitious and avaricious man. Governor Figueroa had received orders to turn over the control of affairs to Hijas. On his return from Sonoma he met a courier with orders, countermanding the former instruction, and continuing the direction of affairs solely in his own hands.

The colonists arrived in March, 1835, and were temporarily quartered in Sonoma. Hijas and his coadjutors among the colonists were much disaffected, and threatened rebellion. Figueroa ordered their arrest. This order was executed by General Vallejo with much skil and judgment, without bloodshed or any personal collision. Hijas and his cosmopolitan

company were taken to San Francisco, and were soon after sent back to Mexico.

General Vallejo remained in charge of the frontier. He removed his headquarters from Santa Ana y Ferias, on Mark West, to Sonoma, when, by order of Figueroa, he, in the month of June, 1835, established the town of Sonoma.

General Figueroa died soon after these events. His successor, Governor Carrillo, was deposed by Alvarado. The new governor appointed General Vallejo to the position of Commandante-General of the frontier.

In this position General Vallejo did all in his power to promote the settlement of the frontier. Expeditions were sent out against the Indians, agricultural industries were extended, and the raising of cattle, sheep and horses was in every way encouraged.

Between 1840 and 1845 a large number of immigrants came to northern California. They were well received by the General, though the home government was continually "nagging" him because he did not send the foreigners out of the country, at the same time giving him neither men nor means to carry out their order.

In the early part of the year 1846, affairs in California were rapidly approaching a crisis. In April, a junta was called to meet at Monterey to consider the condition of affairs. Revere gives a summary of some of the speeches made. That of General Vallejo was as follows:

I cannot, gentlemen, coincide with the military and civil functionaries who have advocated the cession of our country to France or England. It is most true that to rely any longer on Mexico to govern and defend us would be idle and absurd. To this extent I fully agree with my colleagues. It is also true that we possess a noble country, every way calculated, from position and resources, to become great and powerful. For that very reason I would not have her a mere dependency upon a foreign monarchy, naturally alien, or at least indifferent to our interests and to our welfare. It is not to be denied that feeble nations have in former times thrown themselves upon the protection of their powerful neighbors. The Britons invoked the aid of the warlike Saxons, and fell an easy prey to their protectors, who seized their lands and treated them like slaves. Long before that time, feeble and distracted provinces had appealed for aid to the all-conquering arms of imperial Rome, and they were at the same time protected and subjugated their grasping ally. Even could we tolerate the by idea of dependence, ought we to go to distant Europe for a master? What possible sympathy could exist between us and a nation separated from us by two vast oceans? But waiving this insuperable objection, how could we endure to come under the dominion of a monarchy? For, although others speak lightly of a form of government, as a freeman, I cannot do so. We are republicans—badly governed and badly situated as we are—still we are all, in sentiment, republicans. So far as we are governed at all, we at least profess to be self-governed. Who, then, that possesses true patriotism will consent to subject himself and his children to the caprices of a foreign king and his official minions? But it is asked, if we do not throw ourselves upon the protection of France and England, what shall we do? I do not come here to support the existing order of things, but I come prepared to propose instant and effective action to extricate our country from her present forlorn condition. My opinion is made up that we must persevere in throwing off the galling yoke of Mexico, and proclaim our independence of her forever. We have endured her official cormorants and her villainous soldiery until we can endure no longer. All will probably agree with me that we ought at once to rid ourselves of what may remain of Mexican domination. But some profess to doubt our ability to maintain our position. To my mind there comes no doubt. Look at Texas, and see how long she withstood the power of united Mexico. The resources of Texas were not to be compared with ours, and she was much nearer to her enemy than we are. Our position is so remote, either by land or sea, that we are in no danger from Mexican invasion. Why, then, should we hesitate still to assert our independence? We have indeed taken the first step by electing our own Governor, but another remains to be taken. I will mention it plainly and distinctly—it is annexation to the United States. In contemplating this consummation of our destiny, I feel nothing but pleasure, and I ask you to share it. Discard old prejudices, disregard old customs, and prepare for the glorious change which awaits our country. Why should we shrink from incorporating ourselves with the happiest and freest nation in the world, destined soon to be the most wealthy and powerful? Why should we go abroad for protection when this great nation is our adjoining neighbor? When we join our fortunes to hers, we shall not become subjects, but fellow-citizens, possessing all the rights of the people of the United States, and choosing our own federal and local rulers. We shall have a stable government and just laws. California will grow strong and flourish, and her people will be prosperous, happy and free. Look not, therefore, with jealousy upon the hardy pioneers who scale our mountains and cultivate our unoccupied plains; but rather welcome them as brothers, who come to share with us a common destiny.

Lieutenant Revere was in Monterey when the junta met; its proceedings were secret, but

he says it was notorious that two parties existed in the country, and that General Vallejo was the leader of the American party, while Castro was at the head of the European party. He says he had his report of the meeting from documentary evidence, as well as sketches of the principal speeches. He also says that so soon as General Vallejo retired from the junta he addressed a letter to Governor Pio Pico embodying the views he had expressed in his speech and refusing ever again to assist in any project having for its end the establishment of a protectorate over California by any other power than the United States.

At last the long-threatened storm broke upon the town of Sonoma, and its commandante and little garrison were captured by the Americans. General Vallejo was kept as a prisoner for about two months, and released by order of Commodore Stockton.

General Vallejo, speaking of the condition of affairs in Northern California previous to the taking of Sonoma, said:

> Years before I had urgently represented to the Government of Mexico the necessity of stationing a sufficient force on the frontier, else Sonoma would be lost; which would be equivalent to leaving the rest of the country an easy prey to the invader. What think you, my friends, were the instructions sent me in reply to my repeated demands for means to fortify the country? These instructions were that I should at once force the immigrants to recross the Sierra Nevada and depart from the territory of the Republic. To say nothing of the inhumanity of these orders, their execution was physically impossible; first, because I had no military force; and second, because the immigrants came in the autumn, when snow covered the Sierra so quickly as to render return impracticable. Under the circumstances not only I, but Commandante-General Castro, resolved to provide the immigrants with letters of security, that they might remain temporarily in the country. We always made a show of authority, but were well convinced all the time that we had no power to resist the invasion which was coming in upon us. With the frankness of a soldier I can assure you that the American immigrants never had cause to complain of the treatment they received at the hands of either authorities or citizens.

General Vallejo, on his release, at once made his great influence as a friend of the United States felt throughout the country. He took active interest in public affairs, always on the side of order and good government. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which met in Monterey, and was a Senator from the Sonoma District in the first Legislature of California. And from that period down to the present he has been an enterprising, useful and honored citizen of Sonoma. In priority of settlement, he is the first of the 35,000 inhabitants now living in Sonoma county.

On the 6th of March, 1832, he married Señorita Benicia Francesca Carillo, who still survives with her distinguished husband.

In person, General Vallejo, even at his advanced age, is a strikingly handsome man. He is tall and erect in carriage, with the military air of one disciplined to arms in his early youth. He is a brilliant conversationalist, an eloquent speaker, even in English, which he acquired late in life. To these accomplishments may be added the grace of gesture and manner which he inherits with his blood from an ancestry of Spanish cavaliers.

In the first Legislature of this State, M. G. Vallejo told the following story: "At that period (late in the last century) few families had emigrated to this country, and any one of the female sex was an oasis in the desert. My father was one of the many who emigrated in bachelorship, and while sojourning in San Luis Obispo he unexpectedly met with a lady who was in travail. As there was no one except her husband to assist her, he acted as her holder (*tenedor*). The lady was safely delivered of a girl, whereupon the holder solicited the hand of the child, and a formal agreement was made between the parties that if at mature years the girl should willingly consent to the union the ceremony should be duly performed. The marriage took place in the young lady's fourteenth year, and the offspring of that marriage has now the honor to present this short biographical sketch!"

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF 1832–'33.

Colonel J. J. Warner, now of Los Angeles, a member of the Ewing trapping expedition,

which passed north through these valleys in 1832, and back again in 1833, says:

"In the fall of 1832, there were a number of Indian villages on King's River, between its mouth and the mountains; also on the San Joaquin River, from the base of the mountains down to and some distance below the great slough. On the Merced River, from the mountains to its junction with the San Joaquin, there were no Indian villages; but from about this point on the San Joaquin, as well as on its principal tributaries, the Indian villages were numerous, many of them containing some fifty to one hundred dwellings, built with poles and thatched with rushes. With some few exceptions, the Indians were peaceably disposed. On the Tuolumne, Stanislaus and Calaveras rivers there were no Indian villages above the mouths, as also at or near their junction with the San Joaquin. The most hostile were on the Calaveras River. The banks of the Sacramento River, in its whole course through the valley, was studded with Indian villages, the houses of which, in the spring, during the day-time, were red with the salmon the aborigines were curing.

"At this time there were not, on the San Joaquin or Sacramento river, or any of their tributaries, nor within the valleys of the two rivers, any inhabitants but Indians. On no part of the continent over which I had then or have since traveled was so numerous an Indian population, subsisting on the natural products of the soil and waters, as in the valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento. There was no cultivation of the soil by them; game, fish, nuts of the forest and seeds of the field constituted their entire food. They were experts in catching fish in many ways, and in snaring game in divers modes.

"On our return, late in the summer of 1833, we found the valleys depopulated. From the head of the Sacramento to the great bend and slough of the San Joaquin we did not see more than six or eight live Indians, while large numbers of their bodies and skulls were to be seen under almost every shade-tree near water, where the uninhabited and deserted villages had been converted into grave-yards; and on the San Joaquin River, in the immediate neighborhood of the larger class of villages, which the preceding year were the abodes of large numbers of these Indians, we found not only many graves, but the vestiges of a funeral pyre. At the mouth of King's River we encountered the first and only village of the stricken race that we had seen after entering the great valley; this village contained a large number of Indians temporarily stopping at that place.

"We were encamped near the village one night only, and during that time the death angel, passing over the camping-ground of the plague-stricken fugitives, waved his wand, summoning from a little remnant of a once numerous people a score of victims to muster in the land of the Manitou; and the cries of the dying, mingling with the wails of the bereaved, made the night hideous in that veritable valley of death."

PROMINENT EARLY VISITORS.

Ewing Young, who had trapped with parties on the upper part of the Del Norte, the eastern part of the Grand and the Colorado rivers, pursuing the route formerly traversed by Capt. Jedediah S. Smith, in 1829–'30, entered the San Joaquin Valley and hunted on Tulare Lake and the adjacent streams. During the last part of 1832, or early in 1833, Young, having again entered the San Joaquin valley and trapped on the streams, finally arrived at the Sacramento River about ten miles below the mouth of the American. He followed up the Sacramento to the Feather River, and from there crossed over to the coast. The coast line was traveled till they reached the mouth of the Umpqua, where they crossed the mountains to the inland. Entering the upper portion of the Sacramento Valley, they proceeded southerly till they reached the American River. Then they followed down the San Joaquin Valley and passed out through the Tejon Pass, in the winter of

1833–'34. Besides these parties, there were several trappers, or "lone traders," in this region during the same period.

The attention of the officers of the wealthy and powerful Hudson Bay Company was first specially called to the extent and importance of the fur trade in California by Captain Smith, in 1827 or '8. The first expedition sent out by them was that under the command of McLeod. A short time after the departure of this company a second one was sent out under the leadership of Mr. Ogden, which followed up the Columbia and Lewis rivers, thence southerly over western Utah, Nevada, and into the San Joaquin Valley. On their return they trapped on the streams in Sacramento Valley, and went out at the northern limit in 1830. Thereafter the Hudson Bay Company continued to send trappers into all this region, for a time employing about ninety or one hundred men in this State.

During the months of January and February, 1844, John C. Fremont, then brevet captain of topographical engineers, on his return from his first exploring expedition to Oregon, passed down the west side of the Sierras, and crossed the snow-covered summit to Helvetia (Sacramento), suffering many privations and hardships. To reach this point they followed down the south fork of the American River. Fremont has published a journal of his trip, describing the experiences of himself and of his men with the Indians and with the usual vicissitudes of western travel, and also of the beauty of the hill and valley scenery and the primeval streams of pure water.

The next winter another party, of hardy pioneers, worked their laborious way through the drifting snow of the mountains and entered the beautiful valley, one of them remaining in his snow-bound camp at Donner Lake until returning spring made his rescue possible. The party consisted of twenty-three men, viz.: John Flomboy; Captain Stevens, recently a resident of Kern County, California; Joseph E. Foster; Dr. John Townsend; Allen Montgomery; Moses Schallenberger, now a resident of San Jose, California; C. Greenwood and his two sons, John and Brit; James Miller, of San Rafael, California; Mr. Calvin; William Martin; Patrick Martin; Dennis Martin; Martin Murphy and his five sons; Mr. Hitchcock and son, and others.

William Sublette came overland in 1845 with a party of fifteen men, probably by way of the famous "cut-off" named after him. He went East with Clyman and Hastings.

James Alexander Forbes, a native of Scotland, lived some years in South America, and came thence to San Francisco about 1830. In 1832 he was acting as a kind of clerk or majordomo for a Mexican at Santa Clara. A year or two afterward he was naturalized. In July, 1834, he married Ana Maria, daughter of Juan C. Galindo, being then twenty-seven years old. In 1836 he was agent for the Hudson Bay Company; elector in 1838; sindico in 1839; and in 1842 he was appointed British vice-consul at Monterey, which office he filled for a few years, but without moving to Monterey, as there was little to do. In 1844 he was the grantee of the Potrero de Santa Clara; in 1845–'46 he was at San Francisco in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's property, after Rae's death, having apparently used his influence against Sutter and Micheltorena, being involved in a controversy with Leidesdorff, and obtaining for himself and wife some beach lots in that place. He disclaimed taking any part in procuring a British protectorate over California, and in the troubles of 1846–'47 he took but slight part. Governor Mason declined to permit him as British vice-consul to import goods free of duties. Mr. Forbes died in Oakland, in 1881, at the age of seventy-seven, retaining to the last much bitterness of feeling against many American peculiarities. His children have been Carlos H., residing at Los Angeles, in 1885, with ten children: Martha (deceased), James Alexander, Jr., Michael, Frederick, James Alonzo, Luis Felipe (deceased), Maria Clara, Juan Telesforo, Margaret, Francis H. and Alfred O.

THE ILL-FATED DONNER PARTY.

Three miles from Truckee, and resting in the green lap of the Sierras, lies one of the loveliest sheets of water on the Pacific coast. Tall mountain peaks are reflected in the clear water, revealing a picture of extreme loveliness and quiet peace. Yet this peaceful scene was the amphitheater of the most tragic event in the annals of early California. "The Donner Party" was organized in Sangamon County, Illinois, by George and Jacob Donner and James F. Reed, in the spring of 1846. In April, 1846, the party set out from Springfield, Illinois, and by the first week in May had reached Independence, Missouri, where the party was increased until the train numbered about two or three hundred wagons, the Donner family numbering sixteen; the Reed family, seven; the Graves family, twelve; the Murphy family, thirteen: these were the principal families of the Donner party proper. At Independence provisions were laid in for the trip, and the line of journey taken up. In the occasional glimpses we have of the party, features of but little interest present themselves, beyond the ordinary experiences of pioneer life. A letter from Mrs. George Donner, written near the junction of the North and South Platte, dated June 16, 1846, reports a favorable journey of 450 miles from Independence, Missouri, and with no forebodings of the terrible disasters so soon to burst upon them. At Fort Laramie a portion of the party celebrated the Fourth of July Thereafter the train passed unmolested, upon its journey. George Donner was elected captain of the train at the Little Sandy River, on the 20th of July, 1846, from which act it took the name of the "Donner Party."

At Fort Bridger, then a mere trading post, the fatal choice was made of the route that led to such fearful disasters and tragic death. A new route, via Salt Lake, known as Hastings' Cut-off, was recommended to the party as shortening the distance by 300 miles. After due deliberation, the Donner party of eighty-seven souls (three having died) were induced to separate from the larger portion of the train (which afterward arrived in California safely), and commenced their journey by way of Hastings' Cut-off. They reached Weber, near the bend of the cañon, in safety. From this point in their journey, to Salt Lake, almost insurmountable difficulties were encountered, and instead of reaching Salt Lake in one week, as anticipated, over thirty days of perilous journey were consumed in making the trip—most precious time in view of the dangers imminent in the rapidly approaching storms of winter. The story of their trials and sufferings, in their journey to the fatal camp at Donner Lake, is terrible; nature, and stern necessity seemed arrayed against them. On the 19th of October, near the present site of Wadsworth, Nevada, the destitute company were happily reprovisioned by C. T. Stanton; furnished with food and mules, together with two Indian vaqueros, by Captain Sutter without recompensation.

At the present site of Reno it was decided to rest. Three or four days' time was lost. This was the fatal act. The storm-clouds were already brewing upon the mountains, only a few miles distant. The ascent was ominous. Thick and thicker grew the clouds, outstripping in threatening battalions the now eager feet of the alarmed emigrants, until, at Prosser Creek, three miles below Truckee, October 28, 1846, a month earlier than usual, the storm set in, and they found themselves in six inches of newly-fallen snow. On the summit it was already from two to five feet deep. The party, in much confusion, finally reached Donner Lake, in disordered fragments. Frequent and desperate attempts were made to cross the mountain tops, but at last, baffled and despairing, they returned to camp at the lake. The storm now descended in all its pitiless fury upon the ill-fated emigrants. Its dreadful import was well understood, as laden with omens of suffering and death. With slight interruptions the storm continued for several days. The animals were literally buried alive and frozen in the drifts. Meat was hastily prepared from their frozen

carcasses, and cabins rudely built. One, the Schallenberger cabin, erected November, 1844, was already standing, about a quarter of a mile below the lake. This the Breen family appropriated. The Murphys erected one 300 yards from the lake, marked by a large stone twelve feet high. The Graves family built theirs near Donner Creek, three-quarters of a mile further down the stream, the three forming the apexes of a triangle; the Breen and Murphy cabins were distant from each other about 150 yards. The Donner brothers, with their families, hastily constructed a brush shed in Alder Creek valley, six or seven miles from the lake. Their provisions were speedily consumed, and starvation, with all its grim attendant horrors, stared the poor emigrants in the face. Day by day, with aching hearts and paralyzed energies, they awaited, amid the beating storms of the Sierras, the dreadful revelations of the morrow, "hoping against hope" for some welcome sign. On the 16th of December, 1846, a party of seventeen were enrolled to attempt the hazardous journey across the mountains, to press into the valley beyond for relief. Two returned and the remaining fifteen pressed on, including Mary Graves and her sister; Mrs. Sarah Fosdick, and several other women, the heroic C. T. Stanton and the noble F. W. Graves (who left his wife and seven children at the lakes to wait in vain for his return) being the leaders. This was the "Forlorn Hope Party," over whose dreadful sufferings and disasters we must throw a veil. A detailed account of this party is given from the pen of C. F. McGlashan, and lately published in book form from the press of Crowley & McGlashan, proprietors of the Truckee *Republican*, to which we take pleasure in referring the reader. Death in its most awful form reduced the suffering company to seven—two men and five women—when suddenly tracks were discovered imprinted on the snow. "Can any one imagine," says Mary Graves in her recital, "the joy these footsteps gave us? We ran as fast as our strength would carry us." Turning a sharp point they suddenly came upon an Indian rancheria. The acorn-bread offered them by the kind and awe-stricken savages was eagerly devoured. But on they pressed with their Indian guides, only to repeat their dreadful sufferings, until at last, one evening about the last of January, Mr. Eddy, with his Indian guide, preceding the party fifteen miles, reached Johnson's ranch on Bear River, the first settlement on the western slope of the Sierras, when relief was sent back as soon as possible, and the remaining six survivors were brought in the next day. It had been thirty-two days since they left Donner Lake. No tongue can tell, no pen portray, the awful sufferings, the terrible and appalling straits, as well as the noble deeds of heroism that characterized this march of death. The eternal mountains, whose granite face bore witness to their sufferings, are fit monuments to make the last resting place of Charles T. Stanton, that cultured, heroic soul, who groped his way through the blinding snows of the Sierras to immortality. The divine encomium: "He gave His life as a ransom for many," is his epitaph, foreshadowed in his own noble words, "I will bring aid to these famishing people or lay down my life."

Nothing could be done, in the meantime, for the relief of the sufferers at Donner Lake, without securing help from Fort Sutter, which was speedily accomplished by John Rhodes. In a week, six men, fully provisioned, with Captain Reasin P. Tucker at their head, reached Johnson's ranch, and in ten or twelve days' time, with provisions, mules, etc., the first relief party started for the scene at Donner Lake. It was a fearful undertaking, but on the morning of the 19th of February, 1847, the above party began the descent of the gorge leading to Donner Lake.

We have purposely thrown a veil over the dreadful sufferings of the stricken band left in their wretched hovels at Donner Lake. Reduced to the verge of starvation, many died (including numerous children, seven of whom were nursing babes) who, in this dreadful state of necessity, were summarily disposed of. Raw-

hides, moccasins, strings, etc., were eaten. But relief was now close at hand for the poor, stricken sufferers. On the evening of the 19th of February, 1847, the stillness of death that had settled upon the scene was broken by prolonged shouts. In an instant the painfully sensitive ears of the despairing watchers caught the welcome sound. Captain Tucker, with his relief party, had at last arrived upon the scene. Every face was bathed in tears, and the strongest men of the relief party melted at the appalling sight, sat down and wept with the rest.

But time was precious, as storms were imminent. The return party was quickly gathered. Twenty-three members started, among them several women and children. Of this number two were compelled to return and three perished on the journey. Many hardships and privations were experienced, and their provisions were soon entirely exhausted. Death once more stared them in the face, and despair settled upon them. But assistance was near at hand. James F. Reed, who had preceded the Donner party by some months, suddenly appeared with the second relief party, on the 25th. The joy of the meeting was indescribable, especially between the family and the long absent father. Re-provisioned, the party pressed on and gained their destination after severe suffering, with eighteen members, only three having perished. Reed continued his journey to the cabins at Donner Lake. There the scene was simply indescribable; starvation and disease were fast claiming their victims. March 1, Reed and his party arrived at the camp. Proceeding directly to his cabin, he was espied by his little daughter (who, with her sister, was carried back by the previous party) and immediately recognized with a cry of joy. Provisions were carefully dealt out to the famishing people and immediate steps were taken for their return. Seventeen comprised this party. Half starved and completely exhausted they were compelled to camp in the midst of the furious storm, in which Mr. Reed barely escaped with his life. This was "Starved Camp," and from this point Mr. Reed, with his two little children and another person, struggled ahead to obtain hasty relief if possible.

On the second day after leaving Starved Camp Mr. Reed and the three companies were overtaken by Cady and Stone, and on the night of the third day reached Woodworth's camp at Bear Valley, in safety. The horrors of Starved Camp beggar all description,—indeed require none. The third relief party, composed of John Stark, Howard Oakley and Charles Stone, were nearing the rescue, while W. H. Foster and W. H. Eddy (rescued by a former party) were bent on the same mission. These, with Hiram Miller, set out from Woodworth's camp on the following morning after Reed's arrival. The eleven were duly reached, but were in a starving condition, and nine of the eleven were unable to walk. By the noble resolution and herculean efforts of Mr. Stark, a part of the number were borne and urged onward to their destination, while the other portion were compelled to remain and await another relief party. When the third relief party, under Foster and Eddy, arrived at Donner Lake, the sole survivors of Alder Creek were George Donner, the captain of the company and his heroic and faithful wife, whose devotion to her dying husband caused her own death during the last and fearful days of waiting for the fourth relief. George Donner knew he was dying, and urged his wife to save her life and go with her little ones with the third relief party, but she refused. Nothing was more heart-rending than her sad parting with her beloved little ones, who wound their childish arms lovingly around her neck and besought her with mingled tears and kisses to join them. But duty prevailed over affection and she retraced the weary distance to die with him whom she had promised to love and honor to the end. Such scenes of anguish are seldom witnessed on this sorrowing earth, and such acts of triumphant devotion are among her most golden deeds. The snowy cerements of Donner Lake enshrouded in its stilly whiteness no purer life, no nobler heart than Mrs. George Donner's.

The terrible recitals that closed this awful tragedy we willingly omit.

The third relief party rescued four of the last five survivors; the fourth and last relief party rescued the last survivor, Lewis Keseberg, on the 7th of April, 1847. Ninety names are given as members of the Donner party. Of these, forty-two perished, six did not live to reach the mountains, and forty-eight survived, some of whom are still living.

Thus ends this narrative of horrors, without a parallel in the annals of American history of appalling disasters, fearful sufferings, heroic fortitudes, self denial and heroism.

THE INDIANS.

Bancroft, in his "Native Races of the Pacific States," divides the Indians of the coast into seven distinct groups. The Californians comprise one of the important branches occupying the territory between latitudes 32½° and 43° north, extending east to the Rocky Mountains. This group is subdivided into geographical sections, namely, the Northern Californian, the Central Californian and the Southern Californian. The early inhabitants of California belonged to the Central division, which occupied all of California and extended from about 35° to 40½° north. The races in this region were separated into numerous small tribes whose system of nomenclature was exceedingly primitive. The segregation of these Indians was not properly into tribes, but into villages, each having its own name and head.

The men generally wore their hair long, taken up all around and tied up in a bunch. The ends, being loose, floated out, much resembling a feather-duster. To bind the hair they used a net made from the milk-weed. In this they frequently placed grasses or flowers, forming a wreath. The women "banged" their hair in front, as do now their civilized white sisters; and for a sort of comb they used a sharpened mussel-shell pressed against a stick. The longer hair was brushed back and allowed to float in its confusion. The men generally wore their beard in the form of a goatee, plucking the hairs on the side of the face. The growth was not luxuriant, but the hair was fine in texture. The women had their heads and necks ornamented, but did not trouble themselves about other covering. A string of beads made from spiral fossil shells was worn around the neck. Through the holes in the ears were placed the leg-bones of vultures, or small ornamented elders from six inches to a foot in length, their nets hanging down to the shoulders. Sometimes they inserted a quill or small bone through the nose for ornament. In their huts their coverings were made from the feathers of ducks and geese, thoroughly bound together and these strips woven into a blanket. They also had coverings made from the skins of the wild hare and deer. The women also wore necklaces, made of small white beads. These strings were drawn around the neck several times. They wore no head-dresses. All wore a double apron in front and behind, attached to a belt, which was in the form of a strap, from the milkweed. At times the women donned these feathers or string coverings, although their general use was for the bed. Their ears were pierced, although the holes were not as large as the men had in their ears. Both the men and women tattooed, the latter carrying it to a greater extent. Small lines of a dirty blue or black, a quarter of an inch in width, were drawn down from the corners of the mouth and from the center of the lower lip. The women never painted their faces.

Their food, which consisted chiefly of grass-seeds, acorns and fish, was gathered by the women, in large, conical baskets placed upon their backs, the apex being the bottom and resting on the belts. In order to hold them to the back and support their weight, a circular band was placed around the basket across the forehead. All the men, women and children could swim the river even when high, taking with them a basket of acorns fastened to their heads. Rafts made from tules was the only boat used.

The acorns of the scrub white-oak growing on the hills could be eaten either raw or roasted and either fresh or dried; while the long sour-oak acorns found along the streams were cooked with other articles for their more substantial food. The acorns were gathered in the fall and placed in bins kept in dry places during the rainy season. These bins were made from tough weeds growing in the river bottoms. In preparing these acorns for food, they ground them into meal in crudely made stone mortars. To rid this meal of the tannin, they poured it into a hollow place in the dry, white sand to the depth of half or three-fourths of an inch. Tufts of grass or small willow branches were laid on one side of this sand-pan and water was then carefully poured through this, so that it would spread gently over the meal and soak through it without mixing it with the sand. The flour was kept covered with water for several hours, and thus most of the tannin would be soaked out and carried off, the sand being discolored with the astringent principle. Although some sand would in this manner be mixed with the dough, it did not seem to interfere with digestion. In modern times they have improved upon this method by using cloth instead of sand.

A hole was then dug in the ground and heated, and at the same time several rocks would be heated also. The ashes were then brushed out, a layer of sycamore leaves put in for the "bread-pan," and on this was placed the dough, with a hot rock in its center. More leaves were placed over it, and the fire renewed and replenished. The next day, when cold, the baked acorn bread was taken out ready for use. In this state it resembled somewhat a bladder of putty, and perhaps was not more digestible. Grasshoppers, a favorite article of food, were more palatable and far more digestible. Clover was eaten raw in the spring time, and had a beneficial effect.

The wild pea-vines were gathered in immense quantities when young and tender. By laying elder sticks against the side of the basket, and extending beyond the opening, the squaw was enabled to carry nearly a cart load of the light growth. To prepare these for eating they steamed them for a day in the heated hole, and with rocks beat them up into a plastic shape upon an inclined plain, made this mass into cakes with holes in the center, and placed them out to dry.

For meat they would of course eat the flesh of any animal they could catch, using the bow and arrow for the larger animals and snares for the smaller. Large fish they would spear and the small they would scoop up with dip-nets, a man at each of the four corners of the net.

Beads of ocean-shells were the standard of all values. Most tribes were never guilty of theft.

When an Indian died he was wrapped up with twine into a round ball, his head thrust down between his legs, and was thus rolled into a hole at the rancheria, and buried with a quantity of acorns to last him on his journey to the other world. If a woman died who had a child not large enough to gather its own acorns, it was always buried alive with its mother! The Indians were strong believers in ghosts and were much afraid of them.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

While on the subject of Indians we may as well give here on account of some of the principal Indian troubles.

The Shasta tribe occupied Shasta and Scott valleys and Klamath River. They were closely related to the Rogue River tribe, and until a few years before the settlement of this region were a portion of the same tribe, but had become separated into factions by the death of the head chief. The Scott Valley factions was headed by Tyee John, son of the old head chief; at Yreka, old Tolo, always a firm friend of the whites; and each of the other factions also had its chief. The true names of these chiefs were seldom known to the whites, who called them Sam, John or Bill, or named them in accordance with some physical peculiarity or some occur-

rence, as old Smoothy, Scar-face, Rising Sun, Greasy Boots, etc.

As early as 1835, the Rogue River Indians had had trouble with the trappers; but the first blood that marked the intercourse of the two races in Shasta county was wantonly shed by Turner and Gay, two Americans, who shot a Shasta Indian near Klamath River, September 14, 1837.

In 1846, when Fremont and his party of about fifty men were encamped in the Modoc country near Klamath, the savages committed the first of the long series of murders that have marked their treatment of the whites. They attacked Fremont during the night, but were suddenly repulsed with the loss of their chief, whom Lieutenant Gillespie recognized as the Indian that had the preceding morning presented him with a fine fish, the first food he had eaten for forty hours. A detachment of about fifteen men was then left in ambush there to punish the perpetrators if they should return. They soon overtook the main body, bringing two Modoc scalps to show that they had been partially successful. Just before night the advance guard of ten men under Kit Carson came suddenly upon an Indian village on the east bank of Klamath Lake, assaulted it and killed many braves. The same day another skirmish was had, and Kit Carson's life was saved by Fremont, who rode down an Indian that was aiming an arrow at him.

Late in the fall of 1849, a party of nineteen deserters from the United States forces stationed in Oregon passed through the Shasta region. In this party was Fred Deng, well remembered a in Yreka as the founder of the Yreka Bakery, name that spells the same forward and backward. They were led off from the regular route by an Indian trail that led up Willow Creek back of Edison's, and came suddenly upon a rancheria of Shastas at a place now called Carr's Corral. Before they recovered from their surprise, the Indians, naturally thinking themselves attacked, fell upon them fiercely and succeeded in killing three men.

In July, 1850, a party of forty men left the forks of the Salmon and started on the first exploring expedition up the Klamath. One of these men, Peter Gerwick, going out hunting deer one day, was killed by the Shastas. During the few succeeding days there were several skirmishes, resulting in driving off the Indians and probably killing several, with no loss to the whites except a severe wound to one man and much anxiety and watchfulness for a long time.

In the early part of February, 1851, a party of six men was passing from Oregon to California and camped one night on the Tule Lake. A swarm of Modocs surrounded their camp, poured in upon them a cloud of arrows and made the air shudder with their demoniacal yells; but the loud-speaking rifles of the whites frightened them away before any serious damage was done.

From this time until 1856 there were many skirmishes, depredations, several murders, etc., including a massacre at Blackburn's Ferry; and thence until 1873 but few hostilities were suffered from the Indians. During this year occurred

THE GREAT MODOC WAR.

In July, 1872, several settlers petitioned the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington to have the Indians removed to the reservation. In due time Superintendent O. D. Neal received authority to effect the removal, peaceably if he could, forcibly if he must. November 25, he sent two men to the camp on Tule Lake to request the head men of the Indians to meet him at Linkville on the 28th. They declined the invitation. He at once went to Fort Klamath and placed the matter in the hands of the military. Captain Jackson immediately started for the Indian camp with Company B, a company of thirty-five soldiers. Marching all night, they reached the camp at daylight on the morning of the 29th. Jack's camp was on the west side of the river near Tule Lake, at what is called the natural bridge. On the east side of the river was another small camp, in which were Hooka Jim, Curly-Headed Doctor, Long Jim and nine other braves, the three here named being the head men.

When the troops arrived at Jack's place the only Indian seen stirring was Bogus Charley, a visitor there. They called for Captain Jack, who was in his tent; but before he appeared one or two other Indians came upon the scene and a fight began. One of Jack's men was killed and four wounded, some of them fatally. While this battle was raging a terrible tragedy was being enacted on the other side of the river. The settlers who had gone to the camp of Hooka Jim and Curley-Headed Doctor, met first an Indian called Miller's Charley. He was told that they had come to take him and the others to the reservation, and that they would not be harmed. Upon this assurance he surrendered his gun, but had hardly done so when the sound of shooting and the yells of Indians were borne across the river from the other camp. The Indians rushed out, and in the confusion both parties commenced shooting, Miller's Charley being wounded and another Indian killed. One of the squaws rushed out with her baby in her arms, which latter was accidently killed by a stray bullet. Not knowing her baby was dead, and still clasping it in her arms, she mounted a horse, exclaiming, "Don't shoot; me squaw, me squaw." They did shoot, and she was wounded in the ankle and fell from her horse.

Maddened by this apparently wanton attack and slaughter, Hooka Jim, who had the most cruel and blood-thirsty disposition of them all, pursuaded the others to go with him and take revenge on the settlers. One of the attacking parties was killed while walking about the camp after he supposed the fight was over. Hooka Jim's band hastened to the settlements along the river, bent upon murdering all they saw; and now commenced a scene of carnage and massacre. The settlers, who had been promised notice of trouble, but in vain, were exposed to this raid, and many therefore fell victims. Fourteen settlers, comprising men, women and children, were killed before armed parties could protect them. Jim and his party reached the lava beds, at the south end of Tule Lake, whither Captain Jack and his band had already retreated. This peculiar spot consists of a mass of rocks some ten miles square, cut up with fissures, deep gulches and high, abrupt cliffs, abounding in caves, and almost impassable. The whites were ignorant of this labyrinthian section, while the Indians were familiar with it.

Some communications were had with Captain Jack in this rocky fastness, who claimed that he did not know any reason why he and his men should be attacked. In the mean time great preparations were made to expel him from his stronghold. A company of twenty-six whites, with John A. Fairchilds as Captain, prepared for the attack, and while the Indians were unexpectedly appearing here and there in the vicinity, white troops were gradually brought in, preparing for a general battle. The first act of this series was the attack of the Indians upon six soldiers who were escorting a wagon of supplies near Barnard's Camp. One soldier was killed and scalped and three wounded, one of whom died. One Indian was killed.

But the grand assault was ordered for Friday, January 17, 1873. The morning was foggy, and Colonel Wheaton would have postponed the assault had he been able to communicate with Captain Barnard. He advanced, and was opposed at every point by a hidden and unseen foe. The troops charged over several almost inaccessible places, meeting a shower of bullets but finding no enemy. So rapidly did the Indians change their positions and so incessant a fire did they maintain, that although there were but about twenty good warriors there seemed to be many times that number. The troops lost many, while the enemy lost none. Soon the air in all the country was filled with wild rumors of hundreds of disaffected Indians of other tribes, flocking to Jack's standard. Captain Jack was shrewd enough to place upon the upper edges of rocks great numbers of blocks of volcanic scoria resembling human heads, so as to make it appear that he had many more men than were really with him.

Of course the Government could not retreat

The Indians must go. Therefore more troops, with more guns and ammunition and military supplies must be brought in. In the meantime the Indians frequently sallied out in their characteristic manner, attacking wagons, ranches and any passing straggler who might happen within sight. They had the additional advantage of understanding the English language, while the white soldiers did not understand the Modoc tongue. The Indians could hear and understand all the orders given by the white officers and thus be ready to oppose any movement. They shouted their orders from one to another in their own language, which were as Greek to our men. The Government saw that it had to get down to a tedious war. It appointed a peace commission to investigate the condition and complaints of the Indians, and General Canby was ordered to go to the front with the commissioners and take full command of the military, Colonel Gillem commanding under him. Two women were sent to Captain Jack to arrange for a compromise. He said he did not want to talk to women, but wanted the commissioners to pay him a visit, and they would not be harmed. They reported that the Indians were nearly out of provisions and clothing, and that there was dissension in their midst. An agreement was made to hold a conference on the 25th, a mile and a half from the lava beds, where there could be no ambuscade; but Captain Jack, not being satisfied with the men on the commission, requested three of his friends to be added to it; and conference by messengers caused a delay of the time for the meeting. He designated the Government officers who should meet him at the appointed place, including among them General Canby. Details of the conference could not be agreed upon, and delay followed. April 3d, Captain Jack stated that his terms were to have the soldiers removed and a reservation on Lost River given to him; but this was refused him. Communications were again had with our Government and messages exchanged until finally it was agreed to meet on the 11th.

This fatal day arrived fair and calm. The commissioners and officers went forward to the place of meeting with many fearful misgivings, some of their number warning the others that treachery would be exhibited and they would be probably killed. Canby and Thomas considered it their duty to attend, and that duty was more sacred than life. Arriving at the council tent, Canby and Thomas were cordially welcomed with hand-shaking and words of friendship. Canby distributed cigars, and they all sat about the fire and smoked in silence. Soon the remainder of the party arrived and met with the same hearty welcome, even before they could dismount. Eight Indians were present, instead of five, and they all had revolvers under their coats. The officers saw signs of treachery, but their pride of the soldier character prevented them from exhibiting any fear. The council was formally opened. The Indians at first pretended that they desired no bloodshed but simply a certain tract of land. An argumentation followed, during which the speaker in behalf of the Indians declared that there was no more use in talking. Captain Jack gave the signal and the Modoc war-whoop rent the air. At the same time he drew a revolver from under his coat and presented it at Canby's head, exclaiming *Ha-tuk* (all ready)! It missed fire. Quickly revolving the chamber, he again pulled the trigger and buried a bullet in his victim's head. Canby soon fell, shattering his jaw upon the rocks, and he was then stabbed in the neck by a knife as a butcher kills a hog; and furthermore another Indian sent a bullet through his brain. He was then stripped of his clothing and left naked on the rocks.

Simultaneously with Jack's attack upon Canby, Boston Charley shot Dr. Thomas in the breast. As he partially fell to the ground, he begged them to shoot no more, as he had a death wound; but soon they buried a bullet also in his brain. The other officers escaped, except that Meacham, who was almost fatally wounded by several shots, got away with his life by the rarest contingency.

While these events were happening at the council tent, still another tragedy was being enacted at Colonel Mason's camp at Hospital Rock. Colonel Mason was suspicious of treachery, but Major Boyle ventured to go out and investigate, accompanied by Lieutenant Sherwood. Making their way to a point where a white flag was elevated, they noticed a gun peeping over the top of the rocks and started on a run for camp, one exclaiming to the other, "Run for your life!" Two volleys were fired in quick succession by the concealed savages, Sherwood falling at the second one with a bullet in his thigh. The troops from the camp instantly charged, and the treacherous devils fled to their stronghold.

As soon as the news of the tragedy at the council tent reached the camp of the United States troops, the latter rushed out to the ill-fated spot, but found no enemy. In their stead there lay the inanimate forms of the brave soldier and the white-haired peacemaker, covered with blood, the one entirely stripped of his clothing, and the other nearly so. Tears sprang to the eyes of that rude soldiery, while the friends of the murdered men wept with the depth of their emotions. Cautiously they advanced, momentarily expecting to receive a volley from their unseen foe. The caution was needless, however, for the Modocs, content with what they had accomplished, had retired to their retreat in the rocks, to rejoice over their hellish work.

All thought of everything but a vigorous prosecution of the war was now abandoned. The troops, under Colonels Mason and Miller, surrounded the Indians' retreat, and closed in, the artillery meanwhile dropping shells into the recesses of the hostiles. These "double-shooting" guns were a mystery to the uninitiated savages. They did not like them, although little damage was done by them except to knock the rocks about and make the strongholds an exceedingly uncomfortable place to stay in. They had the effect of keeping the Indians on the move and of taking away the confidence and sense of security they had previously enjoyed. One of these shells was picked up by two Indian boys, and it exploded in their hands, blowing the boys to atoms.

The three lines advanced slowly on all sides, the most severe fighting being the capture of a bluff on the lake shore. The men crept along until at the base of the hill, and then charged up with a yell, the hostiles beating a precipitate retreat. Here the troops rested for the night, during which time the Indians built a huge fire at their camp; but Major Thomas trained a gun on it, and scattered them and their fire in all directions. All the next day the shells were freely dropped into the lava beds, keeping the enemy on the "anxious seat," while the soldiers cautiously advanced. Early on the morning of the third day they suddenly charged into the stronghold of the savages, only to find that they had escaped through a gap in the lines to the south. The loss in the three days' fight was six killed and twelve wounded, but not a Modoc was slain!

The whereabouts of the savages was now a question of great interest, not only to the soldiers, but also to the settlers for miles around. They were soon found, still in the lava beds, occupying a position nearly as strong as the old one, and about six miles south of it. They did not remain inactive, but emerged from their retreat in small parties, firing upon scouts and couriers, attacking provision trains, and even firing into headquarters. Their boldness and the rapidity with which they moved from point to point completely puzzled and nonplused the military. They maintained that 2,000 men would not be sufficient to surround the lava beds and capture the hostiles in a place where 1,000 men could lie concealed in a small area, and where the besieged could fly to new strongholds as fast as driven from the old ones. Accordingly more troops were sent for, and those present had to wait.

Major Thomas, to whom idleness was a source of uneasiness, obtained permission to reconnoiter. Starting on the morning of April 26,

they halted at noon in a narrow sage-brush plain for dinner, without having seen any one of the enemy, and while there the savages rushed upon them and scattered them. Some of the troops reached camp, while others gathered in small parties in hollows among the rocks and fought desperately all the way. Only one Modoc lost his life in this affair, while twenty five of the whites were killed! Major Green, at the camp, hearing the firing, at once dispatched with a force to the scene of trouble, but owing to ignorance of the ground did not arrive until daylight the next morning, before which time the Indians had safely retreated.

On the 3d of May, General Jefferson C. Davis, who had been assigned to succeed General Canby, arrived and took charge of operations One morning, very soon afterward, a party of thirty-four Modocs crept up to the camp and fired into it, killing one and wounding eight. This attack was intended to stampede the troops, but it failed, and a quarrel arose among the hostiles which resulted in a division. The entire cavalry force was then sent out to scour the country and find Captain Jack, who had so strongly developed the qualities of the Irishman's flea: three times had they put their hand on him, and he wasn't there. Some days afterward the troops found the savages on the bluffs at the head of Langell Valley, to the eastward, when the latter came out of their retreat and said they wanted to surrender. Captain Jack, however, and some others had departed for other scenes; but his lease of liberty was short, as he had fled directly toward a detachment under Captain Perry, and to whom he was obliged to surrender. A few others were still at liberty, and these, with a number of scattered ones who had not participated in the hostilities, were soon taken and conveyed to Boyle's camp on Tule Lake. On the 4th of June, more than six months after the first fight, the Oregon volunteers captured a few braves with their families, ten miles east of Lost River Springs, turned them over to General Davis, and thus ended this peculiar war.

According to the report of the Indians, they had but forty-six men capable of bearing arms when the war commenced. Five braves, two boys and three squaws lost their lives. Opposite these figures can be placed the statement that more than 150 white soldiers were killed and wounded, three times of all the enemy, and the Secretary of War reported that the Modoc war had cost $338,009.78, exclusive of hay and equipment of troops; and after all this, many claims were put in for damages, and many allowed!

The prisoners of war were tried by court-martial, and Captain Jack, Schonchin John, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Watch-in-tate and Slolox were found guilty and sentenced to death; while Hooka Jim, Bogus Charley and Shacknasty Jim were entitled to their lives for services rendered in capturing their companions; and Ellen's Man had already met his death in battle. On the day before the execution, the sentence of Watch-in-tate and Slolox was commuted to imprisonment for life in Alcatraz; they both died in confinement. The others were executed. There was some clash of authority between the local civil and the military officers concerning the Lost River murderers, ending with nothing being done. The remainder of the Modocs, 155 in number, were then peaceably removed to the Indian Territory, where Scar-face Charley was invested with the chieftainship.

It appears from Joaquin Miller's account that the Pit River Indians were massacred during the Modoc war.

EARLY GOLD DISCOVERIES.

The first mention of gold in California was made in Hakluyt's account of the voyage of Sir Francis Drake, who spent five or six weeks, in June and July, 1579, in a bay on the coast of California. It has always been a question and will remain a question, whether this bay was that of San Francisco or one further to the north. In the narrative of Hakluyt it is written: "There is no part of the earth here to

be taken up wherein there is not a reasonable quantity of gold or silver." At this day we know that this statement must have been untrue, and was doubtless written for the purpose of attracting attention to the importance of the expedition of Sir Francis Drake. California was then a comparatively unknown country. It had been visited only by early explorers, and its characteristics were merely conjectured. When Hakluyt wrote there could hardly be a "handful of soil taken up wherein there is not a reasonable quantity of gold or silver;" in the light of the present the statement was absurd, for neither gold nor silver has ever been found in the vicinity of the point where Drake must have landed.

Other early explorers stated that gold had been found long before the discovery by Marshall; and there is no doubt that a well-founded surmise prevailed that gold existed in California. The country had been explored at times since the sixteenth century, by Spanish, Russian and American parties. It was visited by Commodore Wilkes, who was in the service of the United States on an extensive exploring expedition; and members of his party ascended the Sacramento River and visited Sutter at the fort, while others made explorations by land.

James D. Dana, a celebrated author of several works on mineralogy, was the mineralogist of this expedition and passed by land through the upper portion of California. In one of his works he says that gold rock and veins of quartz were observed by him in 1842 near the Umpqua River, in Southern Oregon; and again, that he found gold near the Sierra Nevada and on the Sacramento River; also, on the San Joaquin River and between those rivers. There is, in the reports of the Fremont exploring expedition, an intimation of the existence of gold.

It has been said that in October and November, 1845, a Mexican was shot at Yerba Buena (San Francisco) on account of having a bag of gold dust, and when dying pointed northward and said, "Legos! Legos!" (yonder), indicating where he had found the gold dust.

It has been claimed, and with a considerable degree of probability, that the Mormons who arrived in San Francisco on the ship Brooklyn found gold before the famous discovery of Coloma. The circumstances in connection with this discovery are somewhat romantic. The Mormon people had established themselves at Nauvoo, Illinois, a point where they believed themselves to be beyond the reach of persecution. However, the country there became populated by those not of their faith, and the antagonism against the Mormons resulted finally in bloodshed, and the founder of the church, Joseph Smith, was shot by a mob and killed. The Mormons then determined to remove farther west, and into a section of country beyond the reach of the Government of the United States. They selected California as their future home. Their land expedition started across the plains, and a ship named the Brooklyn carried from the eastern side of the continent a number of the believers. Samuel Brannan, who was prominent in the early history of Sacramento, San Francisco and the State, was one of their leading men who came with the sea voyagers. When the Brooklyn emigrants landed at Yerba Buena (San Francisco) they found that the United States forces had taken possession of California, and that they had landed upon soil possessed by the nation from which they were endeavoring to flee. Couriers were sent overland to intercept the land party, and it is said that they found them at the place where Salt Lake City is now located. The overland party determined to locate at that place, although it was then sterile and unpromising. Those who came on the Brooklyn dispersed in California, and some of them located at Mormon Island, in Sacramento County; and it is claimed that they found gold long before the discovery at Coloma, but that they kept their discovery a secret. However that may be, it is a fact that mining was prosecuted by them about the time of Marshall's discovery.

At a banquet of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial days of California, held in the

SUTTER'S MILL, COLOMA, CAL. (Site of the discovery of gold by Marshall.)

city of New York, on January 18, 1878, Colonel T. B. Thorpe, a veteran of the Mexican War, who had been on the staff of General Zachary Taylor, stated that while he had been employed as a journalist in New Orleans, several years before the discovery of gold at Coloma, a Swede, evidently far gone into consumption, called upon him and represented that he was what in his country was called a "king's orphan;" that he had been educated at a governmental institution, on condition that after he had received his education he should travel in foreign lands, observe and record what he had seen, and deposit his records with the government. He stated that he had visited California, remained several days at Sutter's Fort, enjoying the hospitality of Sutter; that while there he closely examined the surrounding country and became convinced that it abounded richly in gold. Colonel Thorpe stated that the Swede gave him this opinion in writing. At that banquet General Sutter was present, and Colonel Thorpe called upon him to say whether he had any recollection concerning the Swedish visitor. Sutter replied that he did recollect the visit, which had occurred about thirty-four years before; and he also remembered that the Swede expressed himself regarding the presence of mineral wealth in the neighboring hills; "but," added the General, "I was too much occupied at the time with other concerns to devote any time or attention to it. My crops were ripe, and it was imperative that they should be gathered as quickly as possible; but I do recollect the scientific Swedish gentleman."

The report of the remarks delivered at that banquet were published, and in it is contained a copy of the manuscript to which Colonel Thorpe referred, in which the "king's orphan" wrote: "The Californias are rich in minerals. Gold, silver, lead, oxide of iron, manganese and copper ore are all met with throughout the country, the precious metals being the most abundant."

There is another account of an early gold discovery, which was published in the *New Age*, in San Francisco, the official organ of the Odd Fellows, in September, 1865. It purports to have been an extract written by the Paris correspondent of the London *Star*, who wrote that in the city of Paris he visited a private museum, and that its owner exhibited to him a nugget of gold, and stated that twenty-eight years before a poor invalid had presented himself and took out of his tattered coat a block of quartz, and asked the proprietor of the museum if he would purchase it, assuring him that it was full of gold. The stranger said: "I have come to you to apply to the Government to give me a vessel and a crew of 100 men, and I will promise to return with a cargo of gold." The proprietor of the museum presumed that the man was mad, and gave him a napoleon as a matter of charity, but retained a piece of the quartz. Afterward the quartz was analyzed, and it was proved to contain pure gold. Fifteen years elapsed, and a parcel and a letter were left at his door. The parcel was wrapped in a handkerchief, and was heavy. The letter was worn and almost illegible. On deciphering it, it proved to be the dying statement of the poor traveler, which, through the neglect of the lodging-house keeper where he had died after the interview referred to, had never been delivered. The package contained a block of quartz, and the letter was thus worded:

"You alone listened to me; you alone stretched out a helping hand to me. Alas! it was too late! I am dying. I bequeath my secret to you. The country from whence I brought this gold is called California."

THE GREAT GOLD DISCOVERY OF 1848.

The credit, however, for the practical discovery of gold in California is due to James W. Marshall. It is true that a gold mine had been worked in 1841 in the lower part of the State, and that gold from that mine had been sent to the Philadelphia mint for coinage as early as July, 1843. The mine, however, proved unprofitable and was abandoned. The story of the discovery by Marshall, at Coloma, in Janu-

ary, 1848, is confused, and the precise date upon which it was made can perhaps never be settled. Marshall was employed by Captain Sutter, and was in charge of a party of men erecting a saw-mill at the present site of Coloma, in El Dorado County. A race-way was dug and the water turned in. In examining the race afterward, Marshall's attention was attracted by a shining object. He picked it up. It was gold. Other particles of the metal were collected, and Marshall came with them to Sutter's Fort and exhibited them to his employer, Sutter. They were tested in a crude way, and Sutter became convinced that the metal was gold. Afterward specimens were sent to Monterey, then the capital of the Territory, and exhibited to General R. B. Mason, the military governor, and to W. T. Sherman, at that time an obscure officer of the United States army, but who has since risen to national notoriety. The integrity of the metal was established, the news of the discovery sent forth, the world was electrified, and immigration poured in from every civilized country.

James W. Marshall was born in Hope Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, October 8, 1810. On arriving at man's estate he removed to Indiana, afterward to Illinois and Missouri, and arrived in California in 1844. In 1845 he came to Sutter's Fort, and was employed by Captain Sutter. He took an active part in the California revolution of 1846. After his discovery of gold the Legislature of the State pensioned him for a time. Subsequently he settled on a small piece of land at Coloma, near where he had discovered the gold, and made his living by farming. About 5 o'clock on the morning of August 10, 1885, he was found dead in his cabin, and was buried near the spot where gold was first found by him. He was never married.

A fine statue of Marshall has recently been erected by the State at the point where he made his famous discovery.

We add Sutter's account here, as it gives so many interesting details in connection with the discovery of gold:

It was on the first of January, 1848, when the gold was discovered at Coloma, where I was building a saw-mill. The contractor and builder of this mill was James W. Marshall, from New Jersey. In the fall of 1847, after the mill seat had been located, I sent up to this place Mr. P. L. Wimmer [Weimer], with his family, and a number of laborers from the disbanded Mormon battalion; and a little later I engaged Mr. Bennett, from Oregon, to assist Mr. Marshall in the mechanical labors of the mill. Mr. Wimmer had the team in charge, assisted by his young sons, to do the teaming, and Mrs. Wimmer did the cooking for all hands. I was very much in need of a saw-mill to get lumber to finish my flouring-mill, of four run of stones, at Brighton, which was commenced at the same time and was rapidly progressing; likewise, for other buildings, fences, etc., for the small village of Yerba Buena, now San Francisco. In the City Hotel (the only one) this enterprise was unkindly called "another folly of Sutter's," as my first settlement at the old Fort near Sacramento city was called by a good many "a folly of his;" and they were about right in that, because I had the best chances to get some of the finest locations near the settlements; and even well stocked ranches had been offered me, on the most reasonable conditions. But I refused all these good offers and preferred to explore the wilderness and select a territory on the banks of the Sacramento.

It was a rainy afternoon when Mr. Marshall arrived at my office in the fort, very wet. I was somewhat surprised to see him, as he was down a few days previous, when I sent up to Coloma a number of teams with provisions, mill irons, etc. He told me then that he had some important and interesting news which he wished to communicate secretly to me, and wished me to go with him to a place where we should not be disturbed, and where no listeners could come and hear what we had to say. I went with him to my private rooms. He requested me to lock the room; I complied, but told him at the same time that nobody was in the house except the clerk, who was in his office in a different part of the house.

After requesting something of me which he wanted, which my servants brought and then left the room, I forgot to lock the door, and it happened that the door was opened by the clerk just at the moment when Marshall took a rag from his pocket, showing me the yellow metal. He had about two ounces of it; but how quick Mr. Marshall put the yellow metal in his pocket again can hardly be described. The clerk came to see me on business, and excused himself for interrupting me; and as soon as he left I was told, "Now lock the door. Did'nt I tell you that we might have listeners?" I told him he need fear nothing about that, as it was not the habit of this gentleman; but I could hardly convince him that he need not be suspicious.

Then Mr. Marshall began to show me this metal, which consisted of small pieces and specimens, some of them worth a few dollars. He told me that he had expressed his opinion to the laborers at the mill that this might be gold; but some of them were laughing at him and

called him a crazy man, and could not believe such a thing.

After having proved the metal with aqua fortis, which I found in my apothecary shop, likewise with other experiments, and read the long article "Gold" in the Encyclopedia Americana, I declared this to be gold of the finest quality—of at least twenty-three carats. After this Mr. Marshall had no more rest or patience, and wanted me to start with him to Coloma; but I told him I could not leave, as it was late in the evening and nearly supper time, and that it would be better for him to remain with me till the next morning, and I would then travel with him. But this would not do; he asked me only, "Will you come to-morrow?" I told him Yes, and off he started for Coloma, in the heaviest rain, although already very wet, taking nothing to eat. I took this news very easy, like all other occurrences, good or bad, but thought a great deal during the night about the consequences which might follow such a discovery. I gave all the necessary orders to my numerous laborers, and left the next morning at seven o'clock, accompanied by an Indian soldier and a vaquero, in a heavy rain for Coloma. About half way on the road I saw at a distance a human being crawling out from the brushwood. I asked the Indian who it was. He told me, "The same man who was with you last evening." When I came nearer I found it was Marshall—very wet. I told him he would have done better to remain with me at the Fort than to pass such an ugly night here; but he told me that he went to Coloma, fifty-four miles, took his other horse and came half way to meet him. Then we rode up to the new El Dorado.

In the afternoon the weather was clearing up, and we made a prospecting promenade. The next morning we went to the tail-race of the mill, through which the water was running during the night, to clear out the gravel which had been made loose, for the purpose of widening the race; after the water was out of the race, we went in to search for gold. This was done every morning. Small pieces of gold could be seen remaining on the surface of the clean-washed bed-rock. I went into the race and picked up several pieces of this gold. Several of the laborers gave me some which they had picked up, and from Marshall I received a part. I told them I would get a ring made of this gold as soon as it could be done in California; and I have had a heavy ring made, with my family's coat of arms engraved on the outside; and on the inside of the ring is engraved "The first gold, discovered in January, 1848." Now, if Mrs. Wimmer possesses a piece which had been found earlier than mine, Mr. Marshall can tell, as it was probably received from him. I think Mr. Marshall could have hardly have known himself which was exactly the first little piece among the whole.

The next day I went with Mr. Marshall on a prospecting tour in the vicinity of Coloma, and the following morning I left for Sacramento. Before my departure, I had a conversation with all hands. I told them I would consider it a great favor if they would keep this discovery secret only for six weeks, so that I could finish my large flour-mill at Brighton, which had cost me already about $24,000 or $25,000. The people up there promised to keep it secret so long. On my way home, instead of feeling happy and contented, I was very unhappy, and could not see that it would benefit me much; and I was perfectly right in thinking so, as it came just precisely as I expected. I thought, at the same time, that it could hardly be kept secret for six weeks; and in that too I was not mistaken; for, about two weeks later after my return, I sent up several teams, in charge of a white man, as the teamsters were Indian boys. This man was acquainted with all hands up there, and Mrs. Wimmer told him the whole secret; likewise the young sons of Mrs. Wimmer told him that they had gold, and that they would let him have some too; and so he obtained a few dollars' worth of it, as a present. As soon as this man arrived at the Fort he went to a small store in one of my outside buildings kept by Mr. Smith, a partner of Samuel Brannan; he asked for a bottle of brandy, for which he would pay the cash. After having the bottle he paid with the small pieces of gold. Smith was astonished, and asked if he meant to insult him. The teamster told him to go and ask me about it. He reported it to Mr. Brannan, who came up immediately to get all possible information, when he returned and sent up large supplies of goods, leased a larger house from me, and commenced a very large and profitable business. Soon he opened a branch house at Mormon Island.

So soon as the secret was out my laborers began to leave me, in small parties at first, but then all left, from the clerk to the cook; and I was in great distress. Only a few mechanics remained to finish some necessary work which they had commenced, and about eight invalids who continued slowly to work a few teams, to scrape out the mill-race at Brighton. The Mormons did not like to leave my mill unfinished; but they got the gold fever, like everybody else. After they had made their piles they left for the great Salt Lake. So long as these people had been employed by me they have behaved very well and were industrious and faithful laborers; and when settling their accounts there was not one of them who was not contented and satisfied.

Then the people commenced rushing up from San Francisco and other parts of California, in May, 1848. In the former village (San Francisco) only five men were left to take care of the women and children. The single men locked their doors and left for "Sutter's Fort," and thence to the El Dorado. For some time the people in Monterey and further south would not believe the news of the gold discovery, and said it was only a *ruse de guerre* of Sutter's, because he wanted to have neighbors in his wilderness. From this time on I got only too many neighbors, and some very bad ones among them.

What a great misfortune was this sudden gold discovery to me! It has just broken up and ruined my hard, industrious and restless laborers, connected with many dangers of life, as I had many narrow escapes before I became properly established. From my mill buildings I reaped no benefit whatever; the mill-stones, even, have

been stolen from me. My tannery, which was then in a flourishing condition and was carried on very profitably, was deserted. A large quantity of leather was left unfinished in the vats, and a great quantity of raw hides became valueless, as they could not be sold. Nobody wanted to be bothered with such "trash," as it was called. So it was in all the other mechanical trades which I had carried on; all was abandoned, and work commenced, or nearly finished, was left, at an immense loss to me. Even the Indians had no more patience to work alone, in harvesting and threshing my large wheat crop; as the whites had all left, and other Indians had been engaged by some white men to work for them, and they commenced to have some gold, for which they were buying all kinds of articles at enormous prices at the stores. When my Indians saw this they wished very much to go to the mountains and dig gold. At last I consented, got a number of wagons ready, loaded them with provisions and goods of all kinds, employed a clerk and left with about 100 Indians and about fifty Sandwich Islanders, which had joined those which I brought from the Islands. The first camp was about ten miles from Mormon Island, on the south fork of the American river. In a few weeks we became crowded, and it would no more pay, as my people made too many acquaintances. I broke up the camp and started on the march further south, and located my next camp on Sutter Creek, now in Amador County, and thought that I should there be alone. The work was going on well for a while, until three or four traveling grog shops surrounded me, at from one-half to ten miles distance from the camp. Then, of course, the gold was taken to these places, for drinking, gambling, etc., and then the following day they were sick and unable to work, and became deeper and more indebted to me, particularly the Kanakas (Sandwich Islanders). I found it was high time to quit this kind of business and lose no more time and money. I therefore broke up my camp and returned to the Fort, where I disbanded nearly all the people who had worked for me in the mountains digging gold. This whole expedition proved to be a heavy loss to me.

At the same time I was engaged in a mercantile firm at Coloma, which I left in January, 1849, likewise with many sacrifices. After this, I would have nothing more to do with the gold affairs. At this time the fort was the great trading place, where nearly all the business was transacted. I had no pleasure to remain there and moved up to Hock farm, with all my Indians who had been with me from the time they were children. The place was then in charge of a major-domo.

It was very singular that the Indians never found a piece of gold and brought it to me, as they very often did other specimens found in the mountains. I requested them continually to bring me some curiosities from the mountains, for which I always recompensed them. I have received animals, birds, plants, young trees, wild fruits, pipe-clay, red ochre, etc., but never a piece of gold. Mr. Dana, of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, told me that he had the strongest proof and signs of gold in the vicinity of Shasta Mountain and further south. A short time afterward, Dr. Sanderson, a very scientific traveler, visited me and explored a part of the country in a great hurry, as time would not permit him to make a longer stay. He told me likewise that he found some signs of gold, and was very sorry that he could not explore the Sierra Nevada. He did not encourage me to attempt to work and open mines, as it was uncertain how it would pay and would probably be only profitable for a government. So I thought it more prudent to stick to the plow, notwithstanding I did know the country was rich in gold and other minerals. An old attached Mexican servant, who had followed me from the United States, as soon as he knew that I was there, and who understood a great deal about working in placers, told me he found sure signs of gold in the mountains on Bear Creek, and that we would go right to work after returning from our campaign in 1845; but he became a victim to his patriotism and fell into the hands of the enemy near my encampment, with dispatches for me from General Micheltorena, and he was hung as a spy, for which I was very sorry.

EARLY MINING.

As would naturally be expected, the first devices adopted for washing and collecting gold would, in a great measure, be imperfect and unsatisfactory, and improvements would be constantly made. The first eager rush for the shining treasure hurried the seeker on in so great haste that he could hardly take time to invent apparatus or machinery. Therefore numbers of experiments were introduced by thoughtful immigrants, but nearly all devised without practical knowledge. Many excellent ideas were, however, obtained from men conversant with the methods of other countries, and these suggestions assisted in unfolding one method after another.

In 1850 the "long tom" began to supplant the cradle, of which it formed practically an extension, with a capacity five-fold and upward greater. This apparatus was an inclined, stationary, wooden trough or box from ten to thirty feet in length, a foot and a half wide at the upper end and widening at the lower end, where perforated sheets of iron were let into the bottom, under which was placed a shallow, flat riffle-box four or five feet long, with cross-bars to catch the running gold. Such bars were sometimes nailed also across the bottom of the upper box to assist in catching the gold. Upon the mass of dirt shoveled into this trough a

continuous stream of water was permitted to flow from a pond above. Other men below assisted in dissolving the dirt by stirring it with shovels or forks and in removing gravel. The puddling-box obtained favor where water was scanty and the clay tough. This was a box about six feet square wherein the dirt could be stirred in the same water for some time, with a rake and frequently with animal power. By removing a plug a few inches from the bottom the muddy water could be run off and fresh water introduced.

As an aid to the foregoing processes the quicksilver machine for saving fine gold which the simple cross-bar failed to catch, was found of great utility. It was a long rocker with perforated iron top throughout, above the riffle-box, above each of whose bars some quicksilver was placed to absorb the gold, which was regained by squeezing the mercury through buckskin and retorting its amalgam.

But both of the above were replaced within two or three years by the more effective permanent sluice, an extension of the tom, and either constructed of boards, or as a simple inclined ditch, with rocks instead of wooden riffles for retaining the gold. To the sluice and its auxiliary apparatus is due the immense increase in the production of gold during the early mining period.

Operations on river bars soon led to explorations of the bed itself, to which end the stream was turned into artificial channels to lay bare the bottom. The water was turned by wing-dams into flumes, which are usually cheaper than ditches, owing to the rocky character of the banks. The flume current supplied water for sluicing and power to pump the bed. Boulders were lifted by derricks. At times the stream was confined to one-half of the bed while the other was worked, and this operation was permitted in the dry season. The cost and risk of deviating the river course caused the introduction of dredges with fair success, the buckets of which discharged the dirt into huge rocker-riffles. Along the northern coast of California the auriferous bluffs, worn away by the surf, deposit very fine gold in the deep sand, which is carried away on mule-backs and washed at the nearest stream.

The saving effected by the rocker was four times that of the pan, and the tom was about four times greater still, while the sluice was found to be three times cheaper than the tom, reducing the cost to about thirty-five cents per cubic yard. But even this price was too heavy to permit the mining of the largest gold-bearing deposits with profit in the gravelly banks and hills, which had moreover to be removed before richer underlying strata could be profitably worked.

The celebrated hydraulic process was invented in 1853, to undermine and wash down banks by directing against them a stream of water through a pipe, under great pressure. The same stream did the work of a host of pick-men and shovelers, and supplied the washing sluices so that in course of time, with cheaper labor and machinery, the cost of extracting gold from a cubic yard of gravel was reduced as low as half a cent, while the cost under the old rocker system of 1848–'49 was estimated to cost several dollars. The year previous, however, a Frenchman named Chabot used a hose without a nozzle upon his claim at Buckeye Hill, Nevada County, to sluice away the gravel which had been loosed by the pick; and a similar method is said to have been used at Yankee Jim's, the same season. The water, of course, was obtained by damming the cañon. After many checks from lack of experience, the hydraulic system acquired in California a greater expansion than in any other country, owing to the vast area of the gravel-beds and the natural drainage provided by the Sierra Nevada slopes; but an immense preliminary outlay was generally required in bringing water through flumes, ditches and tunnels, sometimes for many miles. The official report for 1855 gave a total of 5,000 miles of canal in California for hydraulic mining, costing $6.342,000. But on account of this process throwing down

upon the fertile valleys so great an amount of debris, called "slickens," thus rendering valueless the most profitable horticultural and agricultural land in the State, the Legislature of 1882 was prevailed upon to prohibit that method totally, and accordingly since that time no hydraulic mining has been done. This legislation of course depreciated the value of the mining districts, causing the towns and camps to run down, the remaining residents to continue poor, while the people of the valleys rejoice; and it is still a question with many whether the prohibition will finally result in a net gain for the State. The main consideration is that minerals are limited, while farming and gardening are supposed to be as lasting as the human race itself.

Deep, timbered shafts were not common in placer mining, for the pay dirt was seldom profitable enough to cover the expense; but for prospecting hills they proved of value in determining the advisability and direction of a tunnel, which, permitting easy drifting and offering a slight incline for drainage and use of tramways, greatly reduced the cost of extracting the dirt. This method had its beginning in California in the "coyote" burrowing of the Mexicans, and in following gravel deposits under river banks. It did not assume the rank of a distinct branch until 1852, when ancient river channels began to attract attention. Fully half the early attempts resulted in failure, owing to miscalculations and insufficient adjuncts. The first extensive drift mining was begun in 1852, at Forest Hill, Nevada, but the year previous J. McGillivray drifted a claim at Brown Bar, on the middle fork of the American.

Shaft and drift mining became more identified with quartz operations, which already—in 1849—began to be regarded as a future main branch for mining. The first quartz vein was discovered in Mariposa, on Fremont's grant, in 1849, the reddish samples yielding two ounces to every twenty-five pounds. This discovery was quickly followed by other developments along the gold belt, and in 1850 the first mill was planted at Grass Valley. This was a "periphery" from the Eastern States, brought here by Wittenbach, who, after working vainly on mica on the American River in 1849, set it up at Grass Valley in the following year for Mr. Wright. The second was an eight-stamp "Stockton" mill, with an engine of sixteen-horse power, brought across the isthmus, and also erected by Wittenbach for Mr. Wright. The development of quartz mining was so promising that the very air became filled with wild rumors as to future operations and successes. Assay upon assay demonstrated that California ore was ten to one hundred-fold richer than well-paying lodes abroad, and explorations revealed that auriferous rock existed throughout the State. But the extraction of gold from quartz at first, on account of ignorance as to the best method of saving the small particles, failed to yield more than two or three cents to the pound where assaying gave twenty or thirty cents, and the reduction cost from $40 to $150 per ton, when it should have been effected for $6 to $15. Also expensive works were often erected in the vicinity of rich pockets, which were about cleaned out by other methods. Hundreds were financially ruined, and quartz-mining fell into disrepute. A few, however, persevered patiently until they attained success

Those who found valuable nuggets were few as compared with the number who, alighting on remunerative claims, took out fortunes from coarse and fine pay-dirt. These especially formed the theme of anecdote and newspaper record, all with the usual exaggeration. While Australia holds the palm for the largest nugget found in modern times, California ranks second with a large number of huge nuggets. The largest ever found in this State was from Calaveras, in November, 1854, which weighed 161 pounds, less some twenty pounds for quartz, which represented a sum of $30,000. Other remarkable finds are related elsewhere in this volume. The best steady average of gold-dust

was yielded perhaps by the middle fork of the American River; and it was generally admitted that the steady worker could show a far higher balance at the end of the year than the prospectors and itinerant miners. In 1852 the average yield for each of the 100,000 men engaged in mining was only $600, while wages for common labor ruled twice and three times higher.

"Placer" mining consisted in collecting what gold could be conveniently reached at or near the surface of the ground. The word is Spanish and is pronounced plăth-air in the mother tongue, but plass-er among English-speaking people.

The gold placers of the Sierra Nevada render possible the sudden acquisition of wealth, as they also allure people into many successive years of expense and toil without yielding a reward. Fortune is called the fickle goddess, and gold is the most fickle of her representatives. Where gold may possibly be found is easily told; but the quantity in the possible localities is exceedingly variable. The drift of the glacial age directs where to find the placer, and the vein of quartz contains it in place; but the drift may contain an infinitesimal quantity only, and the quartz may be barren, but in either there are deposits of wealth. Many, led on by strong desire and abounding hope, have sought for one of these deposits ever since the discovery of gold in 1848, and it has contin nually avoided their grasp; but others, favored by fortune, have struck upon them unawares, gaining a large amount of wealth in a moment. These are called "rich strikes," and they are widely published so that to a distant observer the history of gold mining is made of brilliant successes, with all the industrious miners rioting in wealth. But the greater number who toil year after year and make no rich strike cannot be enumerated; their deeds are not of the exciting character, and therefore they are not reported in the newspapers and do not swell the pages of history. Bright points on a dark surface seen at a great distance obscure the dark portion and make the whole appear bright.

DRIFT MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

This article is from the pen of Russell L. Dunn, in the State Mineralogical Report:

Drift mining is peculiarly a California development of the gold placer-mining industry, originating from the exceptional conditions of location of the larger area of these auriferous deposits. The placers by geological age and local condition are generally divisible into two classes. First, the so called blue-lead or ancient river channel placers, the result of river wash and erosion of the pliocene or quarternary age, or of both, geological authorities differing. Second, the recent deposits of existing streams. The latter, though covering a wider range of country than the older placers, are comparatively limited in aggregate area, being for the most part the river and stream beds and their banks and bars. Being accessible and workable by primitive methods without the need usually of any capital, except that of labor itself, they were readily discovered and rapidly worked out. The gold they contained came very largely from the blue-lead ancient river channels that were cut through and eroded away by the present river system. A small portion only seems to have come from the direct disintegration by these streams of the auriferous slates, talcose rocks, and quartz lodes. Though some of the deep bars and portions of their channels that have been covered by slides are worked by the methods and appliances of drift mining, it is with the remains of the ancient river channels that the industry is most closely connected.

Geographically, the ancient river system, whose buried channels are so auriferous, extended from what is now Butte and Plumas counties on the north to Tuolumne on the south, and from the eastern edge of the Sacramento Valley almost to the summit of the Sierras. Within these limits are included portions of the counties of Butte, Sierra, Plumas, Yuba, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Stanislaus, in all (roughly approximated) an area of 7,000 square miles, only a small portion of it, however, being actually covered by the remains of the ancient channels. The topography of this section has been formed by tributaries of the Sacramento rising at the summit of the Sierras and flowing in the precipitous cañons of their erosion, till the Sacramento Valley is reached. Starting at the valley, the beds of these cañons rise from ten to forty feet to the mile for the first forty or fifty miles, thence with much steeper grades to the headwaters, only a thousand or so feet below the summit of the Sierras. The narrow ridges between the cañons rise from the plains with mean grades of from 100 to 150 feet to the mile, to summit elevations of from 6,000 to 8,000 feet. The topography of the country during the existence of the pliocene and quarternary rivers cannot now be restored with more than probable certainty. It seems likely that the river system then was very similar to the present one in relative location and direction of flow of the main streams, at least particularly through the northern portion of the district. At Oroville, in Butte County, is the debouchure of a great river coming

from the north and corresponding to the present Feather River, and apparently draining much the same territory. At Smartsville, in Yuba County, is the evidence of an ancient river the counterpart of the present Yuba. The main stream can be traced up the "Ridge," as it is locally known, lying between the Middle and South Forks of the Yuba to about Moore's Flat, thence northward into Sierra County. Remains of what must have been its tributaries are observable all over northern Nevada County and central and northern Sierra into Plumas County. In Placer County, from Auburn southwesterly, there are the remains of an old river channel, the predecessor of the present American. Higher up in the mountains there is a tangled network of old channel fragments that were once part of its system. Further south at La Grande, in Stanislaus County, is the outlet for the pliocene rivers of Tuolumne and probably Calaveras and Amador counties. A careful study and comparison of the location, direction, elevation, and grade of the remains of the channels is convincing that there is not one main great blue-lead channel coming from north to south, as supposed for many years after the mines in them were discovered and worked, with tributary channels coming in from the east and the west, a system analagous to the main Sacramento, but in the mountains fifty miles east of it, but that, as already stated, the systsm was much the same as at the present time. In the northern portion of the district the channels can be traced for long distances, have indeed been somewhat restored by mining operations in them, and their continuity and identity established with considerable certainty. In the southern portion the remains of the old channels are very fragmentary, either as a result of more complete subsequent erosion, or because the system originally was not as extensive or permanent. A complication of the problem of identity of the more or less isolated fragments of these channels comes from indisputable evidence that there were two, and in some localities more, systems formed necessarily in different periods of time.

The ancient streams, as indicated from the immense masses of drift gravels and detritus they have left in their channels, probably carried much larger volumes of water than the present streams. The mean gradient of their beds was considerably more than that of the existing streams at corresponding points, for, although in the enormous lapse of time great local changes in elevation are possible, it is almost certain that the elevation of the Sierra Nevada mountain chain to substantially its present condition and altitude was in the later cretaceous or early tertiary periods. The changes in it have been the result of glacial and stream erosion and of lava flows, not, so far as the section under consideration is concerned, of local genesis. The periods of erosive energy of the ancient streams were not as long as that of the present, as they evidently did not cut as cañon-like depressions. The general surface of the country was not, therefore, as rugged as now, being hilly rather than mountainous, the difference in altitude of the general plane of the surface of the country and the stream channel depressions at corresponding points being much less than at the present time.

The gold in the channels is the product of the primary disintegration of the auriferous slates, talcose rocks, and quartz veins. Whether or not these disintegrated rocks were richer in gold, and the eroded portion of the veins more massive, is uncertain, but the erosive agencies of water and cold were undoubtedly much more powerful then. The theory of direct glacial erosion is hardly tenable, as no trace of it appears in the channels, and remains of flora and fauna are found that indicate, if not a temperate, certainly a subarctic climate. Le Conte says that the glacial erosion was prior to the formation of the channels, and was the greater disintegrating force.

The great changes in the location of the stream channels have been made by eruptive agencies. A secondary cause was their filling up with accumulations of gravels, sands, and clays. Enormous flows of trachytic lava (trachyte after Ashburner, Geological Surveyor, California—andesite after Becker, United States Geological Surveyor), volcanic ashes, tufa, and mud coming from the north filled up the channels at some points to several hundred feet in depth, turning the streams and completely altering the surface of the country. This covering up and obliteration of the surface was not the result of one season of eruptive activity, but of several, separated by enormous intervals of time only less than that which has elapsed since the final dying out of the plutonic forces. Discussion of this volcanic action is somewhat speculative, and deductions from the indeterminate phenomena are uncertain. As an opinion, merely based on examination and comparison, it is true the first of the flows in point of time seem to have consisted of trachytic lava, and to have covered the greater territory; that there then followed a long period of inactivity of the interior forces, during which the streams adjusted their channels to the changed topography. The first flows probably did not completely divert the streams, except at a few points, but merely raised their beds and changed the character of the channel deposits, the latter becoming largely lava. The period of inactivity was in time followed by another display of the plutonic forces, and in its turn by a period of quiescence. This sequence, repeated several times, but with a diminishing power and range of the eruptive energy confining it more and more to the northward, and with lengthening intervals of repose, finally ended in the complete cessation of the eruptive energy. These latter flows, in addition to the trachytic lava, consisted largely of volcanic ashes and tufa, and volcanic mud. The channels and surface depressions generally, and some of the lower hill elevations, became more and more filled up and obliterated, until at the end of the last period of eruption a completely new topography was forming, the beginning of the present.

The lessening area to the south covered by the successive flows accounts both for the greater erosion of the eruptive deposits of the southern portion of the district, and for the greater aggregate depth and more numerous strata of the northern portion. It is probable that many

of the existing river channels are the original ones cut deeper into the country rock, the volcanic flows not obliterating them at all, or only temporarily. This is particularly the case in the lower courses of the larger streams. The geological time of the end of the eruptive period was probably in the earlier quarternary, prior to the glacial epoch or age of ice. During it and since then has been the erosion of the existing river system. This, as before stated, is a system of tremendous gorges and cañons cut down through the surface volcanic deposits, the drift-filled old river channels, and from a few hundred to three thousand feet into the country rock. An erosion so stupendous could hardly have been made by the narrow, small, flowing streams now in the bottom of these cañons, conceding almost any geological lapse of time. Only glacial action followed by great torrential streams can account for it.

The old river channels now are—as the result of the eruptive flows first filling, then denudation by glacial and stream erosion, depressions in the surface of the country rock filled with river sands, gravels, and clays, and capped with lava, volcanic ashes, and tufa, with possibly wash gravels lying between the volcanic flows—the remains of stream erosion in the interval between the flows. The depth of the gravels on the bed-rock will vary between limits of nothing to three hundred feet; the depth of the volcanic flows and other gravel deposits from nothing to fifteen hundred feet; though at no two points would exactly the same deposits, either in quality or relation, be found. The following data from the shaft of the Gray Eagle Drift Mine, Sec. 6, T. 13 N., R. 10 E., M. D. M., near Forest Hill, Placer County, is typical, and well illustrates the phenomena of several of the eruptive periods and the stream flows of the intervals between. Beginning at the surface, in sinking, the shaft passed through—

Red soil and loam	10 feet.
Soft gray volcanic ash	31 feet.
Hard gray lava, containing angular fragments of slate	80 feet.
River wash, sand and gravel in alternate strata, principally sand	34 feet.
River wash, gravel and sand in alternate strata, principally gravel	30 feet.
Yellow water sediment, pipe clay	25 feet.
Loam, fine black sediment, containing leaves, logs, etc	10 feet.
Large bowlders, water-worn	10 feet.
Hard, chocolate-colored lava	60 feet.
River wash, gravel and sand	10 feet.
Hard, chocolate-colored lava, containing logs, some petrified	20 feet.
River wash gravel	7 feet.
Hard, chocolate-colored lava	25 feet.

At this point the country rock is struck sloping down, showing that the bottom of the channel has not been reached. On and in this rock gold was found.

In this particular case there are four distinct lava flows determinable and four river flows in substantially the same channel. Not till the channel became full by the last volcanic flow did the old stream take an entirely different location. Comparatively few shafts have been sunk through these lava flows, the mining of the auriferous gravels underneath being most practicable through tunnels, and in the sinking of the shafts but little attention has been paid to keeping a record of the character of the ground passed through. However, in the working of some of the drift mines through tunnels, several of these lava flows have been located far underground, not superimposed one on the other, but filling channels that have cut through and crossed older channels filled with older lava flows. In the Bald Mountain Mine, at Forest City, Sierra County, the channel being mined was crossed and cut through by another channel about five hundred feet wide. The latter was filled at the bottom with a kind of volcanic mud and contained no gold. In the Mountain Gate Mine, at Damascus, Placer County, a wide white quartz channel was found to be cut through and crossed by another channel over five hundred feet wide and sixty feet lower at the crossing. This last channel, unlike that in the Bald Mountain Mine, contained auriferous blue gravel (almost exclusively slate) from six to fifteen feet in depth, directly overlaid with a hard, compact lava. In the Paragon Mine, at Bath, Placer County, there are three distinct determinable channels. First, the lowest and original, a blue gravel channel lying directly on the country rock. Second, an upper channel one hundred and fifty feet above the first in an elevation and having the same general line of flow. Between the two are alternate layers of wash gravel, sand, and pipe clay. Third, a channel crossing and cutting through the second, but not down to the first. This last is filled with a lava flow.

Some of these old river channels are filled to depths of several hundred feet with gravel, sand, and pipe clay, all river deposits, which extend to great widths and far beyond the limits of the lowest channel depression.

QUARTZ MINING AND MILLING.

The following, from Hittell's Resources of California, is a concise description of quartz mining and methods:

No donbt, geological knowledge is valuable to a miner, and it should assist him in prospecting; but it (that which the professional geologist has above the practical miner) has never yet enabled anybody to find a valuable claim. [Similar observations are made with regard to oil and gas discoveries in the East.] Chemists, geologists, mineralogists and old miners have not done better than ignorant men and new-comers. Most of the best veins have been discovered by poor and ignorant men.

Auriferous quartz lodes are often found by accident. Some good leads have been found by men employed in making roads and cutting ditches. The quartz might be covered with soil, but the pick and shovel revealed its

position and wealth. In Tuolumne County, in 1858, a hunter shot a grizzly bear on the side of a steep cañon, and this animal tumbling down was caught by a projecting point of rock. The hunter followed his game, and while skinning the animal discovered that the point of rock was auriferous quartz. In Mariposa County, in 1855, a miner was attacked by a robber, and the former saw a sparkle behind his assailant at a spot where a bullet struck a wall of rock. He killed the robber and found that the rock was gold-bearing quartz! In Nevada County, a number of years ago, a couple of unfortunate miners who had prepared to leave California and were out on a drunken frolic, started a large bowlder down a steep hill. On its way down it struck a brown rock and broke a portion of it off, exposing a vein of white quartz which proved to be auriferous. This induced the miners to remain some months longer in the State, and paid them well for remaining.

After all, the author proceeds to compile a few scientific rules for gold-hunting, as follows:

It is useless to prospect for auriferous quartz in a country where no placer gold has been found. If the metal exists in the rock, some of it will also be found in the alluvium, and it can be discovered there more readily than in the vein. After the placers have been found, search should be made for the quartz. The following rules are serviceable:

1. If a ravine is rich in gold to a certain point and barren above, look for a quartz vein in the hill-sides just above the place where the richness ceases.

2. A line of pieces of quartz rock observed in a hill-side probably indicates the course of a quartz vein.

3. If a ravine crosses a quartz vein, fragments of the rock will be found in its bed below.

4. A large quartz vein will often show its presence in the topography of the country by forming hills in those spots where the rock happens to be very hard.

5. Quartz can be found and the veins traced with comparatively little labor in the steep banks of cañons where the rock is bare or is covered with but little soil.

6. If a quartz vein contains gold, some of the metal may be perceptible to the naked eye.

The extraction of auriferous quartz does not differ materially from that of other ores in narrow veins. The rules for running tunnels and drifts for stoping, draining, ventilating and timbering are precisely the same. Extraction, however, requires much experience and judgment for proper management. The dip, the thickness and material of the vein, the horizontal length and the dip of the pay chute, the character of the walls, the supply of water and the situation of the mill must be taken into consideration. Access must be had to the lower works by a horizontal tunnel or vertical shaft, or an incline running down on the dip of the lode. There are, however, very few auriferous quartz mines in which the lower works can be reached profitably by a tunnel. Ordinarily an incline is preferred, which goes down in the vein-stone, and sometimes, but rarely, pays for the work of taking it out. After the shaft or incline is down, levels or drifts are run off horizontally as far as the pay rock extends, at intervals usually of a hundred feet, and the levels are numbered from the surface; so when we read that they have found good rock in a certain mine at the eighth level, we presume that it is about 800 feet below the surface. The rock between two levels is broken down or stoped out, and it falls to the drift or level below, where it is loaded in a car and hauled to the shaft, in which it is carried up.

Nearly all the quartz of California is crushed by stamps or iron hammers ten inches in diameter and weighing 500 pounds. The stamp is fastened to a vertical iron stem about six feet long, and near the top is a projection by which a cam or revolving shaft lifts the stamp a foot high and then lets it fall. Five stamps are placed side by side in a battery, and they fall successively, each making about forty blows in a minute. The quartz is shoveled in on the upper side, and when pulverized sufficiently it is carried away through a wire screen on the lower side of a stream of water, which pours into the battery steadily.

The arrastra is the simplest instrument for grinding auriferous quartz. It is a circular bed of stone from eight to twenty feet in diameter, on which the quartz is ground by a large stone dragged round and round by horse or mule power. There are two kinds of arrastras, the rude and the improved. The rude arrastra is made with a pavement of unhewn flat stones, which are usually laid down in clay. The pavement of the improved arrastra is made of hewn stone cut very accurately and laid down in cement. In the center of the bed is an upright post which turns on a pivot; and running through the post is a horizontal bar, projecting on each side to the outer edge of the pavement. On each arm of this bar is attached by a chain a large flat stone or muller, weighing from 300 to 500 pounds. It is so hung that the forward end is about an inch above the bed, and the hind end drags on the bed and crushes the quartz

The pulverized auriferous quartz, as it comes from the stamps, consists of fine particles of rock and gold mixed together, and the aim of the miner is to separate them, save the metal and let the other material escape. Here again a small sluice, similar in principle to that used in mining, is employed; but instead of riffle bars the bottom of the sluice is copper covered with quicksilver, or is a rough blanket, in which the gold and heaviest sands are caught. In many mills quicksilver is placed in the battery, two ounces of quicksilver for one of gold; and about two-thirds of the gold is thus caught. Next to the battery is the apron, a copper plate covered with quicksilver, on which a good share of the gold is caught.

Below the aprons, different devices for catching the gold are used in different mills. The blanket is the most common. This is a coarse article, laid at the bottom of the sluice, through which the pulp from the battery runs, and the gold, black sand and sulphurets are caught in the wool, while the lighter material runs off. The blanket is

washed out in a tub at intervals of half an hour to an hour.

In some mines nearly half the gold is mixed with pyrites and refuses to be caught with quicksilver. In such a case a sluice may be used to separate the sulphurets, which may form three per cent. of the pulverized rock. This separation is called concentration, and the material obtained is concentrated tailings. The sulphurets are five times as heavy as water and twice as heavy as quartz; so the separating is not difficult when the supply of water is abundant.

In roasting for chlorination we have, first, to oxydize the iron and next, by the introduction of salt, to chloridize certain other substances which vary with the locality from which the ore is obtained. When this is rightly done, we have usually formed either oxydes or oxychlorids of all the base metals in the ore treated, leaving gold as the only free metal to absorb the chlorine gas. In order to be successful in roasting the ore, attention must be given to the construction of the furnace. If the arch over the hearth is too high, the ore will not be oxydized; so also if the flues are too large or the damper is opened too wide, as the excess of cold air or dratt cools the ore. The cost of the entire process does not exceed $20 per ton.

Many fine fortunes have been lost in gold-quartz mining; and it is proper to give warning to the ignorant against the dangers that beset the business.

1. Gold-quartz mining is one of the most uncertain of all occupations.

2. No amount of experience, scientific knowledge and prudence will secure the investor against loss.

3. Many of the men engaged in it are very bold, and their statements must not be accepted without great caution, even when there is proof of their sincerity.

4. No one should risk more in gold quartz than he can afford to lose without serious inconvenience.

5. The presence of large lumps of gold in a vein is no evidence of a profitable mine. Most of the best mines have had little rich rock; and the finest specimens have come from mines that are not now worked. It is the large supply of paying quartz, and not the extraordinary richness of small pieces, that makes the great mine.

6. There is no occupation in which it is easier to waste money by inexperience, carelessness or folly.

7. No business has greater need of the presence and constant attention of an economical, attentive and capable manager, directly interested in the business.

8. For persons of small means, the only safe way to work a small mine is to make it pay as it goes along, and to abandon it when the outgo exceeds the income.

9. Many of the best quartz mines in the State were rich at the surface, and have yielded more than enough from the beginning to pay for all the work expended upon them.

10. Not one in five of the mines which did not pay at the surface, and has been worked to a depth of 100 feet, has ever paid.

11. The richness of a vein at one point is no evidence of its richness at another.

12 Not one quartz miner in a thousand has made a moderate fortune.

13. Nearly all the owners of the rich quartz mines of California are capitalists, who made money in other business, and then could afford to risk considerable sums in ventures which they considered uncertain.

14. Do not build your mill until you have opened your mine and got enough pay rock in sight to pay for it.

An old mining engineer says: "In 1858 there were upward of 280 quartz mills in California, each one of which was supplied with quartz from one or more veins. The number of stamps in these mills was 2,610, and the total cost of the whole mill property of this nature in the State exceeded $3,000,000. In the summer of 1861, only three years afterward, there were only some forty or fifty mills in successful operation, several of which were at that time leading a very precarious existence."

HYDRAULIC MINING

was invented in April, 1853, at American Hill, by E. A. Matteson, who was still living in 1885, in the upper part of Nevada County. This process came into general practice, but, on account of its filling up the streams of valleys below with debris and thus threatening to throw the water out upon the rich horticultural lands and ruining them, the Legislature of 1882 prohibited the practice; and it still remains a question with those living among the foot-hills whether the gain in horticultural area will ever equal the loss they suffer in mining interests.

PACKING IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The following account is the substance of an article written in 1857 upon the above and collateral topics, and published in Hutchings' *California Magazine:*

In some of the more isolated mining localities the arrival of a pack train is an event of some importance, and men gathered around it with as much apparent interest as though they had expected to see some dear old friend stowed away somewhere among the packs. This necessity has created an extensive packing business with the cities of Stockton, Marysville, Shasta and Crescent City, but very little with Sacramento at the present time. There are generally forty to fifty mules in a train, mostly Mexicans each of which will carry from 300 to 500 pounds, and with this they will travel twenty-five to thirty miles a day without being weary. If there is plenty of grass they seldom get anything else to eat. When fed on barley—which is generally about three

months out of a year, November, December and January —it is given only once a day, and in the proportion of seven to eight pounds per mule. They seldom drink more than once a day, even in the warmest weather.

The average life of a mule is about sixteen years. The Mexican mules are tougher and stronger than the American; for while the latter can seldom carry more than 200 to 250 pounds, the former can carry 300 to 1,000. This superiority may arise from the fact that the Mexicans are more accustomed to packing and traveling over a mountainous country, while the American are used only for draft. The Mexican mule, too, can carry a person forty miles a day for ten or twelve days, over a mountainous trail; while it is very difficult for an American mule to accomplish over twenty-five or thirty miles a day. The Mexican mule can travel farther and endure more without food than any other quadruped, and with him it makes but little difference apparently whether he is fed regularly or not. The Mexican mules are also easier under the saddle and are not so fatiguing to ride.

The packing trade of Marysville gives employment to about 2,500 mules and between 300 and 400 men. From the town of Shasta, during the winter of 1854-'55, 1,876 mules were employed, not including the animals used by individual miners. The Shasta *Courier* claims there were 2,000. From the above data it was estimated the amount of trade at the respective points. The packing trade from Marysville is most extensive with Downieville, Eureka of the North, Morrison's Diggings, St. Louis, Pine Grove, Poker Flat, Gibsonville, Nelson's Point, American Valley, Indian Valley and all the intermediate and surrounding places in the counties of Sierra and Plumas; and the trade of Shasta is with Weaver (Weaverville), Yreka and the settlements around them. One is astonished to see the singular goods that are often packed across the Trinity and Scott mountains to those places, such as buggies, windows, boxes, barrels, bars of iron, chairs, tables, plows, etc. In the fall of 1853 an iron safe nearly three feet square, and weighing 352 pounds, was transported on a very large mule from Shasta to Weaverville, a distance of twenty-eight miles, over a rough and mountainous trail, without an accident (!), but after the load was taken off the mule lay down and died within a few hours. A man in Yreka once sent among other things a rocking-chair and a looking-glass, "and when I reached there," said he, "I found that the chair back was broken, the rockers off and one arm in two pieces; and the looking-glass was as much like a crate of broken crockery as anything I ever saw."

A gentleman had also informed us that in the summer of 1855 two sets of millstones were packed from Shasta to Weaverville, the largest weighing 600 pounds. Being looked upon as an impossibility for one mule to carry, it was first tried to be "slung" between two mules; but that being impracticable, the plan was abandoned and the stone packed upon one.

When the Yreka *Herald* was about to be published, a press was purchased in San Francisco, at a cost of about $600, upon which the freight alone amounted to $900. The bed-piece, weighing 397 pounds, was placed upon one mule, with ropes and other equipage, so that the whole load was 430 pounds. On descending Scott mountain this splendid animal slipped a little, when the load careened over and threw the patient mule down a steep bank and killed him. Many of the older Californians have breathed their last in a ravine where accident had tossed them, to become the food of wolves and coyotes. One train was passing the steep side of a mountain in Trinity County, when a large rock came rolling from above and struck one of the mules in the side, frightening others off the track and killing one man and three mules. During the severe winter of 1852-'53, a pack train was snowed in between Grass Valley and Onion Valley, and out of forty-five animals only three were taken out alive. The amount of danger and privation to which men following this business are sometimes exposed, is almost incredible.

It is truly astonishing to see with what ease and care these useful animals pack their heavy loads over the deep snow, and to notice how very cautiously they cross holes where the melting snow reveals some ditch or stream beneath, and where some less careful animal has "put his foot in it" and sank into "deep trouble." We have often watched them descending a snow-bank when heavily packed, and have seen that as they could not step safely they would fix their feet and brace their limbs and unhesitatingly slide down with perfect security over the worst places.

There is something very pleasing and picturesque in the sight of a large pack train of mules quietly descending a hill, as each one intelligently examines the trail, and moves carefully step by step on the steep and dangerous declivity as though he suspected danger to himself or injury to the pack committed to his care.

In the deep and otherwise unbroken stillness of the dark pine or redwood forests the loud *hippah* and *mulah* of the Mexican muleteers sound strangely to the ear. During these trips the Mexican sings no song and hums no tune.

Muleteers were also exposed to highway robbers and Indians. Sometimes they were plundered of their whole train and cargoes, and they themselves murdered. The trail from Sacramento to Yreka was so infested that it was entirely abandoned for two years or more.

Before attempting to pack a mule, the Mexicans invariably blindfold him; he then stands quietly until the bandage is removed. A man generally rides in front of every train, for the purpose of stopping it should anything go wrong, and acting as guide to the others. In every train there is also a leader called the bell-mule. Most of these animals prefer a white mule for a leader. They seldom start before nine o'clock in the morning-after which they travel until sunset before stopping, un, less something goes wrong.

When about to camp, the almost invariable custom of packers, after removing the goods (near which they always sleep in all kinds of weather), is for the mules to stand side by side in a line or in a hollow square with

their heads in one direction, before taking off the *aparajos* (a kind of pack-saddle, a leathern sack stuffed with hair, and generally weighing from twenty-five to forty pounds), and then in the morning, when the train of loose mules is driven up to camp to receive their packs, each one walks carefully up to his own *aparajo* and blanket, which he evidently knows as well as does the packer. When the toils of the day are over and the mules are peacefully feeding, begins the time of relaxation to the men, who, while they are enjoying the aroma of their fine-flavored cigaritas, spend the evening hours telling tales of some far-off but fair señorita, or make their beds by the packs, and as soon as they have finished their supper lie down to sleep.

HABITS OF THE MINERS.

When the lucky prospector had found a paying claim, the next thing was to set up his household. From two to four was the usual number of the mess, and though their humble collection of goods was somewhat exposed they were tolerably secure from depredation. A stray horse or ox would sometimes get into the flour sack or bread sack, upset the sugar or make a mess of the table ware; wandering Indians would pilfer small things or take away clothing, but these were the principal depredations. The houses, often the initial points of towns, were generally located near some spring, if practicable. Bottle Spring (Jackson), Double Springs, Mud Springs, Diamond Spring and Cold Springs at once suggest their origin. Logs were generally at hand, with which to build. The ground served for a floor. The sleeping places were as various as the minds of men; but generally bunks were made by putting a second log in the cabin at a proper elevation and distance from the sides and nailing potato or gunny sacks across. A second bunk over this was sometimes made in a like manner. Some ferm leaves or coarse hay on the sacks, with blankets, made a comfortable bed. A good fire place was also provided; and a vigorous fire was often required, as most of the mining had to be done in water, which wet the clothes. Some of these fireplaces would be six feet across, and built of granite or slate rocks, as each abounded. Very little hewing was done to make them fit. Four or five feet up an oak log was laid across for a mantel-piece and as the base for one side of the chimney. A couple of rocks served as andirons.

A shelf or two of shakes, or sometimes an open box in which something had been shipped around the Horn, would serve for a cupboard, and in this the stock of table ware would be kept, consisting of a few tin plates and cups and two or three cans containing salt, pepper and soda. A table of moderate size was also made of shakes, sometimes movable but oftener nailed fast to the side of the house. Sometimes the tail gate of a wagon was used for a table. A frying-pan, coffee-pot, Dutch oven and water bucket completed the list of kitchen utensils.

Cooking was sometimes done "turn about" for a week, and sometimes it seemed to fall to the lot of the best-natured one in the crowd, the others bringing wood and water by way of offset. Dish-washing was generally omitted altogether. The cooking of course was of the simplest kind, and very often of the poorest, especially in respect to bread; and therefore for the latter the famous flap-jack was generally relied upon. Two frying-pans would often be used to make these, for convenience of turning the cake, which as done by turning one over the other.

Game sometimes entered into the miner's bill of fare. Quails, rabbits, coons, squirrels and hawks were all converted into food, as well as deer and hare. Some Frenchmen in 1852, during a time of scarcity, killed and ate a coyote, but their account of his good qualities was not such as to induce others to try the experiment. In 1851, some miners, getting out of both money and meat, shot a young and fine-looking hawk, cooked him and ate him, declaring that "he was better nor a chicken!" Some neighbors tried the same experiment, but unfortunately killed the old fellow that was preserved from drowning a great many years ago through the kindness of one of our forefathers. His flesh was about the color and consistency of sole-leather; and after boiling him for three days in the vain attempt to reduce his body to

an eatable condition he was cast away. Even the rice with which he was boiled acquired no hawk flavor, which induced one of the miners to remark, "They's much difference'n hawks as'n women." A second trial resulted in a splendid dish, and after that hawks learned to avoid that settlement. But, with all the simplicity and supposed monotony of the miner's bill of fare, it was almost a constant series of comicalities as well as nuisances.

The washing of clothes was scarcely ever attended to, with such results as may better be imagined than described. The vermin which were consequently so abundant were after some years vanquished; but whether by the neater habits of miners or the sanguinary flea is still an open question. The fleas were sometimes caught in large numbers in dishes of soap suds set around lighted candles at night. Later the bed-bug drove out to some extent the flea. Rats also became numerous.

Rattlesnakes sometimes crawled in between the logs, and first made their presence known by the sharp rattle of their chain or the deadly thrust of their poisonous fangs into the sleeper's limbs. As the miners got to building their cabins of sawed lumber and elevating them above the ground, snakes, rats, mice and skunks became less frequent visitors; when dogs and cats were called in as friends and protectors the people could sleep without fear or disturbance.

THE GREAT IMMIGRATION.

The greater part of the overland immigration took the route by way of the valley of the Platte River, the south pass of the Rocky Mountains and the valley of the Humboldt, entering California by the Pit River route, or Lassen's Cut-off, or the valley of the Truckee and the Bear River Ridge; and a stream poured through the Carson Pass into the Central Mining Region. Many thousands took the old Santa Fe trail through the valley of the Arkansas to the Rio Grande, thence by the road followed by the Colonel Cooke and the Mormon Battalion, through northern Sonora to the Gila River, crossing the Colorado into California and reaching the southern mining region of the Mariposa and Tuolumne rivers several months later than those who followed the northern route.

There were many estimates of the number of people crossing the plains in 1849, some placing the number as high as 100,000; but later investigations greatly reduced the estimate. Many returned to the East by steamer before the close of the year, some with small fortunes acquired in the mines or by speculation, others disheartened and homesick, and death claimed also his portion. At the commencement of the year the nationalities were estimated as follows: Native Californians, 13,000; Americans, 8,000; foreigners, 5,000; total, 26,000. At the close of the year it was: Natives, 13,000; Americans, 76,000; foreigners, 18,000; showing an increase of 68,000 Americans and 13,000 foreigners, a total of 81,000 increase and a total population of 107,000. This large increase, of which so large a majority were Americans, redeemed California from a wilderness and made it a State of the Union.

On the first rush for gold, of course nothing was thought of the location and development of towns, every miner pitching his tent with reference only to the temporary residence he expected to maintain during a short period of mining. Naturally, however, as some of these mining camps became more permanent, towns were made from them, and also at landing places along the streams; and within two or three years interested parties would have counties formed, seats of government designated and trading centers developed. According to the rough and ready nature of the period, these towns mostly received rough and ready names, far beyond the "record" of the past: a list need not be given here, as every one is familiar with a large stock of them.

The larger proportion of the camps, however, disappeared with the decline of mining; some fell as rapidly as they had risen, when the rich but scanty surface gold which gave them life was worked out. Everything partook of the

precarious and unstable characteristics marking this era of wild speculation and gambling. "Never was there a place or people," says Bancroft, "where the changes of life, its vicissitudes and its successes, were brought in such bold relief as here. The rich and the poor, the proud and the humble, the vile and the virtuous changed places in a day. Wild speculation and slovenly business habits, together with the gambling character of all occupations, and the visitations or benign influences of the elements, and a thousand incalculable incidents usually classed in the category of 'luck,' were constantly lifting up one and putting down another, replacing this town or district and shriveling that." Even the central El Dorado and Placer districts are becoming known as vinicultural rather than gold-mining sections of the State. Alpine County relies upon her pastures, and most of the gold belt depends upon tillage.

EARLY NAVIGATION.

Doubtless the first navigation on the Sacramento River was conducted by the Russians from Sitka Island, who were located at Ross and Bodega on the coast, and engaged in trade in furs, hides, tallow, etc. They were in this region prior to 1840, carrying on trade with the interior up to the time of their selling out to Captain Sutter; but the hostility of the Spanish Government and the expense of maintaining their position finally caused them to abandon the field. At that time also there was in this part of the country an agency for the Hudson Bay Company. In 1841 Sutter purchased the property of the Russians, including a small schooner of forty tons' burden, with which they had made short voyages along the coast. The first record we have of its appearance up the Sacramento River was in August of that year, though probably it had been upon its waters previously. This may be considered the date of the commencement of American commerce upon this stream. According to the terms of Sutter's bargain with the Russians, he was to furnish a given quantity of grain each year for their settlement on the Northwest coast, and the transportation of this product every fall to the bay was a part of the regular trade upon which this vessel entered. She was manned and subsequently commanded by Indians selected from Sutter's domesticated tribes, and for a long time was the only "regular packet" on the river. After performing a number of important offices during the war, she was taken down to San Francisco in the spring of 1848, to carry thither the tidings of the discovery of gold. She continued to be the largest schooner on the river up to the period when the commerce with the mines began.

The Brooklyn Mormons also owned a launch called the Comet, which made three trips to the settlement on the Stanislaus, and was the pioneer on the San Joaquin.

The voyage from San Francisco to New Helvetia, or Sutter's Fort, as Sacramento was then called, and back to the city, occupied from two to four weeks.

In the spring of 1848, when the rush for gold set in, the San Francisco *Star* (of May 20) thus ironically alludes to the first embarkations: "Fleet of launches left this place on Sunday and Monday last, bound 'up the Sacramento River,' closely stowed with human beings led by the love of filthy lucre to the perennial-yielding gold mines of the north, where 'a man can find upward of two ounces a day,' and 'two thousand men can find their hands full'—of hard work." May 27 the same editor said: "Launches have plied without cessation between this place and New Helvetia during this time (since the discovery of gold). The Sacramento, a first-class craft, left here on Thursday last, thronged with passengers for the gold mines—a motley assemblage, composed of lawyers, merchants, grocers, carpenters, cartmen and cooks, all possessed with the desire of suddenly becoming rich." He also stated that at that time over 300 men were engaged in washing gold, and parties were continually arriving from every part of the country. San Francisco was soon made to present a desolate appearance on account of the sudden de-

parture of her principal citizens for the gold field. During the first eight weeks a quarter of a million dollars' worth of gold was taken to that city, and during the second eight weeks $600,000 worth. By this time (September) the number of persons in the diggings was estimated at 6,000. "An export at last!" was the exclamation of the San Franciscan editor; "and it is gold."

The first vessel whose tonnage exceeded that of the "launches" was the schooner Providence, Hinckley, Master, which ascended the Sacramento in April, 1849. For several years previous she had been engaged between Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands. Her burden was less than 100 tons. In March that year Samuel Brannan purchased the Eliodora, a Chilian vessel, filled it with goods and started up the river in April. The Joven Guipuzcoana, a Peruvian vessel, and other large sailing vessels of first-class dimensions, soon followed. At the date of their arrival about twelve stores and tenements graced the locality of Sacramento. Meanwhile several vessels of considerable size also ascended the San Joaquin to Stockton.

On the success of the Joven Guipuzcoana were founded the plans of the first steam navigation companies. Her trip to Sacramento demonstrated the practicability of navigation by such large vessels as the McKim and the Senator, which soon followed. In the month of May the crowning exploit in the history of sailing vessels was performed. This was the trip of the Bark Whiton, Gelston the master, to Sacramento in seventy-two hours from San Francisco, and 140 days from New York. She went up with her royal yards crossed, without meeting with a single detention, though she was a vessel of 241 tons' burden and drew nine and a half feet of water.

The first steamboat that ever plowed the waters of either the bay or the rivers of this State arrived at the port of San Francisco, October 14, 1847, owned by Captain Leidesdorff, a man of remarkable enterprise, who was the chief instrumentality in laying the corner-stone of San Francisco's prosperity. She was packed on board a Russian bark from Sitka. Leidesdorff had carried on a trade with the Russians at their American settlement for seven years previous; and, hearing that a small steamboat was in use upon their waters, he sent up and purchased it for his hide and tallow commerce on the small streams leading from the inland embarcaderos to the bay. The vessel, not exceeding forty tons' burden, was put together under the lee of Yerba Buena Island, was named "Little Sitka," and on the 15th of November, 1847, steamed out under the management of a Russian engineer who had superintended her construction. From a swivel gun mounted upon her bow was occasionally fired a salutation. She successfully rounded the island and arrived in port, hailed by the cheers of a multitude. This boat was long, low, and what the sailors termed very "crank." The weight of a single person on her guards would throw one of her wheels out of water.

Her first trip for business was made down to Santa Clara, with indifferent success. Her next trip was up to Sacramento, in the latter part of November, 1847, and safely arrived at the embarcadero of Sutter's Fort. Nearly a month elapsed, however, before her return; and in the meantime various were the jokes and jibes "launch"-ed at her and on the proprietor, who nevertheless persisted that he would yet "make the smoke fly on the bay," and hand the name of his first steamboat "down to dexterity," as he pronounced the word.

On the 12th of February following (1848) this little steamer was swamped by a norther while lying at anchor at San Francisco Bay. It was raised, the engine taken out, and the hull converted into a sailing vessel which served well for years. The engine, after having rusted on the sandy beach for a long time, was finally made to do duty in a small domestic manufactory in San Francisco. The little steamboat enterprise just described was, however, more a freak of will than the demand of business.

But to whom belongs the having first pro

jected the running of good steamboats for traffic after the great tide of gold emigration had set in, it is difficult to say. The first vessel propelled by steam entering the Bay of San Francisco was the California, February 28, 1849. The excursion of the steamship Oregon from San Francisco to Benicia and back, April 21 of the same year, was the first trip of a steam vessel of any magnitude into any of the interior waters adjacent to the main bay. It was indeed a successful and magnificent excursion. Prior to this, however, announcements had been made that steamboats were on their way from the East to California, to ply on the rivers here. The first of these announcements was issued from the office of the old *Placer Times*, when that journal was first started at Sutterville, in April, 1849. It was printed in the form of a handbill, at the order of some of the proprietors of that place. May 19, the following advertisement appeared in the *Times*: "Ten thousand cords of wood. We wish to employ any number of men that may call, to cut wood at Sutterville for the use of the steamers. George McDougal & Co., Sutterville, May 15, 1859." Of course the wood was never cut.

During the summer of 1849 a number of steamboat enterprises were on foot, and the keels of several small vessels, brought by some of the ships chartered by the gold hunters, were laid at different points on the river and bay. The first of this series of which we have any record was one of about fifty tons burden, put together at Benicia, the material having been brought from the East by way of the Horn on board the Edward Everett. She made her first trip to Sacramento, August 17, 1849.

About this period also were established the first regular express lines in the State, two commencing business between here and San Francisco, to take the business of the regular mail, which was at that time the subject of bitter complaint and unsparing ridicule. August 25, another small steamboat from Philadelphia began to ply the river, accommodating some thirty passengers and "running about seven knots an hour."

About the first boat advertised for regular trips between this city and San Francisco appears to have been the Sacramento, in September, 1849, commanded by Captain John Van Pelt. She had two engines of sixteen horsepower, could carry about 100 passengers, besides freight. She was built about where Washington now stands, opposite the northern portion of Sacramento City, and the captain, who became a sort of Pacific Vanderbilt, made successful and regular trips with the vessel as far down as "New York of the Pacific," where passengers and freight had to be transferred.

About the same time a little steam dredge, brought out by the Yuba Company, was set up in a scow and started on a trip up the Feather River, carrying a quantity of bricks, at $1.00 each for freight (!), and lumber at $150 per 1,000 feet. Two months after her arrival she was sold at auction for $40,000.

The next boat was the Mint, also a small one, put up at San Francisco, which was really the first steamboat to make successful trips with passengers and freight all the way between that city and Sacramento, beginning in the middle of October, 1849.

The propeller McKim was the first large vessel that ever navigated the Sacramento River by steam. She had doubled Cape Horn and arrived at San Francisco, October 3, and was immediately put in order by her San Francisco agents, Simmons, Hutchinson & Co., for the Sacramento trade. She drew eight feet of water, and many doubted whether she could ascend the river to that point; but she arrived there on the 27th of that month, amid the cheers of an immense crowd lining the shore. The fine old steamer Senator became her rival November 6, 1849.

During these times the fare from Sacramento to San Francisco was $30.

The little steamer called the Washington was the first that ascended as far as Vernon, at the mouth of Feather River, to which point she made regular trips. In April, 1850, the Ætna, a very small steamer, ascended the American as far as "Norristown," the first and probably the

last time that point had ever been reached by a steamboat. May 8, 1850, the Jack Hayes reached the town of Redding at the head-waters of the Sacramento River, within forty-five miles of the Trinity Diggings. Among those who first took their place on the route between this point and Yuba City, at the mouth of the Yuba River, the early rival of Marysville, was the little steamboat Linda, in the fall of 1849.

The steamer New World was built at New York city, purposely for a trip to California, in the fall of 1849 and spring of 1850. It was 320 feet long, and of 530 tons' burden. The proprietor, William H. Brown, becoming financially embarrassed, had to take the sheriff in as partner. The latter employed deputies to go and remain on board during the launching, and to make assurance doubly sure he went upon board himself, but was unknown to the captain, Ed. Wakeman. The vessel was held to the port of New York by law, and the launching was ostensibly for the only purpose of getting the boat into the water. Steam, however, was raised previous to the launching, and the sheriff, *incognito*, inquired what it meant. The reply was, "To wear the rust off the bearings and see that the engine worked well." But the captain, after steaming around the harbor awhile, put out to sea, against the protests of the sheriff. The captain and his crew, being more numerous than the sheriff and his posse, put them ashore in row boats, and came their way around Cape Horn to California! They made a fine voyage, and arrived at San Francisco July 11, 1850.

For a long time thereafter the New World and the Senator made alternate trips between Sacramento and Benicia. Afterward she was employed in the coasting and oceanic trade, and some years ago was overhauled at San Francisco and transformed into a magnificent ferry-boat, and as such is now employed on the bay.

Captain Wakeman was, at last accounts, a resident of San Francisco, which he has made his home ever since coming to the coast.

In pioneer times steamboat explosions were common, several occurring almost every week in 1850, and some of them were fearfully destructive of life and property. That was before the era of modern safety engines, but many of those explosions were due either to defective boilers or careless engineers, or both. Occasionally a terrible explosion occurred as late as 1856 or later.

GOVERNMENTAL.

From the nature of the case, governmental affairs in California have generally been at least interesting, and often complicated and exciting. The transition from the old Mexican system to that of the United States, complicated meanwhile by the local substitutes improvised by the miners, during their abnormal rush to this State in the absence of a well organized system under general law, was peculiarly perplexing even to the astutest statesmen. It was during this State of affairs, June 3, 1849, that General Bennett Riley, by virtue of his office as military commander of California under the authority of the United States, issued a proclamation for the election of delegates to a convention to form a State constitution.

For the purpose of a fair representation in this convention, he divided the State into ten districts, the northern portion of the State being covered by the two districts of Sonoma and Sacramento.

The Sonoma district included all that territory which was bounded by the sea, the bays of San Francisco and Suisun, the Sacramento River and Oregon; and the delegates elected from this district were M. G. Vallejo and J. P. Walker of Sonoma, and Robert Semple of Benicia.

The Sacramento district embraced all the territory north of the Cosumnes River, and bounded on the west by the Sacramento River and east by the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Four delegates were allotted to this district, but the immigration was so rapid that according to the principle of apportionment it was entitled to many more. Under this call Jacob R. Snyder,

W. E. Shannon, Winfield S. Sherwood and John A. Sutter were elected. When the convention met at Monterey, Saturday, September 1, 1849, there was not a quorum present, and an adjournment was made until the next Monday, at which it was organized. Discussion was at once commenced on the subject of representation, other districts also claiming seats for additional delegates, and the matter was difficult to settle satisfactorily. In the afternoon a report was made by the committee on privileges and elections recommending the admission of eight delegates from the Sacramento district, and naming for the additional four L. W. Hastings, J. S. Fowler, John Bidwell and M. M. McCarver. The report called forth considerable debate, ending the next day in the adoption of a report by a special committee allowing this district fifteen delegates, and for the remaining seven nominating John McDougal, Elisha O. Crosby, W. Blackburn, James Queen, R. M. Jones, W. Lacy and Charles E. Pickett.

Of the fifteen but eight are recorded as having participated in the deliberations of the convention, namely:—

Jacob R. Snyder, thirty-four years of age, born in Philadelphia, came here from Pennsylvania four years previously, surveyor by profession and postoffice Sacramento.

Winfield S. Sherwood, thirty-two years old, a native of Sandy Hill, New York, resided at Mormon Island, in this State four months, a lawyer.

L. W. Hastings, lawyer from Knox County, Ohio, thirty years of age, in this State six years, postoffice Sutter.

John A. Sutter, farmer, a native of Switzerland, came to California in 1838 from Missouri, and forty-seven years old at the time of this convention.

John McDougal, merchant at Sutter, thirty-two years old, a native of Ohio, came to this State from Indiana seven months previously.

Elisha O. Crosby, lawyer, thirty-four years of age, from Tompkins County, New York, postoffice Vernon, and resident of this State seven months.

M. M. McCarver, farmer, forty-two years old, born in Madison County, Kentucky, came from Oregon to this State one year previously, and a resident of Sacramento.

W. E. Shannon, a lawyer, resident at Coloma three years, twenty-seven years of age, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and came to this State from New York.

The constitution framed, it was submitted to the people and voted upon November 13, 1849. The total vote in the State was for the constitution 12,064 and against the constitution 811. The population at that time in the different districts are computed as follows: San Diego, 346; Los Angeles, 643; Santa Barbara, 226; San Luis Obispo, 44; Monterey, 365; San Jose, 544; San Francisco, 6,159; Sonoma, 623; Sacramento, 18,390; San Joaquin, 10,582.

At the time the constitution was ratified and State officers elected, the members of the Legislature were also elected. The Senators were Elisha O. Crosby, John Bidwell and H. C. Robinson; and the Representatives to the Assembly were Thomas J. Henly, Elisha W. McKinstry and George B. Tingly.

The members of the second constitutional convention in 1879, from Northern California, were as follows:

Andrews, A. R.	Shasta City.
Barry, Edmund	Nevada City.
Barton, James N.	Ferndale.
Belcher, Isaac S.	Marysville.
Berry, J.	Yreka.
Biggs, Marion	Biggs Station.
Boggs, H. C.	Lakeport.
Boucher, Josiah	Dayton.
Burt, Samuel B.	Bath.
Caples, James	Folsom.
Chapman, Augustus H.	Chico.
Charles, J. M.	Vallejo Tp.
Cowden, D. H.	Marysville.
Cross, C. W.	Nevada City.
Crouch, Robert	Napa.
Davis, Hamlet	Truckee.
Dean, J. E.	Placerville.
Dudley, J. M.	Dixon.
Dunlap, Presley	Sacramento.
Eagon, John A.	Jackson.
Edgerton, Henry	Sacramento.
Estey, Thomas H.	San Antonio.
Filcher, J. A.	Auburn.

Freeman, Abraham C.....Sacramento.
Glascock, B. B.....Spring Valley.
Hale, James E.....Auburn.
Harvey, Joel A.....Vallejo.
Hilborn, S. G.....Vallejo.
Huestis, W. F.....Eureka.
Hunter, G. W.....Greenwood.
Johnson, G. A. ... .Santa Rosa.
Kelley, John M.....Woodland.
Keyes, James H.....Kempton's Crossing.
Larkin, Henry.....Diamond Spring.
La Rue, Hugh M.....Sacramento.
McConnell, Thomas.....Elk Grove.
McCoy, John.....Grass Valley.
McFarland, T. B.....Sacramento.
McNutt, John F.....Rose Bar.
Mills, Hiram.....Martinez.
Moreland, W. W.....Healdsburg.
Murphy, James E .....Crescent City.
Noel, Alonzo E.....Lakeport.
Ohleyer, George.....Yuba City.
Overton, A. P.....Santa Rosa.
Porter, J. M. .....Jackson.
Prouty, William H.....Ione Valley.
Pulliam, M. R. C.....Cherokee.
Reed, Charles F.....Knight's Landing.
Rhodes, John M.....Woodland.
Shoemaker, Rufus... .....Grass Valley.
Shurtleff, Benj.....Napa.
Soule, Ezra P.....Susanville.
Stevenson, D. C.....Millville.
Stuart, C. V.....Glen Ellen.
Sweasey, W. J.....Eureka.
Tinnin, W. J.....Weaverville.
Townsend, F. O.....Ukiah.
Turner, Henry, K.....Sierra Valley.
Walker, Hugh.....Olema.
Wickes, John T.....Grass Valley.
Wilson, H. C.....Tehama City.

At the time of the American conquest the courts existed, in the Mexican laws of 1837, as follows: The highest court, having an appellate jurisdiction and corresponding in character to our present Supreme Court, was the Superior Court, consisting of four judges and an attorney general. If was divided into the first and second benches, the three senior judges composing the first and the junior the second. The first bench was called the "Court of the Third Instance," and its decisions were final. Appeals lay to this court from the second bench, or "Court of the Second Instance." The latter court had jurisdiction of appeals from the "Court of the First Instance," the highest local tribunal then existing, and corresponding very closely with our present Superior Court. The inferior magistrates were the "first" and "second alcaldes," having authority similar to that of justices of the peace. In some districts the duties of the judge of a court of the first instance were discharged by the first alcalde. The Mexican laws remained in force and justice was administered through the tribunals established by them until the courts were organized under the State constitution in 1850.

After the conquest, and especially after the discovery of gold had led to the wild rush of men from all over the world and people a country before almost unknown save to the naked and barbarous natives, the courts became seriously disorganized, or rather failed to be organized at all.

GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA.

Names.	From.	To.
Under Sanish Rule.		
Gaspar de Portala	1767	1771
Felipe de Barri	1771	1774
Felipe de Neve	1774	1782
Pedro Fajes	1782	1790
José Antonio Romea	1790	1792
José J. Arrillaga	1792	1794
Diego de Borica	1794	1800
José J. de Arrillaga	1800	1814
José Argüello	1814	1815
Pablo Vicente de Sola	1815	1822
Under Mexican Rule.		
Pablo Vicente de Sola	1822	1823
Louis Argüello	1823	1825
José Maria de Echeandia	1825	1831
Manuel Victoria	1831	1832
Pio Pico	1832	1833
José Figueroa	1833	1835
José Castro	1835	1836
Nicolas Gutierrez	1836	1836
Mariano Chico	1836	1836
Nicolas Gutierrez	1836	1836
Juan B. Alvarado	1836	1842
Manuel Micheltorena	1842	1845
Pio Pico	1845	1846

UNDER AMERICAN RULE.

Peter H. Burnett, elected November 13, 1849; inaugurated December 20, 1849; resigned January 8, 1851.

John McDougal (Lieutenant-Governor), inaugurated January 9, 1851. Died at San Francisco, March 30, 1866.

John Bigler, elected September 3, 1851; inaugurated

January 8, 1852; re-elected September 7, 1853; inaugurated January 7, 1854. Died at Sacramento, November 29, 1871.

J. Neely Johnson, elected September 5, 1855; inaugurated January 9, 1856. Died at Salt Lake August 31, 1872.

John B. Weller, elected September 2, 1857; inaugurated January 8, 1858. Died at New Orleans, August 17, 1875.

Milton S. Latham, elected September 7, 1859; inaugurated January 9, 1860; resigned January 11, 1860. Died at New York, March 4, 1882.

John G. Downey (Lieutenant-Governor), inaugurated January 14, 1860.

Leland Stanford, elected September 4, 1861; inaugurated January 10, 1862.

Frederick F. Low, elected September 2, 1863; inaugurated December 10, 1863.

Henry H. Haight, elected September 4, 1867; inaugurated December 5, 1867. Died at San Francisco, September 2, 1878.

Newton Booth, elected September 6, 1871; inaugurated December 8, 1871; resigned February 27, 1875.

Romualdo Pacheco (Lieutenant-Governor), inaugurated February 27, 1875.

William Irwin, elected September 1, 1875; inaugurated December 9, 1875. Died at San Francisco, March 15, 1886.

George C. Perkins, elected September 3, 1879; inaugurated January 8, 1880.

George Stoneman, elected November 7, 1882; inaugurated January 10, 1883.

Washington Bartlett, elected November 2, 1886; inaugurated January 8, 1887. Died in office at Oakland, September 12, 1887.

R. W. Waterman (Lieutenant-Governor), inaugurated September 13, 1887.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

John C. Fremont, elected December 20, 1849; term commenced December 20, 1849.

William M. Gwin, elected December 20, 1849; term commenced December 20, 1849.

John B. Weller, elected January 30, 1852, to succeed Fremont; term commenced March 4, 1851. The former Legislature had failed to elect, and hence the unfilled vacancy. Weller was afterward Governor.

David C. Broderick, elected January 10, 1857, to succeed Weller; term commenced March 4, 1857. He had been Lieutenant-Governor.

William M. Gwin, elected January 13, 1857, to succeed himself; term commenced March 4, 1855. Former Legislature had failed to elect, and hence the unfilled vacancy. He died at New York September 3, 1885.

Henry P. Haun, appointed by Governor Weller to succeed Broderick, deceased, October 26, 1859. He died at Marysville June 6, 1860.

Milton S. Latham, elected to serve out the balance of Broderick's term, January 11, 1860. He had been Governor.

James A. McDougall, elected April 2, 1861, to succeed Gwin; term commenced March 4, 1861. He had been Attorney-General.

John Conness, elected February 10, 1863, to succeed Latham; term commenced March 4, 1863.

Cornelius Cole, elected December 16, 1865, to succeed McDougall; term commenced March 4, 1867.

Eugene Casserly, elected December 20, 1867, to succeed Conness; term commenced March 4, 1869; resigned November 28, 1873. He had been State Printer.

Aaron A. Sargent, elected December 20, 1871, to succeed Cole; term commenced March 4, 1873. He died at San Francisco August 14, 1887.

John S. Hager, elected for short term to fill Casserly's vacancy, December 23, 1873.

Newton Booth, elected December 20, 1873, to succeed the Casserly term; term commenced March 4, 1875.

James T. Farley, elected December 19, 1877, to succeed Sargent; term commenced March 4, 1879. He died at Jackson, January 22, 1886.

John F. Miller, elected January 12, 1881, to succeed Booth; term commenced March 4, 1881. He died in office at Washington March 8, 1886.

Leland Stanford, elected January 28, 1885, to succeed Farley; term commenced March 4, 1885.

George Hearst, appointed by Governor Stoneman, March 23, 1886, to serve on term of Miller, deceased.

A. P. Williams, elected August 4, 1886, to serve out Miller's unexpired term.

George Hearst, elected January 19, 1887, to succeed Williams; term commenced March 4, 1887.

STATE SENATORS FROM NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

J. P. Abbott, Marin and Contra Costa, 1887.
Alonzo W. Adams, Butte, Shasta, etc., 1851.
Isaac Allen, Yuba, 1858–'59.
Francis Anderson, Sierra, 1863.
James Anderson, Placer, 1858–'60.
W. L. Anderson, Napa, Lake and Sonoma, 1880–'81.
James H. Baker, Placer, 1858–'59.
F. T. Baldwin, San Joaquin, 1883–'85.
S. A. Ballou, Plumas and Butte, 1859–'60.
E. M. Banvard, Placer, 1869–'72.
Horace Beach, Yuba and Sutter, 1867–'70.
James Beazell, Alameda, 1875–'78.
Samuel B. Bell, Alameda and Santa Clara, 1857–'58.
David Belden, Nevada, 1865–'68.
J. E. Benton, Sacramento, 1863–'66.
J. Berry, Klamath, Siskiyou, etc., 1858–'59.
John Bidwell, Sacramento, 1849–'50.
J. C. Birdseye, Nevada, 1863.
John Boggs, Colusa, etc., 1871–'74, 1887.
J. W. Bones, Alameda, 1877–'78.
Newton Booth, Sacramento, 1863.
David Boucher, Plumas, 1871–'72.
B. T. Bradley, Amador and Calaveras, 1859–'60.
E. L. Bradley, Placer, 1883.
J. M. Briceland, Trinity, Siskiyou, etc., 1849–'52.
F. M. Brown, San Joaquin, 1877–'78.
Wm. H. Brown, El Dorado and Alpine, 1877–'81.

Charles H. Bryan, Yuba and Sutter, 1854.
L. W. Buck, Solano and Yolo, 1883.
John C. Burch, Humboldt and Trinity, 1858–'59.
R. Burnell, Amador, 1862–'64.
Wm. Burnett, Sonoma, 1869–'70.
W. C. Burnett, Yuba and Sutter, 1856–'57.
S. B. Burt, Placer, 1880–'81.
E. F. Burton, Nevada, 1855–'56, 1858–'59.
Marshall Bynum, Napa, Solano and Yolo, 1880–'81, '87.
A. Caminetti, Amador and Calaveras, 1887.
A. B. Carlock, Modoc, Shasta and Trinity, 1880–'81.
G. J. Carpenter, El Dorado, 1857–'58.
A. P. Catlin, Sacramento, 1853–'54.
C. H. Chamberlain, San Joaquin, 1862–'63.
A. L. Chandler, Yuba and Sutter, 1883–'87.
J. N. Chappell, Shasta and Trinity, 1867–'70.
S. H. Chase, Nevada, 1857–'58, 1860–'61.
W. A. Cheney, Butte, Plumas and Lassen, 1880–'81.
Robert C. Clark, Sacramento, 1860–'61.
G. W. Colby, Sacramento, 1854–'55.
John C. Colman, Nevada, 1877–'78.
A. Comte, Jr., 1869–'72.
John Conley, Butte, Plumas, etc., 1867–'70.
Martin E. Cooke, Sonoma, etc., 1851–'52.
John D. Cosby, Trinity and Klamath, 1856–'57.
John Coulter, Butte and Plumas, 1858.
Fred Cox, Sacramento, 1883–'85.
Dwight Crandall, Amador and Calaveras, 1856–'57.
A. M. Crane, Alameda, 1862–'63.
L. D. Crane, Yuba and Sutter, 1871–'74.
W. H. Crane, Butte, etc., 1877–'78.
W. W. Crane, Jr., Alameda, 1863–'64.
John T. Crenshaw, Nevada, 1854–'55.
R. D. Crittenden, El Dorado, 1860–'61.
E. O. Crosby, Sacramento, 1849–'50.
E. O. Crosby, Yuba and Sutter, 1851.
C. W. Cross, Nevada and Sierra, 1883–'85.
Lewis Cunningham, Yuba, 1863–'66.
N. Green Curtis, Sacramento, 1867–'70, 1877–'78.
E. A. Davis, Yuba and Sutter, 1880–'81.
Sherman Day, Alameda and Santa Clara, 1855–'56.
J. J. De Haven, Del Norte, Klamath, etc., 1871–'74.
C. E. De Long, Marin, 1885.
George W. Dent, Contra Costa and San Joaquin, 1859, 1860.
A. St. C. Denver, El Dorado, 1859–'62.
James W. Denver, Trinity and Klamath, 1852–'53.
William B. Dickinson, 1858–'61.
M. W. Dixon, Alameda, 1887.
J. G. Doll, Colusa and Tehama, 1862–'63.
Samuel H. Dosh, Colusa and Shasta, 1856–'57.
D. F. Douglass, San Joaquin, 1849–'50; Calaveras, 1851.
F. R. Dray, Sacramento, 1887.
James A. Duffy, Sacramento, 1885.
Barlow Dyer, Calaveras, 1872–'74.
John A. Eagon, Amador, 1860–'61.
Henry Edgerton, Napa, Yolo and Solano, 1860–'61.
Henry Edgerton, Sacramento, 1873–'76.
W. B. English, Contra Costa and Marin, 1883.
James M. Estell, Napa and Solano, 1852–'53.
Geo. S. Evans, San Joaquin, 1863–'66, 1872–'78.
S. Ewer, Butte, Plumas, etc., 1865–'68.
James T. Farley, Amador and Alpine, 1869–'70.
W. I. Ferguson, Sacramento, 1856–'58.
W. T. Ferguson, Sierra, 1857–'58.
J. A. Filcher, Placer, 1883–'85.
Henry M. Fiske, El Dorado, 1856–'57.
C. F. Foster, Colusa and Tehama, 1883–'85.
L. M. Foulke, Siskiyou, 1863–'64.
Thomas Fraser, El Dorado, 1873–'76, 1883.
A. French, El Dorado, 1855–'56.
Jacob Frye, Placer, 1852.
P. A. Gallagher, Calaveras, 1861–'62.
James H. Gardner, Sierra, 1854.
E. Carter, Shasta, etc., 1858–'59.
R. C. Gaskill, Butte, etc., 1862–'64.
William George, Nevada and Sierra, 1880–'81.
H. C. Gesford, Yolo and Napa, 1887.
Edward Gibbons, Alameda, 1873–'76.
B. B. Glasscock, Colusa and Tehama, 1880–'81.
David Goodale, Contra Costa and Marin, 1871–'74.
Jesse O. Goodwin, Yuba and Sutter, 1857–'58, 1877–'78.
A. S. Gove, Sacramento, 1855–'56.
G. G. Goucher, Alpine, Mariposa, etc., 1887.
J. J. Green, Contra Costa and Marin, 1867–'70.
Thomas J. Green, Sacramento, 1849–'51.
Humphrey Griffith, Solano, Yolo and Napa, 1858–'59.
Jacob Gruwell, Contra Costa and Santa Clara, 1853–'54.
W. M. Gwin, Jr., Calaveras, etc, 1870–'72, 1877–'78.
James E. Hale, Placer, 1863–'66.
A. P. Hall, Placer and El Dorado, 1887.
J. T. Hall, Solano and Yolo, 1863–'64.
S. F. Hamm, El Dorado, 1858–'59.
Thos. Hardy, Calaveras, 1865–'68.
J. H. Harlan, Solano and Yolo, 1880–'81.
W. D. Harriman, Placer, 1862–'63.
A. S. Hart, Butte and Plumas, 1858–'59.
C. Hartson, Napa, Lake, etc., 1863–'66.
O. Harvey, El Dorado, 1861–'63.
C. S. Haskell, Yuba and Sutter, 1863–'64.
J. C. Hawthorne, Placer, 1855–'56.
Creed Haymond, Sacramento, 1875–'78.
John P. Haynes, Humboldt, etc., 1860–'61, 1887.
E. H. Heacock, Sacramento, 1861–'62, 1863–'68.
H. P. Heintzelman, Sonoma and Marin, 1855–'56.
W. C. Hendricks, Butte, Plumas, etc., 1873–'76.
A. C. Henry, El Dorado, 1863–'64.
William Higby, Calaveras, 1863.
F. B. Higgins, Placer, 1863.
S. G. Hilborn, Solano and Yolo, 1875–'78.
John H. Hill, Sonoma, Marin, etc., 1861–'62.
William McP. Hill, Sonoma, Napa and Lake, 1875–'78.
E. C. Hinshaw, Sonoma, 1887.
William Holden, Lake, Napa, etc., 1862–'63.
G. W. Hook, El Dorado, 1854–'56.
Rienzi Hopkins, Calaveras, 1873–'76.
A. T. Hudson, Amador and San Joaquin, 1880–'81.
J. M. Hudspeth, Sonoma, Marin, etc., 1853–'54.

G. W. Hunter, El Dorado, 1867–'70.
B. G. Hurlburt, Humboldt, 1885.
S. C. Hutchings, Sutter and Yuba, 1869–'72.
Richard Irwin, Butte and Plumas, 1861–'62.
William Irwin, Siskiyou, 1869–'74.
George A. Johnson, Sonoma, 1883–'85.
Grove L. Johnson, Sacramento, 1880–'81.
James Johnson, El Dorado, 1865–'68.
Josiah Johnson, Sacramento, 1880–'81.
William Johnston, Sacramento, 1880–'81.
Albert F. Jones, Butte, 1887.
John P. Jones, Shasta and Trinity, 1863–'66.
K. E. Kelly, Solano and Yolo, 1883.
W. W. Kellogg, Butte, Plumas, etc., 1883–'85.
B. F. Keene, El Dorado, 1852–'55.
Charles Kent, Nevada, 1871–'74.
L. M. Ketcham, Amador and Calaveras, 1858–'59.
Philip W. Keyser, Sutter, 1852.
William Kimball, Sierra, 1862.
Joseph Kutz, Nevada, 1862–'66.
John Lambert, Yolo and Solano, 1877–'78.
R. M. Lampson, Calaveras and Tuolumne, 1880–'81.
B. F. Langford, Amador and San Joaquin, 1880–'89.
C. J. Lansing, Nevada, 1859–'60.
Henry Larkin, El Dorado, 1869–'72.
C. A. Leake, Calaveras, 1854–'55.
S. T. Leet, Placer, 1860–'61.
W. H. Leonard, Calaveras, 1863–'66.
E. J. Lewis, Colusa and Tehama, 1867–'70, 1875–'78.
J. E. N. Lewis, Butte and Shasta, 1852.
William T. Lewis, Amador and Calaveras, 1858, 1862, 1863.
John Y. Lind, Amador and Calaveras, 1852–'53.
B. S. Lippincott, San Joaquin, 1849–'50.
C. E. Lippincott, Yuba, 1855–'56.
H. G. Livermore, El Dorado, 1854.
J. Logan, Colusa, Shasta, etc., 1860–'61.
Charles F. Lott, Butte, 1852–'53.
William H. Lyons, Nevada, 1853–'54.
F. L. Maddox, El Dorado, 1863–'66.
Henry Mahler, El Dorado, 1885.
Noble Martin, Placer, 1873–'76
W. B. May, Trinity, Klamath, etc., 1854–'55.
J. G. McCallum, El Dorado, 1856–'57.
W. H. McCoun, Contra Costra and San Joaquin, 1855, 1856.
James McCudden, Solano, 1887.
H. E. McCune, Solano and Yolo, 1873–'76.
H. J. McCussick, El Dorado 1871–'74.
Edward McGarry, Napa, Solano and Yolo, 1854–'55.
R. McGarvey, Mendocino, etc., 1875–'78.
John B. McGee, Butte and Plumas, 1856–'57.
J. C. McKibben, Yuba, 1852–'53.
John McMurray, Shasta and Trinity, 1871–'74.
James H. McNabb, Sonoma, 1863.
A. R. Meloney, Contra Costa and San Joaquin, 1857–'58.
R. S. Mesick, Yuba, 1857–'58.
William Minis, Yolo and Solano, 1869–'72.
L. B. Misner, Yolo and Solano, 1865–'68.
F. J. Moffitt, Alameda, 1887.
W. W. Moreland, Sonoma, 1880–'81.
D. L. Morrill, Calaveras, 1867–'70.
J. W. Moyle, Sierra, 1863–'64.
L. H. Murch, Del Norte, Klamath, etc., 1867–'70.
S. Myers, San Joaquin, 1863–'66.
Jacob H. Neff, Placer, 1871–'74.
A. B. Nixon, Sacramento, 1862–'63.
W. B. Norman, Amador and Calaveras, 1855–'57.
William C. Norton, Placer, 1877–'78.
Stephen G. Nye, Alameda, 1880–'81.
M. P. O'Connor, Nevada, 1869–'76.
Jasper O'Farrell, Sonoma, 1859–'60.
N. M. Orr, San Joaquin, 1869–'70.
George Oulton, Siskiyou, 1862–'63.
W. B. Parker, Solano, 1885.
W. H. Parks, Sutter and Yuba, 1859–'60.
W. H. Patterson, Modoc, Lassen, etc., 1887.
George Pearce, Sonoma, 1863–'68.
E. T. Peck, Butte, 1854–'55.
William W. Pendegast, Napa, Lake, etc., 1867–'74.
George C. Perkins, Butte, Lassen, etc., 1869–'74.
J. E. Perley, San Joaquin, 1867–'68.
C. B. Porter, Contra Costa and Marin, 1863–'66.
Nathan Porter, Alameda, 1877–'78.
O. B. Powers, Solano and Yolo, 1862–'63.
L. E. Pratt, Sierra, 1865–'68.
Johnson Price, Sacramento, 1859.
James H. Ralston, Sacramento, 1852–'53.
Daniel Ream, Siskiyou, etc., 1877–'78.
C. D. Reynolds, Calaveras and Tuolumne, 1883–'84.
R. A. Redman, Alameda and Santa Clara, 1859–'60.
A. L. Rhodes, Alameda and Santa Clara, 1869–'70.
E. W. Roberts, Nevada, 1863–'70.
H. E. Robinson, Sacramento, 1849–'52.
Henry Robinson, Alameda, 1865–'68.
A. H. Rose, Amador and Alpine, 1865–'68.
Joseph Routier, Sacramento, 1883–'85.
J. A. Rush, Colusa and Tehama, 1863–'66.
P. C. Rust, Yuba and Sutter, 1855–'56.
James T. Ryan, Trinity and Humboldt, 1860–'61.
P. H. Ryan, Humboldt, etc., 1880–'83.
E. D. Sawyer, Calaveras, 1854.
A. H. Saxton, El Dorado, 1863.
John D. Scellen, Sierra, 1855–'56.
Niles Searls, Nevada and Sierra, 1877–'78.
W. H. Sears, Contra Costa and Marin, 1880–'81.
Thomas B. Shannon, Plumas, 1863.
J. Shepard, Calaveras, 1863–'64.
Paul Shirley, Contra Costa and Marin, 1875–'78.
Benjamin Shurtleff, Shasta and Trinity, 1862–'63.
Samuel B. Smith, Sutter, 1853–'54.
Jonas Spect, Sonoma, 1849–'50.
Dennis Spencer, Napa, Sonoma, etc., 1883–'85.
S. Spencer, Yuba and Sutter, 1873–'76.
Royal T. Sprague, Shasta, etc., 1852–'55.
James G. Stebbins, Yuba and Sutter, 1854–'55.
A. W. Taliaferro, Marin and Sonoma, 1857–'58.
Clay W. Taylor, Shasta, Modoc, etc., 1883–'85.

E. Teegarden, Sutter and Yuba, 1865–'68.
Philip W. Thomas, Placer, 1861–'62.
Harry I. Thornton, Sierra, 1861.
W. J. Tinnin, Shasta, Trinity, etc., 1875–'76.
Isaac S. Titus, El Dorado, 1859–'60.
Edward Tompkins, Alameda, 1869–'72.
H. K. Turner, Nevada and Sierra, 1869–'76.
B. F. Tuttle, Sonoma, 1871–'76.
Charles A. Tuttle, Placer, 1854–'55.
Charles A. Tweed, Placer, 1867–'70.
M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma, 1849–'50.
T. B. Van Buren, San Joaquin, 1851–'52.
J. M. Vance, Butte and Plumas, 1860–'61.
Walter Van Dyke, Humboldt, etc., 1862–'63.
T. L. Vermeule, San Joaquin, 1849–'50.
Henry Vrooman, Alameda, 1883–'87.
E. Wadsworth, Siskiyou, 1865–'68.
E. G. Waite, Nevada, 1856–'57.
Joseph Walkup, Placer, 1853–'54, 1857.
H. W. Wallis, Nevada and Sierra, 1883–'85.
Austin Walrath, Nevada, 1887.
James Walsh, Nevada, 1852.
John Walton, El Dorado, 1852–'53.
F. M. Warmcastle, San Joaquin, etc., 1861–'62.
H. P. Watkins, Yuba, 1860–'61.
B. J. Watson, Nevada and Sierra, 1880–'81.
William Watt, Nevada, 1861–'62.
J. T. Wendell, Solano and Yolo, 1880–'81.
Charles Westmoreland, Placer, 1856–'57.
E. D. Wheeler, Yuba, etc., 1859–'60.
A. P. Whitney, Sonoma, 1877–'78.
George E. Whitney, Alameda, 1883–'85.
L. S. Williams, Trinity and Klamath, 1853.
M. M. Wombough, Yolo and Colusa, 1852–'53.
M. J. Wright, Solano, 1885.
S. P. Wright, Del Norte, Klamath, etc., 1863–'64.
A. Yell, Lake and Mendocino, 1887.
John Yule, Placer, 1863–'64.

The political complexion of each county is probably best shown by the vote at the last presidential election, which was as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Amer.	Pro.
Alameda	8,838	5,688	201	357
Alpine	53	27	..	...
Amador	1,373	1,429	11	79
Butte	2,191	2,215	4	127
Calaveras	1,441	1,302	2	12
Colusa	1,116	2,010	9	41
Contra Costa	1,518	1,177	10	53
Del Norte	244	294	24	14
El Dorado	1,350	1,454	1	61
Humboldt	2,772	2,015	53	75
Lake	731	867	3	27
Lassen	488	535	2	16
Marin	936	802	17	16
Mendocino	1,711	2,012	14	91
Modoc	552	679	1	46
Napa	1,763	1,496	13	42
Nevada	2,167	1,923	7	95
Placer	1,761	1,547	6	50
Plumas	648	570	3	9
Sacramento	4,769	3,447	76	108
San Joaquin	2,829	2,823	43	286
Shasta	1,490	1,395	2	51
Sierra	1,004	689	2	...
Siskiyou	1,361	1,459	5	20
Solano	2,334	2,162	9	94
Sonoma	3,293	3,394	93	154
Sutter	725	698	1	53
Tehama	1,181	1,290	2	34
Trinity	490	490	4	2
Yolo	1,350	1,580	2	91
Yuba	1,130	1,170	48	41

GEOLOGY.

The geological character of Northern California is too vast for even any outline in our brief history. Some mention of the most remarkable features is made under the heads of the respective counties where they are found. Geological reports scientifically compiled are published, in fragments, but no thorough and systematic survey has yet been made by the State. It however has published mineralogical reports, the substance of which we have already given under head of mining.

Most geological literature, by the way, is of interest only to the professional geologist. The public generally are not interested in such statements as, "Along the —— ravine were found specimens of diorite interspersed among vitrefied masses of metamorphic schist." We may be pardoned, however, for making the three following general observations:

The valleys, once under the sea, have been filled up to their present level by detritus from the mountains, in some places to the depth of a thousand feet or more. Hence the mountains were once much higher and larger than they now are.

From the appearance of old river beds it seems probable that the rivers of Northern California once took their rise much farther to the east than now, draining Nevada and Utah to some extent. A variety of porphyry is found scattered along these old channels, evi-

dently from a bed east of the present summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. During the cretaceous period, a great volcanic eruption occurred burying the country from Central California to British Columbia 200 to 3,000 feet under accumulations of lava. The glacial period followed this.

The collection of diamonds and pearls is becoming quite an industry of late years along the Sierra Nevada.

The gold-mining interest is noticed at great length elsewhere, and the principal mines, gold, coal, etc., are mentioned in the county sketches on subsequent pages.

BOTANY.

Northern California produces as many interesting plants as any other section of its size in the world. Sand and clay, rock and peat, hill and swamp, light and shade, mountain and valley, cold and heat,—all are so varied as to favor the highest development of a larger number of species than almost any other part of the world of the same area. A descriptive catalogue is not called for here. In 1882 Dr. Kellogg's interesting and unique report was published by the State, and in 1888 the State Board of Forestry, also through the State department, published a magnificent report, prepared by those eminent botanists of Oakland, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lemmon. Asa Gray and Sereno Watson, two of the most eminent botanists of America, have published elaborate and expensive floras of California.

ANIMALS.

Following are brief notices of nearly all the quadrupeds of California:

The grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) is the largest and most formidable of the quadrupeds. He grows to be four feet high and seven feet long, with a weight, when very large and fat, of a thousand pounds, being the largest of the carnivorous animals, and much heavier than the lion or tiger ever get to be. The grizzly bear, however, as ordinarily seen, does not exceed 800 or 900 pounds in weight. In color the body is a light grayish brown, dark brown about the ears and along the ridge of the back, and nearly black on the legs. The hair is long, coarse and wiry, and stiff on the top of the neck and between the shoulders. The "grizzly," as he is usually called, was at one time exceedingly numerous for so large an animal; but he offered so much meat for the hunters, and did so much damage to the farmers, that he has been industriously hunted, and his numbers have been greatly reduced. The grizzly is very tenacious of life, and he is seldom immediately killed by a single bullet. His thick, wiry hair, tough skin, heavy coats of fat when in good condition, and large bones, go far to protect his vital organs; but he often seems to preserve all his strength and activity for an hour or more after having been shot through the lungs and liver with large rifle balls. He is one of the most dangerous animals to attack. There is much probability that when shot he will not be killed outright. When merely wounded he is ferocious; his weight and strength are so great that he "bears" down all opposition before him; and he is very quick, his speed in running being nearly equal to that of the horse. In attacking a man, he usually rises on his hind-legs, strikes his enemy with one of his powerful fore-paws, and then commences to bite him.

The black bear (*Ursus Americanus*) is found in the timbered sections. Dr. Newberry, speaking of the food of the black bear, says: "The subsistence of the black bears in the northern portion of California is evidently, for the most part, vegetable. The manzanita, wild plum, and wild cherry, which fruit profusely, and are very low, assist in making up his bill of fare. The brown, or cinnamon bear, is also common, and is not a different species from the the black bear.

The panther, supposed by Dr. Newberry to be the *Felis concolor*—the same with the panther found on the Atlantic slope of the continent—has a body larger than that of the common sheep, and a tail more than half the length of the body. Its color is dirty white on the

belly, and elsewhere a brownish-yellow, mottled with dark tips on all the hairs. The panther is a cowardly animal, and, except when driven by some extraordinary motive, never attacks man. The panther is nocturnal in his habits, and always prefers the night as a time for attacking colts, which are a favorite prey with him.

The California, mountain or silver lion is still occasionally met with in the wildest mountain fastnesses.

The American wild-cat (*Lynx rufus*) is common here.

The gray wolf (*Canis occidentalis*) is found here, but is not abundant.

The coyote used to be very common, and occupied the same place here with that occupied in the Mississippi Valley by the prairie-wolf. Dr. Newberry thinks the two belong to the same species (*Canis latrans*). The color of the coyote has a reddish tinge. His food consists chiefly of rabbits, grouse, small birds, mice, lizzards and frogs; and in time of scarcity he will eat carrion, grasshoppers, and bugs. He is very fond of poultry, pigs, and lambs, and will destroy almost as many of them as would a fox. He is one of the worst enemies and most troublesome pests of the farmer.

The gray fox (*Vulpes Virginianus*) is the only animal of that species we know to exist in Northern California, although many years ago, we heard that there were some black foxes. "Silver" and "cross" foxes have been found.

The American badger (*Taxidea Americana*) used to be common here, but they are now nearly extinct.

The black-footed raccoon (*Procyon hernandezii*) is very common in the forests and along the water courses.

Of the yellow-haired porcupine (*Erethizon epixanthus*), a few have been found in some sections, but they are very rare.

The mountain-cat, or striped bassaris (*Bassaris astuta*), is occasionally found here, but are not numerous. The body is about the size of that of the domestic cat, but the nose is very long and sharp, and the tail very long and large. The color of the animal is dark gray, with rings of black on the tail. The miners call it the "mountain cat," and frequently tame it. It is a favorite pet with them, becomes very playful and familiar, and is far more affectionate than the common cat, which it might replace, for it is very good at catching mice.

The fisher (*Mustela Pennanti*) is found in some localities; also the chipmunk, woodchuck, otter, raccoon, porcupine, etc.

The yellow-cheeked weasel (*Putorius xanthogenys*) is found here, but are not numerous.

The common mink (*Putorius vison*) has a skin as valuable as that of the beaver; the fur is of a dark, brownish chestnut color, with a white spot on the end of the chin. They exist here, but are very rare.

California has two skunks (*Mephitis occidentalis* and *Mephitis bicolor*), very common animals. The *Mephitis bicolor*, or little striped skunk, is chiefly found south of latitude 39°; the other in the northern and central parts of the State. The colors of both are black and white.

The Squirrel Family.—The California gray squirrel (*Sciurus fossor*), the most beautiful and one of the largest of the squirrel genus, inhabits all the pine forests of the State. Its color on the back is a finely-grizzled bluish gray, and white, beneath. At the base of the ear is a little woolly tuft, of a chestnut color. The sides of the feet are covered with hair in the winter, but are bare in the summer; the body is more slender and delicate in shape than that of the Atlantic gray squirrel. It sometimes grows to be twelve inches long in the head and body, and fifteen inches in the tail, making the entire length twenty-seven inches. Dr. Newberry says: "The California gray squirrel is eminently a tree-squirrel, scarcely descending to the ground but for food and water, and it subsists almost exclusively on the seeds of the largest and loftiest pine known (*Pinus lambertiana*), the 'sugar-pine' of the Western coast. These squirrels inhabit the forests."

The Missouri striped ground-squirrel has five dark-brown stripes on the back, separated by four gray stripes; the sides are reddish-brown, the belly grayish-white, and the tail rusty-black above and rusty-brown beneath. The animal is four or five inches long. It is found in the northern part of the State. It eats acorns and the seeds of the pine, manzanita, and ceanothus, in the thickets of which last-named bush it prefers to hide its stores. This species of squirrel is exceedingly rare.

The *Spermophile* has two species in California, which resemble each other so closely that they are usually supposed to be the same; they are popularly known as the California ground-squirrels, the little pests which are so destructive to the grain crops. Their bodies are ten or eleven inches long in the largest specimens; the tail is eight inches long and bushy, the ears large, the cheeks pouched, and herein consists the chief difference between them and squirrels; the color above black, yellowish-brown, and brown, in indistinct mottlings, hoary-yellowish on the sides of the head and neck, and pale yellowish-brown on the under side of the body and legs. They dwell in burrows, and usually live in communities in the open, fertile valleys, preferring to make their burrows under the shade of an oak tree. Sometimes, however, single spermophiles will be found living in a solitary manner, remote from their fellows. Their burrows, like those of the prairie-dog, are often used by the rattlesnake and the little owl. Dr. Newberry says: "They are very timid, starting at every noise, and on every intrusion into their privacy dropping from their trees, or hurrying in from their wanderings, and scudding to their holes with all possible celerity; arriving at the entrance, however, they stop to reconnoitre, standing erect, as squirrels rarely and spermophiles habitually do, and looking about to satisfy themselves of the nature and designs of the intruder. Should this second view justify their flight, or a motion or step forward still further alarm them, with a peculiar movement, like that of a diving duck, they plunge into their burrows, not to venture out till all cause of fear is past. The squirrels of this species were exceedingly rare until within the past decade. They seem to have effected an entrance from the valleys to the east, and are now multiplying. The farmers, as yet, seem not to realize the magnitude of the damage these squirrels will ultimately accomplish.

The California gopher (*Thomomys bulbivorus*) is the most abundant and most troublesome rodent of this section. When full grown, it has a body six or eight inches long, with a tail of two inches. The back and sides are of a chestnut-brown color, paler on the under parts of the body and legs; the tail and feet are of grayish-white; the ears are very short. In the cheeks are large pouches, covered with fur inside, white to their margin, which is dark-brown.

Of rats and mice there are many species. There is very common in the forests a wood-rat that builds conical-shaped burrows by means of piling up sticks and bramble. We have seen these rat houses as much as ten feet in diameter at the base and five or six feet high. Of mice there are many species of both field and house pests. We have seen here two or three specimens of the Jerboa family, called by some kangaroo mice, on account of their great length of hind legs, from which they spring, as does the kangaroo.

The American elk (*Cervus canadensis*) used to be plentiful, but is now extinct. This animal was nearly as large as a horse. It frequently reached the weight of from 600 to 1,000 pounds. The color was a chestnut-brown, dark on the head, neck, and legs, lighter and yellowish on the back and sides. The horns were very large, sometimes more than four feet long, three feet across from tip to tip, measuring three inches in diameter above the burr, and weighing, with the skull, exclusive of the lower jaw, forty pounds. The horns of the old bucks had from seven to nine, perhaps more, prongs, all growing forward, the main stem running upward and backward.

The white-tailed deer have ever been scarce.

The black-tailed deer (*Cervus columbianus*), which is a little larger and has brighter colors, but does not furnish as good venison, the meat lacking the juiciness and savory taste of the venison in the Mississippi Valley, has been more common. The average weight of the buck is about 120 pounds, and of the doe 100 pounds, but bucks have been found to weigh 275 pounds. The summer coat of the black-tailed deer is composed of rather long and coarse hair of a tawny brown, approaching chestnut on the back. In September this hair begins to come off, exposing what the hunters call the "blue coat," which is at first fine and silky, and of a blueish-gray color, afterward becoming chestnut-brown, inclining to gray on the sides, and to black along the back. Occasionally deer purely white are found. The horn, when long, is about two feet long, and forks near mid-length, and each prong forks again, making four points, to which a little spur, issuing from near the base of the horn, may be added, making five in all. This is the general form of the horn; sometimes, however, old bucks are found with but two points.

The prong-horned antelope (*Antilocapra americana*) used to range the valleys like bands of sheep. They are now extinct. In size the antelope was not quite so large as the California deer, which it resembled closely in form and general appearance. They were distinguished at a distance by their motion; the antelope canters, while the deer runs; the antelope went in herds, and moved in a line following the lead of an old buck, like sheep, to which they are related, while deer more frequently are alone, and if in a herd they are more independent, and move each in the way that suits him best. In color, the back, upper part of the sides and outside of the thighs and forelegs were yellowish-brown; the under parts, lower part of the sides, and the buttocks as seen from behind, were white. The hair was very coarse, thick, spongy, tubular, slightly crimped or waved, and like short lengths of coarse thread cut off bluntly. The horns were very irregular in size and form, but usually they were about eight inches long, rose almost perpendicularly, had a short, blunt prong in front, several inches from the base, and made a short backward crook at the top. The female had horns as well as the male. The hoof was heart-shaped, and its print upon the ground could be readily distinguished from the long, narrow track of the deer. The antelope was about two feet and a half high, and four feet long from the nose to the end of the tail.

Audubon's hare (*Lepus audubonii*) is the most common species in Northern California. Its tail is about three inches long, and its color is mixed with yellowish-brown and black above, white beneath, thighs and rump grayish. This is usually called "jack rabbit," the epithet abbreviated from jackass. There are two varieties known to science, *Lepus texanus* and *Lepus callotis*.

The sage rabbit (*Lepus artemisia*) is also found here.

Birds.—Condor or king vulture, bald eagle, golden eagle, turkey buzzard, raven, crow, several kinds of hawk, road-runner, several species of woodpecker, grouse, mountain and valley quail, pigeon, meadow lark, magpie, blackbird, flicker, robin, snipe, plover, curlew, redwinged blackbird, bluebird, oriole, gray and small sparrow, cherry-bird, crossbill, linnet, chewink, California canary, martin, swallow, blue crane or heron, sand-hill crane, wild goose, Canada goose or brant, wood, mallard, teal and dipper duck, mud-hen, pelican, two species of humming-bird, and a few other species not named.

Fish.—Salmon, salmon trout, brook trout, lake trout, perch, white-fish, sucker, chub, two species of eels, etc. Several of these and a few other favorite varieties from the East have been introduced.

Reptiles.—Two species of rattlesnake, long striped, brown, pilot, green, purple, milk and water snakes, four kinds of lizard, horned toad, common toad and frog.

Insect life is also greatly favored by the "climate and resources of California."

ASSESSED VALUE OF THE COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	1887.	1888.
Alameda	$60,589,770	$66,918,510
Alpine	288,435	275,869
Amador	4,320,066	4,412,720
Butte	17,193,275	20,297,937
Calaveras	4,198,139	4,224,070
Colusa	22,893,269	24,716,718
Contra Costa	15,134,277	15,934,050
Del Norte	1,471,315	1,871,560
El Dorado	3,424,907	3,707,924
Humboldt	12,731,962	17,756,801
Lake	2,992,858	3,682,931
Lassen	2,384,541	2,553,155
Marin	10,416,674	10,981,946
Mendocino	10,404,962	11,288,355
Modoc	2,863,178	3,078,598
Napa	13,350,807	14,437,355
Nevada	6,329,519	6,367,333
Placer	9,380,373	10,098,294
Plumas	2,255,044	2,320,578
Sacramento	28,303,295	33,897,435
San Joaquin	33,497,636	38,689,149
Shasta	5,709,291	6,512,431
Sierra	1,830,348	1,744,569
Siskiyou	5,747,423	6,776,354
Solano	19,026,009	19,905,188
Sonoma	27,500,264	30,121,898
Sutter	7,850,523	10,033,866
Tehama	10,552,455	11,908,345
Trinity	1,092,832	1,149,664
Yolo	17,927,167	20,462,264
Yuba	6,617,070	7,017,753

CALIFORNIA NOMENCLATURE.

This section is from *Themis*, an enterprising weekly published by Hon. Wm. J. Davis and A. J. Johnston, of Sacramento.

The American river was named from the fact that a company of Western American trappers lived on its banks for several years between 1822 and 1830.

Angel's Camp and Angel's Creek were named after a Mr. Angel, who was at Sutter's Fort in February, 1848, and afterward, in July, was one of Captain Weber's prospectors.

When the town of Arcata was located on April 21, 1850, it was called Union. In 1860 the name was changed to Arcata—an Indian word.

The name Arizona was first applied to a mountain near the southern boundary of the territory. The territory was first called Pimeria. Authorities differ as to the origin of the present name. Some say it is a corruption of "Arizuma," first given to the country by the early Spanish explorers. Some claim that it is a Mohave Indian word signifying, "Blessed Sun," from "Ara," meaning "blessed," and "Zuna," "sun;" others, that it is of Pima origin and means "Little Creek;" while there is authority that its derivation is from two Pima words, "Ari," a maiden and "Zon," a valley. Other authorities hold that it is a compound of the two Latin words "Aridus" and "Zona." Aridus, dry, from "areo," to be dry: zona simply means a girdle or belt. This derivation would produce a word meaning "a dry or parched belt of country."

Auburn was originally called "Wood's Dry Diggings." Late in 1849 a public meeting was held for the purpose of selecting a more suitable name for the town. The name Auburn was adopted at the suggestion of H. M. House, who had come from the New York Auburn.

Bakersfield was named in honor of Senator Thomas Baker, who died in that town on November 24, 1872; Bantas from Henry Bantas, an early settler. Belmont signifies "beautiful mountain," and was named from the grand eminences near the town; Bernal Heights, from Augustin Bernal; and Black's Station from J. J. Black, who located the town in 1865. Bodie was named in honor of Wm. S. Bodey, a pioneer who lost his life in November, 1859, near his cabin four miles from the site of the town, having become exhausted in a heavy snow storm. Brooklyn, Alameda County, was christened by Thomas Eagar, after the ship Brooklyn, in which he came in 1846 as a passenger to California.

Calistoga is a word that was formed by the late Samuel Brannan from the words "California" and "Saratoga." Camptonville was named after J. Campton. Capay is from the Indian word "capi," meaning "creek." Carquinez is an Indian word meaning "serpent." According to a legend of the aborigines, from a hill that now exists in the city of Vallejo (Capitol

Hill), there would come forth a huge serpent, with eyes of fire; it would straighten itself upon its tail almost perpendicularly, and look toward the Straits, then cautiously upon Mare Island (Taxpeyar was its Indian name), and lastly in the direction of Yulupa, or the Sunset hills towards Sonoma, looking for the Blazing Turkey, which was wont to arise from the air of the mountains, and if the gaze of these two monsters ever met it was a sign or omen of some terrible disaster or calamity—such as war or pestilence. Cherokee, Nevada County, was so called from the fact that the first prospecting there was done by some Cherokee Indians in 1850. Clayton was named after its founder, Joel Clayton; and Colfax in honor of Vice-President Schuyler Colfax. Coloma is an Indian word, meaning "Beautiful Valley." Crockett was named in honor of Judge J. B. Crockett, who died January 15, 1884; Davisville was called after Jerome C. Davis, who settled there in 1846, and who died in Sacramento, October 5, 1881, while holding the office of Second Trustee of the city; Decoto was named after Ezra Decoto, the owner of the land upon which it is located; Dixon after Thomas Dixon, who died in that town in June, 1885; and Donahue after Colonel James M. Donahue. Donner Lake gets its name from the leader of the Donner party of 1846, the members of which suffered privation and death on its shores. Downieville was named after William Downie, who located there in the early mining days; Dunnigan gets its name from A. W. Dunnigan, who settled there in 1853; Dutch Flat was so named from the fact that its pioneer settler was a German named Joseph Dohrenbeck.

Elk Grove was so called from the circumstance that elk horns were found in a grove of timber near which in 1850 James Hall established a hotel, on the sign of which was painted an elk.

The name Florin was given to that locality about 1864 by the late Judge E. B. Crocker, owing to the great number of wild flowers which grew there, and when the town was started in 1875 it received that name. Folsom was called after J. L. Folsom, who died July 19, 1855. There is some romance about the naming of Forest City, Sierra County. The first store at the Forks of Oregon Creek was built by Samuel Hammond and was called the Yomana store, from the bluff above the town being called by that name—meaning "Sacred Hill." In 1853 a meeting of the citizens was held to select a name for the town and there was a tie vote for "Forks of Oregon," and "Yomana." The matter was compromised by agreeing to call the place after the first woman who should reside there. The first lady inhabitant was Mary Davis, the wife of a baker, and after her advent the town was indiscriminately called "Forks of Oregon" and "Marietta." Davis soon sold out to Captain Mooney, whose wife's name was Forest. She was a lady of education and wrote several articles which were sent to the Marysville papers. They were dated at Forest City, and as the editor did not know where that might be, they were so published. Mrs. Mooney afterwards called together some of the leading citizens and succeeded in having the place formally named after her.

During the summer of 1848 travelers stopped at a spring at the site of Jackson, Amador County, and the number of bottles left about gave it the name of Bottilleas. It was changed to Jackson in honor of Colonel Jackson who afterwards settled there.

Fort Ross is the site of a Russian settlement which was made in 1811, and a fort was erected there. What the Russians called it is not known, but it was called by the Spaniards, "Fuerte de los Rusos" (Fort of the Russians). The Americans shortened it to Fuerte Rusos, and that was afterward curtailed to its present name. French Corral was named from the circumstance that in 1849 a Frenchman built a corral for the enclosure of his mules on the site of the present village. At one time the inhabitants adopted the name of Carrolton, but for no great length of time. Fulton was laid out in 1871 by Thomas and James Fulton: hence its name. The name

Galt was suggested for that town when it was laid out, by John McFarland, to the late Judge E. B. Crocker. McFarland, when quite a young man, located in the town of Galt, in Upper Canada, and there served his apprenticeship as a joiner. The Canadian Galt was named after a man of that name. Gilroy was named in honor of John Gilroy, one of the earliest American settlers, who died in that town on July 29, 1869. Goat Island was called by the Spaniards Yerba Buena and was originally occupied as a fishing station by a very numerous tribe of Indians called Tuchayunes. On the founding of the city of San Francisco in 1835, the name of the Island (Yerba Buena) was given to the municipality. In 1835 Nathaniel Spear brought some goats from the Sandwich Islands, and presented a pair of them to John Fuller, who was located in the town. They became so destructive to his flowers and garden truck that he removed them to the Island, where they were turned loose and rapidly increased in numbers. Hence the name of Goat Island. It is stated that in 1849 there were nearly a thousand goats on the island, but they were soon destroyed by the immigrants. The name Golden Gate first appears in the "Geographical Memoir of California," and relative map, published by Colonel John C. Fremont in the spring of 1848. The name was probably suggested by the Golden Horn of Constantinople. Grayson was located in 1849 by J. Grayson & Co.; and Guerneville was named after A. L. Guerne.

Martinez was named after Ignacio Martinez, who settled in the country in 1823.

Half Moon Bay is so named on account of its configuration. Halo Chemue was formerly quite an Indian town on the west bank of the Sacramento River, a few miles above its mouth. The name in Indian meant "nothing to eat." Havilah was named from the place mentioned in the Old Testament where the first allusion is made to a land of gold,—Genesis 11: 11, 12: "The name of the first is Pison; that is it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold; and the gold in that land is good; there is bdellium and the onyx stone." Haywards was named after William Hayward, who settled there in 1851; Healdsburg, after Harmon G. Heald; Hicksville, after William Hicks; Hollister, after an early Scotch settler of that name.

The valley of Ione was named before the town was started, by Thomas Brown, a great reader, after "Ione," one of the heroines of Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii." The town was first called Bedbug, then Freeze-out, and finally the people christened it Ione.

Knight's Landing was called after William Knight, who settled there in 1843; and Knight's Ferry after the same gentleman from the fact that he established a trading post there in 1848.

Langville was named after J. A. Lang. The locality of Little York was settled in early days largely by miners from New York and other Middle States. Afterward numbers came from Missouri and the West. An election was held to determine the name of the district and the Eastern men outvoted those from the West, and adopted the name of Little York over St. Louis, the choice of the minority. Livermore was named after Robert Livermore, who settled in the valley before the American conquest and who died on February 14, 1858. Lockeford was named after its founder, Dr. D. J. Locke.

In 1841 Theodore Cordua settled in the forks of the Yuba and Feather rivers, where the city of Marysville now stands, under a lease from Captain Sutter. Cordua afterward sold out his interest under the lease, and it became the property of Charles Covillaud, John Sampson, J. M. Ramirez and Theodore Sicard. In January, 1850, the town was laid out by these four parties under the name of C. Covillaud & Co. There were a variety of opinions as to what should be the name of the place. Some wanted it called Yubaville, and some deeds were made out in that name. Others desired to call it Yuba City, some Norwich, and some Sicardora —that being the favorite of Colonel Perry. While the discussion of the name was pending,

a public meeting was called to take into consideration the general interests of the new city. At that meeting Captain Edward Power, from St. Louis, proposed to name it after Mrs. Covilland, who was then the only white woman living on the town plat; her name being Mary, it was then and there determined that the city should be named Marysville. Mrs. Covilland died in that city on September 17, 1867. While Cordua was in possession the place was called New Mecklenburg.

The McLeod or McCloud River received its name from an old Scotch trapper, who in 1827 or 1828, led the first party of Hudson Bay Company trappers that penetrated California. His name was Alexander Roderick McLeod. Years later a well-known citizen named Ross McCloud, a surveyor, lived on the stream and the similarity of the pronunciation of the names led to the common error of supposing that his name was the one that the river bore. Meridian was so called because the postoffice is only a quarter of a mile west of the Mount Diablo meridian, United States survey. Michigan Bar was so called from the fact that the first settlers were two men from Michigan, who discovered gold there in 1849. The Mokelumne River derives its name from a powerful tribe of Indians, the Mo-kel-kos, who inhabited its lower banks and the adjacent country. The Spaniards spelled the word differently.

Moore's Flat was named from H. M. Moore, who settled there and built a store in 1851. Mormon Island was so named from the fact that gold washing was commenced there soon after the discovery by Marshall, by a party of Mormons. Natoma is of Indian derivation, and signifies "clear water." Needles is so called on account of the spire or needle-like shape of certain rocks which were called "the Needles" in that vicinity. Newark was named by its founders after the New Jersey city, of which they were natives. New York of the Pacific was a wonderful city—on paper—in 1849. At one time it aspired to become the capital of the State. It was located by Colonel J. D. Stevenson, and was named in honor of his regiment, which was called the New York regiment. Nicolaus was named after Nicolaus Allgeier, who arrived in this country in 1840, and who settled there in 1843.

North San Juan acquired its name from this circumstance: In 1853, a miner, named Kentz, who had accompanied General Scott when his expedition landed at Vera Cruz, was engaged in mining near the present site of the town. One evening he was impressed with the fancied resemblance of a bluff hill near by to the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, which guards the entrance to the port of Vera Cruz. He expressed his opinion, and the bluff was dubbed San Juan. Afterward that name was applied to the town. In 1857, when an application was made for a postoffice to be established there, the authorities at Washington required a new name for the place, as an office had already been established at another town of that title in Monterey County. The citizens thereupon added the prefix "North" to the name. Nortonville was named after Noah Norton, the locator of the Black Diamond Coal Mine. Oakland was so called from the fact that immense live oaks formerly grew on its site.

The region of Owen's Lake was visited in 1845 by a detachment of Fremont's expedition under the noted mountaineer, Captain Joe Walker. This party was accompanied by Prof. Richard Owens, who was the first white man to see the lake, and after him the lake, river and valley were named. Pacheco was named after Don Salvio Pacheco, who settled there in 1834, and who died in 1876. Petaluma is an Indian word, said by some to mean "Duck Ponds," and by others, "Little Hills." Piedmont is the French for "foothills." Pigeon Point was so named from the fact that on May 6, 1853, the clipper ship "Carrier Pigeon" from Boston was totally wrecked there, and a large number of passengers drowned. Pit River received its name from a custom of the Indians along its banks of digging pits in which to capture bear, deer, and even intruding warriors of strange

tribes. The pits were covered with brush and dirt to conceal them.

Placerville was originally called Hangtown, and was so named from this circumstance: In January, 1849, three men were in a saloon tent engaged in a game of poker. When the game broke up the proprietor was asleep, and the men robbed him at the point of the pistol. The next day they were arrested, tried, and sentenced to be flogged. After the punishment had been inflicted they were ordered to leave the camp. In a few days two of the men, when drunk around the camp, intimated that the parties who had been engaged in the trial were spotted, and would not live to flog another man. A meeting was called and the two men were arrested, tried, and hung to a tree. Pleasanton was at first called Alisal (cottonwood), but was afterward named by John W. Kotlinger in honor of General Pleasanton, a cavalry officer in the Union army.

Red Bluff was established by M. L. Covert, and was at first called Covertsburg. Redding was originally called Reading, after Major P. B. Reading, the pioneer of Shasta County. The change to the present spelling was done in compliment to the late B. B. Redding. Red Dog Hill was so named because of its supposed resemblance to a hill of that name in the lead district of Illinois. Redwood City was so called from its proximity to the vast forests of redwood timber that formerly covered the slopes of the mountains. Rough and Ready was established in the fall of 1849, by the "Rough and Ready" company of immigrants, who had just arrived from Wisconsin under the command of Captain Townsend. Routier was named after Hon. Joseph Routier. Scott River and Mountain were named from John W. Scott, who mined on Scott Bar in July, 1850. Sebastopol, Sonoma County, was at first called Pine Grove. During the Crimean war, and at the time when Sebastopol was besieged, two men engaged in a fight in the town, and one retreated into the store and the proprietor refused to admit the victorious party. From this circumstance the store was called Sebastopol, and the town was subsequently so named.

Shingle Springs was named from the fact that at the upper end of the town are several springs of water. At an early day, near the springs, a machine was erected and operated for the manufacture of shingles. Hence the name.

Somerville was named from Francis Somers, an early resident. The mountain of St. Helena was named in honor of the Empress of Russia, by the Russian naturalist, Wosnessemsky, who ascended it in 1841.

When the settlement of Stockton was started it was called and known everywhere as Weber's Settlement, or as French Camp—the latter name being the better known. Captain C. M. Weber and his partner were undecided as to the name of the new town. New Albany was the choice of the partner, because of his birth in Albany, New York. Weber preferred either Tuleburg or Castoria. Tuleburg was regarded as appropriate because the tules grew thick and high in the vicinity. Castoria is a Spanish name, meaning beaver settlement. At that time beaver abounded in large numbers. Afterward Weber was taken prisoner by the Mexicans, and after his liberation met Commodore Robert F. Stockton, who promised to send out a government steamer for the use of the pioneers. At Weber's suggestion the name of the town was changed to Stockton, and it was first legally known by that name in a petition to the Court of Sessions, dated July 23, 1850. Suisun is an Indian word meaning "big expanse." Suñol was named after Antonio M. Suñol, an early resident who died March 18, 1865. Suscol was the name of an Indian chief. Sweetland was named after H. P. Sweetland, who settled there in 1850. Sutter Creek was named from the fact that in 1848 Captain Sutter came through that country with a retinue of Indians on an excursion to the mountains and camped on the spot where Sutter Creek now stands, which event gave the town its name.

The derivation of the word "Tahoe" has, perhaps, been more elaborately discussed than that

of any other word of geographical designation in the State. The beautiful lake, lying on the boundary line between this State and Nevada, has borne that name since aboriginal days. On February 10, 1870, an act of the Legislature was approved declaring the name of the lake to be "Bigler," in honor of the ex-Governor. In the debates in the Legislature the matter of the name of the lake became almost a partizan issue. The Democrats favored the name Bigler, and the Republicans Tahoe. The Democrats claimed that the name Tahoe had been borne by a disreputable and vicious Indian chief who had murdered an American family named Rothrock on the Truckee River in early days. The Republicans contended that it was an Indian word, meaning "big water." A correspondent in the Sacramento *Union* of February 3, 1880, claimed that the word was a corruption of "Tejon," or badger, and that the lake had been so called by the half converted Indians who had fled to the mountains to escape servitude to the Spaniards, the region about the lake being prolific with badgers. The correspondent was no doubt in error. Tehachapi is an Indian word of unknown signification. Temescal is an Indian word, meaning "sweat-house." Tomales Bay was named after a tribe of Indians of that name who lived in that vicinity.

William Baldridge, a very early pioneer, writes the following account of the derivation of the word "Truckee:"

In 1845, James M. Harbin and a few others were on their way to California, via overland route, and on arriving at the sink of the Humboldt, they met with an Indian and employed him to pilot them across the desert. While en route Harbin noticed a resemblance in him to a Frenchman he had formerly known, and therefore bestowed the name of the Frenchman (Truckee) on the Indian, and on arriving at the river (Truckee) they were greatly elated at their good fortune, and named it Truckee's River. "Truckee" and two of his brothers came to California with the emigrants in 1846, and served in Fremont's battalion until the end of the war.

The Reno *Gazette*, in 1880, published the following account of the same incident:

In 1844 a party of men left Council Bluffs, Iowa, to go to Oregon. They came across the plains, and when they reached the hunting grounds of the Shoshonnes they procured an Indian guide named Truckee. This Indian accompanied them as far as Sutter's fort. In traversing this region the Indian told them of a rapid river that flowed from one great lake to another. The party did not reach this river as soon as they expected, and they began to look upon Truckee's river as a river of the mind, a flowing fiction. Truckee's river was, for a time, a frequent jest upon their lips, and when at last they reached the stream he described they had already named it.

Ukiah derives its name from the Eukio or Yukio tribe of Indians, who dwelt in the valley when it was first visited by the whites. Vallejo was founded by General M. G. Vallejo, from whom it received its name. It was for a short time the capital of the State. Visalia was named after Nat Vise, a bear hunter, who lived there in early days. Walloupa was named after an Indian chief. It is a corruption of Guadalupe, the name which he had received from the missionaries. Washoe is the Indian name for the valley lying along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevadas. The word signifies "beautiful." Watsonville was named after J. H. Watson, who founded it in 1853; Weaverville was named after a miner named Weaver, who at an early period obtained a large quantity of gold from Weaver Creek. Winters was laid out in 1875, and was named in honor of Theodore Winters, who owned an interest in the town site; and Woodbridge was named after its founder, J. H. Woods. Yeomet is an Indian name, signifying rocky falls, and was given to the forks of the Cosumnes River, in Amador County. Yosemite is a corruption of "Oosoom-ite," an Indian word meaning, in the language of the tribe that inhabited the valley, "large grizzly bear." Yountville was named after George C. Yount, who died October 5, 1865. The town of Yreka was originally called Shasta Butte City, but as this was too much

like Shasta City, the Indian name for Mount Shasta, I-e-ka, (meaning white) was substituted, and the orthography was changed to Wyreka. In the course of time the "W" was dropped, and the present spelling adopted.

Appended are a few of those names bestowed on localities by the miners in early days. It is not necessary to trace their derivation, as they are sufficiently suggestive:

American Hollow, Barefoot Diggings, Bloomer Hill, Blue Belly Ravine, Bob Ridley Flat, Bogus Thunder, Brandy Gulch, Coyote Hill, Centipede Hollow, Chicken Thief Flat, Christian Flat, Chucklehead Diggings, Coon Hollow, Dead Man's Bar, Dead Mule Cañon, Deadwood, Devil's Basin, Devil's Elbow, Gas Hill, Git up and Git, Gopher Flat, Gospel Gulch, Gouge Eye, Graveyard Cañon, Greaser's Camp, Greenhorn Cañon, Gridiron Bar, Wild Goose Flat, Whisky Bar, Grizzly Flat, Ground Hog Glory, Happy Valley, Hell's Delight, Hempback Slide, Hen Roost Camp, Hog's Diggings, Horsetown, Humbug Cañon, Hungry Camp, Jackass Gulch, Jim Crow Cañon, Last Chance, Lazy Man's Cañon, Liberty Hill, Loafer Hill, Loafers' Retreat, Long Town, Lousy Ravine, Love Letter Camp, Mad Cañon, Miller's Defeat, Mount Zion, Murderer's Bar, Nary Red, Nigger Hill, Nutcake Camp, One Eye, Paint-Pot Hill, Pancake Ravine, Paradise, Pepperbox Flat, Piety Hill, Pike Hill, Plughead Gulch, Poker Flat, Poodletown, Poor Man's Creek, Port Wine, Poverty Hill, Puppytown, Push Coach Hill, Quack Hill, Ragtown, Rat-Trap Slide, Rattlesnake Bar, Seven-by-Nine Valley, Seven-up Ravine, Seventy-six, Shanghai Hill, Shinbone Peak, Shirt-tail Cañon, Skinflint, Skunk Gulch, Slap-Jack Bar, Sluice Fork, Snow Point, Sugar-Loaf Hill, Swell-Head Diggings, Wild-Cat Bar, Yankee Doodle.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Alameda derives its name from the Spanish term "alameda," signifying a "grove of poplars," many trees of that kind having by the original settlers been found growing along the streams.

Although doubtless visited at occasional intervals previously by emissaries of the missions or the military posts in California, there seems to have been no settlement within the limits of what afterward became Alameda County until on Sunday, June 11, 1797, was founded the mission San José, with Fathers Barcevilla and Merino at its head. In the early gold-mining days this mission was an important point. The first man to receive a grant of land within the county was Don Luis Maria Peralta, to whom was granted the Rancho San Antonio, of five leagues, being the whole of the country west of the Contra Costa Hills between San Leandro Creek and the northern county line. On this are situated now the cities of Oakland, with its suburbs, Alameda and Berkeley. Don Luis never resided here, his home being at San José, but divided his princely domain up among his four sons. José Domingo received the northerly portion where Berkeley now is. To Vicente was given Encinal de Temescal, now the city of Oakland. To Antonio Maria, he gave the portion next southerly, now East Oakland and Alameda; while Ygnacio took the most southerly part. This division was made in 1842, the brothers having previously held the rancho in common. From this time on at intervals grants were made to the heads of the following families, some few of which have representatives still residing in the county, —Higuera, Suñol, Vallejo, Alviso, Amador, Pacheco, Pico, Estudillo, Castro, Bernal, and Soto.

The complete list of Mexican land grants for Alameda County is: Mission San José, twenty-nine acres, patented to Bishop J. S. Alemany in 1858; Las Positas, 8,880 acres, patented to Livermore and Noriega in 1872; Potrero de los Cerritos, 10,610 acres, patented to Pacheco and Alviso in 1866; San Antonio, 9,416 acres to Ygnacio Peralta in 1858; 15,206 acres to A. N. M. Peralta in 1874, and 18,849 acres to V. and D. Peralta in 1877; Santa Rita, 8,894

acres to Yonntz, administrator, in 1865; San Leandro, 6,829 acres to J. J. Estudillo in 1863; San Lorenzo, 6,686 acres to Barbara Soto and others, in 1877; and 26,722 acres to Guillermo Castro in 1865; Valle de San José, 48,436 acres to Suñol and Bernal in 1865. In Alameda and Contra Costa counties together: Cañada de los Baqueros, 17,760 acres, to Livermore and Noriega. In Alameda and San Joaquin counties: El Pescadero, 35,546 acres, to Pico and Nagle in 1865.

The first settler of English-speaking parentage was Robert Livermore, who in partnership with José Noriega, purchased the Rancho Las Positas from Don S. Pacheco and settled there in 1835. After him the town and valley of Livermore receive their name. Livermore was probably the first, after the mission fathers, to engage in grape, fruit and grain culture. In 1844 he set out a vineyard and planted orchards of pear and olive trees, also beginning to grow wheat. Livermore was a native of London, England, born 1799. He died on his home ranch in 1858.

From this time on till 1846, nothing of importance occurred within our limits. In that year, however, came the ship Brooklyn to San Francisco. One of her passengers, John M. Horner, pitched his tent on the fertile land where Washington Corners now is, there being at that time no other American within the county. In 1847 Perry Morrison and Earl Marshall, also Brooklyn passengers, came across the bay and both went to the Mission San José and engaged in dairying. In this same year, also, the redwood forests on the hillsides back of Oakland began to attract attention, and some enterprising Yankees, among them Elam Brown, of Contra Costa County, were there whipsawing out lumber for the San Francisco market. In 1848 came the discovery of gold, with its rush of people and excitements. For the first year or so, the road to the mines was via the Mission San José and thence over the mountains. At this time old mission was an important place, and had many lively business houses. The discovery of the advantages of the Sacramento River route soon put an end to this prosperity, and for a little time nothing seems to have occurred more exciting than duck-shooting expeditions to the marshes to supply the San Francisco market. It was thus that, in 1849, Thomas W. Mulford and other now well-known residents visited the county and discovered its richness. In 1850 the three Patten brothers, in partnership with Moses Chase, leased 160 acres of land from A. M. Peralta where East Oakland is now and went to farming, increasing their holding by 300 acres the following year, when they planted all in grain. In 1850, Henry C. Smith, who was afterward prominent in the formation of the county, went to Mission San José, where there were already E. L. Beard, Jeremiah Fallon, Michael Murray, William Norris, William Tyson and many others.

The first actual settler in the city of Oakland was Moses Chase, already referred to, who pitched his tent at what is now the foot of Broadway, in the winter of 1849–'50, and commenced hunting. Next came Colonel Henry S. Fitch and Colonel Whitney, and attempted, unsuccessfully, to purchase the tract of land. In the summer of 1850 appeared Edson Adams, H. W. Carpenter and A. J. Moon, a trio well known and much abused in the history of Oakland. They squatted on the land. An attempt was made to oust them legally, but the upshot of the matter was that they were given a lease of a certain number of acres, laid out a city, sold lots and erected the first buildings, and are thus the actual founders of Oakland. In 1852 the "Town of Oakland" was formally incorporated, and it has enjoyed almost constant growth and prosperity since that date.

The first ferry across the Bay of San Francisco was established in 1851, by Adams and Carpenter, the fare for single trip being one dollar.

Alameda County was organized in 1853, under act of March 25, that year, by being set off from Contra Costa, of which it had previously formed a part. Alvarado became the first

seat of government, as it was the most central among the available settlements, and with a good shipping place, to which Mission San Jose and other points were tributary. But political influence gained the privilege soon afterward for San Leandro, a town with similar advantages but more attractive in site and appearance, which had to surrender it twenty years later to its more powerful neighbor, Oakland. The change to San Leandro was made by popular vote in the latter part of 1854, and the erection of county buildings immediately begun. These were completed in 1855 at a cost of about $1,200. Alvarado did not submit quietly to being deprived of its honors, and litigation was the result, and for a little while the county seat was ambulatory between the two points, being fixed in San Leandro only in 1856. In this and the following year new county buildings were erected, at a cost of $30,000. The erection of a county hospital at San Leandro was begun in 1869 and completed in 1870, but, proving unsatisfactory, another building was erected later which, with additions, will accommodate about 200 patients. In 1873 the county-seat was removed to Oakland, by popular vote, and the construction of a court house and jail, and building for hall of records, county clerk and treasurer's offices, on opposite sides of Broadway, was undertaken, at a cost of about $200,000.

OAKLAND,

a mention of whose earlier history has already been made, was incorporated as a town in 1852. In 1854 Oakland was made a city. Her progress, notwithstanding long and serious litigation over water front and other rights, has been one of uniform and rapid advancement. A description of the city as it is to-day would fill a volume.

In many respects she occupiesla position with reference to the city of San Francisco analogous to that between Brooklyn and New York, only hers is superior, in that she is the terminus of an important transcontinental railroad, which has expended vast sums of money in the construction of repair and other works, in the construction of a mole and terminal facilities of a very complete order, and have afforded her a system of ferriage that has no counterpart in America. This ferry system, one of Oakland's most valuable possessions, was founded in 1869. The city is also an important manufacturing center, many of the largest establishments of the coast being located here. Among these we may mention, iron works, nail mills, cotton, woolen and flouring mills, bridge works, soap works, potteries, canneries, jute factories, tanneries, and many score of others, some of them of large dimensions. Her public buildings are many and handsome, among which may be noted a fine new Young Men's Christian Association building just completed at a cost of $150,000. She is called, sometimes, the "City of Churches," at others, the "Athens" of the Pacific coast on account of her many and fine public and private schools and colleges. She has hospitals, parks, recreation grounds, etc.,—in fact, everything that a city of metropolitan importance may be expected to possess, her system of cable roads and street cars being unexcelled.

A work of vast importance to Oakland now in course of progress, is the improvement of its harbor by the United States Government. This work, was begun in 1874, has already cost many millions, and before completion must cost many milions more. No city in California has before it a brighter future than Oakland.

At Berkeley, a charming town that lies adjoining Oakland, and really a portion of it, is the University of California, a State institution that has attained a high reputation for scholarship. The buildings are handsome and appropriate, some five in number and erected at a large expense. Its teaching staff, professors, assistants, tutors, etc., number about 200, although it should be stated that this total includes the faculties of the Medical, Legal, Dental and Pharmaceutical departments which are located in San Francisco. The University

was founded in 1868, when Berkeley may be said to have taken its rise. The first class to graduate was in 1873.

ALAMEDA (CITY)

was incorporated in 1872. It is situated on a long peninsula, soon to become an island, with the completion of the canal now in course of construction between Oakland Harbor and San Leandro Bay. Its first settlers were two Frenchmen, Depachier and Le Maitre, who went there in 1850 to cut fire-wood, others going thither soon afterward. The city is, especially of late years, much favored as a place of residence by business men of San Francisco. It has equal rail and ferry privileges with Oakland. Alameda has excellent swimming baths, and several important manufacturing establishments.

SAN LEANDRO

saw its beginning in the homestead of Don José Joaquin Estudillo, who received the region as a grant in 1842, and some of whose descendants reside there still. It made but little progress till chosen the county-seat, when its advance was rapid, containing in 1850 only Estudillo's residence and a school. Agricultural and river traffic, however, gave it impulse, and it is to-day a thriving and beautiful town, with large and valuable orchards and gardens around about it. It assumed incorporation honors in 1872, partly to strengthen itself against Oakland's struggle for the county-seat. This dignity was lost, yet the town continues to prosper. It contains several very extensive agricultural implement manufactories, plow works, etc. In 1852–'53 a number of squatters gathered on Estudillo's rancho at a point called San Lorenzo, forming the so-called "Squatterville" of the Census report of 1852. The manufacture of farming implements was started with a few adjuncts in the shape of hotels and shops, but the town has not prospered.

OTHER TOWNS.

In 1851 W. Haywards settled at the place of that name and soon engaged in store and hotel-keeping. G. Castro, owner of the San Lorenzo grant, laid out the town in 1854, applying the name of his tract, which did not long prevail. The railroad gave it new life, and in 1876 it received a charter. It has two breweries, and is surrounded by a rich horticultural district. Many fine country houses are situated here.

Alvarado was laid out in 1851, as New Haven, by Hon. H. C. Smith, who, as Assemblyman, maneuvered the creation of the county and the seat, allowing the Lieutenant Governor to rename the place in honor of the Mexican ex-Governor. It grew, embraced Union City, and became the chief town of the southern section, with several factories. Here is located an extensive beet-sugar factory, but the town has not kept pace with the balance of the county.

Newark is the creation of the South Pacific Coast Railroad, the shops of the line being situated there.

Niles, which is but a few miles distant, is the point of junction of the San José branch of the Central Pacific Railroad with that from Livermore and Stockton. Large seed farms and nurseries are situated here. It was famous in the early days for the great flouring mills constructed by Don J. J. Vallejo in 1853. Between the towns of Newark and Niles lies the town of Centreville, a good agricultural and fruit country, which has felt the opposition of its rivals injuriously. Washington Corners, the supply place of Mission San Jose, Suñol, Pleasanton (first called Alisal), Dublin, Altamont, etc., are growing points on the line of railway. Pleasanton will be the point of junction of the branch road to Martinez, now being built. It lies at the head of San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa County, and is a good fruit region.

In the eastern end of the county Livermore owns the advantage. Alphonso Ladd settled there in 1865 and built a hotel which became the nucleus of Laddville; but the approach of the railroad caused W. Mendenhall to lay out Livermore at a half mile to the west. Liver-

more gained the ascendency, being incorporated in 1876. Robert Livermore's old adobe stood a mile and a half north of it. Livermore is a most prosperous town, being surrounded by vineyards and orchards. Not far away are valuable deposits of coal and other minerals.

IN GENERAL.

Alameda County has made a marvelous growth, being helped in that by the fertility of her soil not less than by her proximity to San Francisco and her position on the bay. She ranks as one of the most productive agricultural counties on the coast, more of her surface, proportionately to area, being cultivated than that of any other. The produce of her grain and hay fields is very large, but larger yet are the returns from the gardens, orchards and vineyards with which she is covered. Certain parts are noted for their cherries, apricots peaches, etc., as about San Fernando and Haywards and the bay side of the county generally. About the Mission San José are immense vineyards and wineries, and the vegetable and small fruit gardens of the same parts, and especially of the lower lands, are noted far and wide. At the Mission San José is the winery of Juan Gollegos, one of the largest in the State. Of late, the Livermore Valley has become noted also for its wines, being reckoned hardly second to the Sonoma Valley or to Napa County. Its orchards of almost every variety of fruit are also now become very prominent. On the margin of the bay are extensive salt works, the salt being obtained entirely by evaporation. This is one of the leading industries of the county. In and about the city of Oakland manufacturing is largely engaged in, as has been already noticed.

Alameda County is well served by railroads. Oakland City is the terminus of all main branches of the Southern Pacific Railroad, one of the largest and wealthiest corporations of the continent. She is also the terminus of the California & Nevada Railroad, a narrow gauge now building eastward, which owns valuable water privileges. From Fruitvale, a suburb of Oakland, extends another narrow gauge, also slowly building east, the chief benefit of which at present is to connect the city with Mills College, one of the largest schools for ladies on the Coast, and the stone quarries of that neighborhood, but that may some day connect with a transcontinental line. A considerable traffic is also carried on by schooners and scows on the bay, chiefly carrying salt, hay and other bulky articles.

Alameda County has had a somewhat lively and interesting criminal history. During the '60s, especially, she was haunted by a crew of desperate and fearless law-breakers, who found a comparatively safe refuge among the rugged hills of the east and central parts. Most of these were of Mexican or Spanish descent. They became noted, many of them, and for many years formed a great source of annoyance and trouble by their depredations. The celebrated Vasquez, Soto, Bernal and others, were among their number.

The press of Oakland is thoroughly metropolitan and representative. There are thr dailies, the *Times*, morning, and the *Tribune* and *Enquirer*, evening. There are also a goodly number of society and other weeklies, class and trade papers, etc. In Alameda are two weeklies, the *Encinal* and *Argus*. In Berkeley are two weeklies, the *Advocate* and *Herald*, besides two college papers, the *Occident* and the *Berkeleyan*, one a weekly and the other a monthly. In Irvington is the *Reporter* (weekly), founded in 1875, and the *O Amigo dos Catholicos* (1877), a Spanish paper. In Haywards is the *Journal* (1877), weekly; in Livermore the *Echo* and *Herald*, both founded in 1887, and both weeklies.

The Assemblymen from Alameda County have been: C. C. Alexander, 1887; Valentin Alviso, 1881; I. A. Amerman, 1873–'74; T. F. Bagge, 1875–'76; Hiram Bailey, 1887; Samuel B. Bell, 1862; Joseph F. Black, 1885; R. L. H. Brown, 1883; W. W. Camron, 1880–'81; L. H. Carey, 1883; A. M. Church, 1867–'68; W. B. Clement, 1883; F. M. Cooley, 1887; Thomas M. Coombs, 1856; E. T. Crane, 1871–'72; M.

W. Dixon, 1875–'78; John W. Dwinelle, 1867–'68; Thomas Eager, 1862, 1865–'66; L. B. Edwards, 1881; John Ellsworth, 1887; Frank F. Fargo, 1861; John E. Farnum, 1877–'78; Charles N. Fox, 1880; D. W. Gelwicks, 1875–'76; J. W. Gurnett, 1873–'74; Walter M. Heywood, 1885; J. A. Hobart, 1858; M. D. Hyde, 1887; Daniel Inman, 1869–'70; William H. Jordan, 1885–'87; James B. Larue, 1857; E. D. Lewelling, 1869–'70; R. A. McClure, 1877–'78; Frank J. Moffitt, 1885; J. M. Moore, 1862; E. H. Pardee, 1871–'72; Henry Robinson, 1863; William P. Rodgers, 1859; Thomas Scott, 1863–'64; F. K. Shattuck, 1860; George W. Tyler, 1880; Asa Walker, 1863–'64; Joseph S. Watkins, 1854–'55; George W. Watson, 1885; J. L. Wilson, 1865–'66.

For the State Senators, see pages 81–84.

ALPINE COUNTY.

The name of this county denotes its origin, the topography and scenery of the region it covers being of the most pronounced Alpine type. The word literally is derived from Alps, and this again from the Celtic root *alb*, signifying white, referring to the snowy summits.

For boundaries this county has the State of Nevada on north and east, Mono County on the east, Mono and Tuolumne counties on the south, and Calaveras, Amador, and El Dorado on the west. The county was organized by act of the Legislature March 16, 1864.

Alpine is a mass of mountains, cleft by a few deep valleys, its altitude ranging from four thousand five hundred to eleven thousand feet above the level of the sea. Half the county lies along the easterly slope of the Sierra Nevadas, its westerly boundary being the crest of these mountains. Standing to the east is the lofty outlying peak known as Silver Mountain, connected with the main Sierra by a notched and jagged cross chain, which, seen from the north, presents a contour diversified along its whole extent by precipitous cliffs, turreted rocks, and far upshooting spires, resembling at some points a vast cathedral, and at others a castellated ruin. There is not in the State a more picturesque, wild, and broken district than this.

Few counties in California are better watered and timbered than Alpine. The two main forks of the Carson River, having many confluents, some of them large streams, traverse the county centrally from north to south. These streams serve the double purpose of furnishing conduits for floating down timber and fuel to the country below, and an immense water power, which can be made easily available for the propulsion of machinery. Although most of the timber in the valley and along the foothills has been cut away, the Comstock mines having obtained much of their timber and fuel here, the mountains further back are still covered with heavy forests, the inroads made upon them by the woodman being inconsiderable.

Alpine County was represented in the Legislature of 1885 by R. J. Van Voorhies; in 1887 by A. J. Gould; and for the other years see under head of Amador and other adjoining counties.

AMADOR COUNTY.

This county is seventy miles long by twenty broad, though narrowing in the eastern portion to four or five miles.

The eastern half of Amador, extending into the high Sierras, is elevated and rugged, the surface being cut by many deep ravines. In this elevated region are several small but deep and beautiful lakes, the water cold and of surpassing purity. This part of the county is covered with magnificent forests of pine, spruce, and cedar. The western half of Amador occupies the foothill country, more sparsely timbered, but almost as rugged as the mountain section, these foothills being the site of the gold mines. The upper part of Amador is one mass of granite, the geological formation, lower down, consisting mostly of slate, belts of limestone, and diorite (greenstone).

Amador, while admirably adapted for fruit and vine growing, possessing also some other

agricultural resources, is notably one of our foremost mining counties, its annual bullion product being now the largest, probably, of all counties in the State. There are in this county not less than twenty-five quartz mills, nearly all of them in active operation. These mills carry a total of over six hundred and fifty stamps. Along the broad gold-bearing belt, known as the "mother lode" of California, which holds its course across the county, the principal mines and mills are situated, there being here within a distance of fifteen miles, as many as twenty large companies engaged in vein mining, the properties of nearly all being equipped with first-class plants.

Besides her quartz mines and auriferous deposits, Amador produces some copper and coal (brown lignite), and is rich in marble, limestone, freestone, etc. At a number of localities in the county, notably near the towns of Volcano and Oleta, diamonds have been found by the miners engaged in gravel washing. Some of these diamonds have been of fair size and good quality, and occurred in sufficient quantity to have made search remunerative, had the gravel accompanying them been more easily disintegrated. Some of the stones found here sold in the local market for $50 or $60, their intrinsic value having been much greater.

In the famous trip across the mountains, Fremont and Carson traveled northward from Walker's River, crossing the river bearing Carson's name in their course, and making the crossing of the summit by way of Truckee and Lake Tahoe. The river was then named in honor of Carson, the pass and valley being named from the river, so that it is quite probable that Carson never crossed the mountains at that point until 1853, when he came through with a division of United States troops under Colonel Steptoe.

The first authentic report of the presence of white men in the county was in 1846, when Sutter, with a party of Indians and a few white men, sawed lumber for a ferry-boat in a cluster of sugar pines on the ridge between Sutter and Amador creeks, about four miles above the town of Amador and Sutter.

At this time (1846) the country was one unbroken forest from the plains to the Sierra Nevada, broken only by grassy glades like Ione valley, Volcano flats and other places. The tall pine waved from every hill, the white and black oak alternating and prevailing in the lower valleys. The timber in the lower foothills and valleys, though continuous, was so scattering that grasses, ferns and other plants grew between, giving the country the appearance of a well cared-for park. The quiet and repose of these ancient forests seemed like the results of thousands of years of peaceful occupation; and at every turn in the trails which the emigrants followed, they half expected to see the familiar old homestead, orchard, cider-press and grain-fields, the glories of the older settlements in the eastern States. These things, after years of residence, are beginning to appear. How much the ancient sylvan gods were astonished and shocked at the irruption of the races that tore up the ground and cut the trees, the poets of some other generation will relate.

In the latter part of March, 1848, Captain Charles M. Weber, of Tuleburg (now Stockton), fitted out a prospecting party to search for gold in the mountains east of the San Joaquin Valley; but haste and want of experience prevented them from finding any of the shining metal until they reached the Mokelumne River in this county, when they found gold in every gulch to the American River. They commenced mining at Placerville, on Weber's Creek. Afterward they found fine specimens of gold south of the Mokelumne, and a mining company was formed which afterward gave name to Wood's creek, Murphy's Creek, Angel's Camp and other places. Then commenced the general working of the "Southern Mines," and the rush of miners and the general immigration which finally filled the country.

In 1850, the two places contesting for the county seat were Jackson and Mokelumne Hill. After the election, when the first count or

estimate was made out, Mokelumne Hill was said to have been the successful town, and a team was sent to Double Springs to remove the archives; but a subsequent count by Judge Smith made Jackson the county-seat. Smith was openly charged with fraud in the second counting. The whole affair was probably as near a farce as elections ever get to be. The seat of justice remained at Jackson until 1852, when it was transferred by election to Mokelumne Hill.

El Dorado County was first organized with Dry Creek as its southern boundary; Calaveras County, with the same stream as its northern limits. From these two territories, Amador was afterward carved, first on June 14, 1854, by setting off the territory north of the Mokelumne from Calaveras, and in 1856–'57, by the addition of the strip from El Dorado lying south of the Cosumnes, the boundaries further east being rather indefinite.

The first officers were William Fowler Smith, County Judge; John Hanson, Sheriff; Colonel Collier, County Clerk; A. B. Mudge, Treasurer; H. C. Carter, Prosecuting Attorney. Pleasant Valley, better known as the Double Springs, was designated as the county-seat. The courts were held in a long tent, eight or ten feet wide, imported from China. The first grand jury held its session under a big tree. According to all accounts, justice was anything but a blind goddess.

In 1853–'54 the Legislature passed an act calling for a vote of the people in regard to division, fixing the 17th of June following as the day and appointing W. L. McKimm, E. W. Gemmill, A. G. Sneath, Alex. Boileau and Alonzo Platt as commissioners to organize the new county in case the people voted for a division. The bill was drawn by E. D. Sawyer, one of the senators from Calaveras, Charles Leake being the other senator. The name originally given in the bill for the new county was Washington; but the name Amador was substituted in the Assembly and concurred in by the senate. The bill was read three times and passed in one day, the motive for such haste being expected opposition. A delegation from Mokelumne Hill had arrived to oppose the measure, but they had been wined until all ideas of county seats were obliterated; so a bill was hurried through before the drunk was off, lest convincing arguments should be urged against it when they returned to their senses. Ione, Sutter Creek, Volcano and Mokelumne Hill were the rival aspirants for a county seat. The election resulted in giving a small majority for a division of the county; but a thorough examination revealed the fact that the returns from several precincts had been tampered with; still it was resolved to proceed and organize a new county. The votes for county-seat were, for Jackson 1,002; for Volcano, 937; for Sutter Creek, 539; and for Ione, 496. The two first mentioned were therefore declared to be the seats of government for the respective counties, and real-estate in those towns and in their vicinity went up with a boom.

Amador County was named in honor of Jose Maria Amador, who mined in that county in 1848 with a number of Indians. There was nothing remarkable in this man's character or position, but his father, Sergeant Pedro Amador, was a faithful servant of the Government for many years. He died in 1824, at the age of eighty-two years. As a common word, *amador* is Spanish for lover.

The general vote in 1851 was, Democratic, 1,780; Whig, 1,207. The county officers elected in 1852 were: Sam. Booker, District Attorney; A. Laforge, Treasurer; Joe Douglass, Clerk; Ben. Marshall, Sheriff; C. Creamer, District Judge. For President of the United States,—Pierce, 2,848; Scott, 2,200. In 1853 the officers of Calaveras County were: A. Laforge, Treasurer; Joe Douglass, Clerk; Ben. Marshall, Sheriff; Wm. Higby, Prosecuting Attorney; and Henry Eno, County Judge. Members of the Legislature; Senators—E. D. Sawyer and Charles Leake; Assemblymen—A. J. Houghtaling, Martin Rowen, W. C. Pratt, C. Daniels *vice* Carson, deceased. The

vote for Governor was: John Bigler (Democrat), 2,545; Wm. Waldo (Whig), 2,212.

In 1856 the vote of the county for President of the United States was, Democratic, 1,784; Know-Nothing, 1,557; and Republican, 657. In 1860, Douglas (Northern Democratic), 1,866; Breckenridge (Southern Democratic), 945; Bell ("Constitutional Union"), 178; and Lincoln (Republican), 995: total vote for that year, 3,984. In 1864, Democratic, 1,200; Republican, 1,392. In 1868, Democratic, 1,223; Republican, 1,098. In 1872, Grant, 964; Greeley, 772. In 1880, Garfield, 1,345; Hancock, 1,411.

The Representatives to the State Assembly from Amador County have been: A. B. Andrews, 1863; John H. Bowman, 1860; R. M. Briggs, 1858; A. C. Brown, 1863–'66, 1869–'70; J. C. Brusie, 1887; L. Brusie, 1873–'74; R. Burnell, 1861; A. Caminetti, 1883; H. A. Carter, 1875–'76; Cyrus Coleman, 1871–'72, 1880–'81; W. W. Cope, 1859; R. C. Downs, 1880; Thomas Dunlap, 1875–'78; John A. Eagon, 1859, 1871–'72; James T. Farley, 1855–'56; Miner Frink, Jr., 1865–'66; J. B. Gregory, 1867–'68; U. S. Gregory, 1885; T. M. Horrell, 1861; J. M. Johnson, 1869–'70; P. C. Johnson, 1860; Homer King, 1858; Harvey Lee, 1865–'66; J. Livermore, 1857; Robert Ludgate, 1877–'78; W. B. Ludlow, 1863–'64; S. A. Nott, 1875–'78; L. Miller, 1873–'74; J. W. D. Palmer, 1855; George M. Payne, 1867–'68; G. W. Seaton, 1862; W. M. Seawell, 1857; E. M. Simpson, 1863; Robert Stewart, 1883; W. H. Stowers, 1873–'74; C. B. Swift, 1881; Wm. A. Waddell, 1862; George W. Wagner, 1856; Chapman Watkins, 1881.

In 1855 a band of twelve robbers and murderers was formed, consisting mainly of Mexicans who undertook to execute vengeance upon the white settlers disregarding that clause in the treaty that required them to respect the rights of the Mexicans to their lands. These brigands committed many depredations in this region, creating consternation among the people generally; for a time business was suspended; extravagant rumors of the intention of the Mexican population to rise and take the country got into circulation, and the result was that the Americans arose and disarmed and even expelled the Mexican people from the town of Rancheria. The most criminal class of the Mexicans were the horsemen who rode about the country helping themselves to whatever they wanted, and thus obtaining a livelihood without honest work. Many outrages were committed.

The famous bandit Joaquin commenced his career in El Dorado County, when it included Amador. His first operations were to mount himself and party with the best horses in the country. Judge Carter, in 1852, had a valuable and favorite horse which for safety and frequent use was usually kept staked a short distance from the house. One morning the horse was missing. Cochran, a partner in the farming business, started in pursuit of the horse and thief. The horse was easily tracked, as in expectation of something of this kind the toe corks on the shoes had been put on a line with the road instead of across it.

The track led Cochran across Dry Creek, across the plains and thence toward the mines several miles, where the rider seemed accompanied by several horsemen. Coming to a public house kept by a Mr. Clark, he saw the horse with several others hitched at the door. Going in, he inquired for the party who rode his horse, saying that it had been stolen. He was told that it was a Mexican, and was then at dinner with several others. Clark, who was a powerful and daring man, offered to arrest him, and, suiting the action to the word, entered the dining room in company with Cochran, placed his hand on Joaquin's shoulder (for it was he) and said "You are my prisoner." "I think not," said Joaquin, at the same time shooting Clark through the head, who fell dead. A general fusilade ensued, in which one of the Mexicans was shot by the cook, who took part in the affair, Cochran receiving a slight wound. The Mexicans mounted their horses and escaped, leaving Carter's horse hitched to the fence.

Charles Boynton was the father of the news-

paper in Amador County. Though many recollect him, few can give an idea of his character, which seemed to be as changeable as a kaleidoscope, now foaming over with fun and good nature, now seriously discussing political economy, now poring over some old volume of forgotten history and now going for the gold in the bed of the Mokelumne with all has might, mind and strength, with a woman's emotion and a man's power. He was in some way connected with the Mokelumne Hill *Chronicle;* at any rate he had sufficient access to the types and press to work off several numbers of the *Owl*, 1853–'54, which set the whole country crazy with its fun. This, however, being of a local nature is now understood only by those who remember the incidents referred to. It is said that Boynton used to swim the river with the edition tied to the top of his head; and that he never went over to the Hill without having a fight or two on account of the little paper.

Soon after the organization of the county he started the *Sentinel*, an independent paper devoted to no party or clique. O. D. Adaline, from Fort Wayne, Indiana, became the proprietor of it about 1857 or '58, and continued its publication until the great fire of 1862, when he abandoned it and went to the war.

The Amador *Ledger* was started by Thomas H. Springer in Volcano in 1855, during the boom in that town. It was at first independent, then Republican, then Democratic and finally Republican again.

Up to 1860 the placers yielded undiminished returns; the quartz mines were beginning to show their inexhaustible treasures; agriculture had assumed a permanent and profitable character; schools were established and in a working condition; churches and other beneficial institutions were prosperous, proving that society was being built on a healthy basis; and, last though not least, the county finances had been generally economically managed, so that, notwithstanding the unavoidable expenses of organization and inaugurating a government, moderate taxes were sufficient to liquidate all expenses. According to the assessor's report there were fifteen saw-mills, cutting 11,500,000 feet of lumber per year. Thirty-two quartz mills crushing yearly 61,000 tons of quartz; 600 miles of main canal, besided distributors; 10,000 acres of cultivated land, yielding 6,000 tons of hay, 34,800 bu. of wheat, 46,000 of barley and 28,000 of corn, besides other produce. There were nearly 10,000 head of cattle, 1,700 head of horses, 6,000 swine, 60,000 fruit trees and 300,000 grape vines.

The following notices of mining claims were once found posted up:

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Lest people should think this style was owing to the absence of the schoolmaster, the following notice for the sale of property in Berkeley in the shadow of the university is appended:

Ferr Sall Tur Mes Ezi.

Amador claims to be the leading mining county in the State. This claim rests upon the amount of its output of gold—$2,145,997.63 in 1885, which sum was larger in 1886, but the official figures are not at hand; the small size of its mining district, and the almost certain possibilities for largely increasing the yield of bullion through the coming into being of new mines now being prospected. The mining district is much smaller than any in the State and the yield of bullion is exceeded only slightly by two counties, both many times larger.

While gold-bearing quartz is found in almost

every portion of the county, the section that has attracted the most attention is comparatively small in area. The historical "Mother Lode" belts the county entirely across, extending north into El Dorado and south into Calaveras, and in Amador are found the most important and most numerous leads upon it. From Plymouth south to the Mokelumne River, there is a succession of paying quartz mines, the equal of which is found in no other mining district in the world. Along this line are most of the leading towns and the bulk of the population of the county.

More than one-sixth of the gold put into circulation in the State from its mines comes from "Little Amador," and the leading mines which produce this vast sum yearly are not on the market, and never have been, which should serve as an indication that legitimate mining is here carried on, and the mine owners have the utmost confidence in their property. In good truth, mining in Amador County is carried on for legitimate profit and not for speculation, and the results fully justify the confidence of those who invest their capital.

The prevailing idea of the uninitiated as to a mining region is that it is a barren, rocky soil, where vegetation does not exist and where civilization is at a low ebb. No greater fallacy could exist than such a view regarding the mining region of Amador. Green fields and trees stretch in every direction; the soil is most fertile, and it is by no means an unusual sight that of a bearing orchard on top of ground where underneath thousands of dollars in gold are taken out monthly. In 1887 there were 1,132 men employed in the mines, operating 582 stamps. Besides, there were probably 250 more men engaged in prospecting and operating smaller mines.

The Q ranch was taken up in 1850, by James Alvord, Dick Tarrier and others. Henry Gibbons, who was a member of Company Q of the Ohio volunteers, gave the ranch its name. A D ranch was named after a brand used on the cattle there. The 2 L was similarly named. Perhaps the largest orchard is that of the

Q RANCH,

in Ione Valley, containing 120 acres of orchard and vineyard, and famous from the early days of this county for its great fertility, and as being the home station of the Forest line of stages, that were such an important factor to the traveling public in the ante railroad period. Many an old resident of the county remembers when on a summer's day, after a hot, dusty ride over the plains from Sacramento, with what delight the long, shady road of this beautiful ranch would break on the vision. Then it was devoted to raising corn; now the greater portion is in bearing fruit trees, and the beauty of former years is enhanced by the long avenues of different varieties of trees, all pruned in beautiful symmetry over a ground clean as a garden.

There is much more rain in Amador County, than in the valley, and during the winter the temperature sometimes falls ten to fifteen degrees below freezing point. The desiccating and destructive north wind is not so bad as in the plains below. While much irrigation is not needed for fruit culture in the foot-hills, there is very little land in this county which cannot be irrigated. The water problem, which is a cause of so much trouble and expense in the southern part of the State, is no bugbear here, as thousands of inches of water that could be utilized are running to waste. On the south the county is bounded by the Mokelumne River, and on the north by the Cosumnes River. Jackson, Sutter, Rancheria, Amador and Dry Creeks flow through it, having numerous branches. Numerous canals and ditches take out the water, which primarily is used for mining purposes, but which can again be taken up and used for agriculture. The McLaughlin ditch property of Volcano in its various branches carries 3,000 inches of water, nearly all of which could be applied to irrigating the twelve miles width of country between Volcano and Jackson. The Amador Canal carries 4,000 inches from the Mokelumne River to the mines, and could all be utilized below the mineral belt, after it has done service in running the

mills, for purposes of irrigation. So could the Empire Mine Ditch, of Plymouth, which takes water from the Cosumnes River. Other ditches take water from the different creeks, and in all the present water supply of the county will not fall short of 13,000 to 15,000 inches. This supply could be largely increased by conserving the supply in the higher Sierras by means of reservoirs. The water supply is immense and capable of supplying the wants of many times the present population, and its purity is not excelled, as the major portion of it is fed from the snow-clad mountains to the east. In the towns of Jackson, Sutter, Amador and Plymouth, the water supply for domestic purposes is furnished by the Amador Canal.

The grains and deciduous fruits do well in Amador County; and fine timber is inexhaustible. Commencing four miles above Volcano the forests run up thirty miles into the high Sierras. They are of spruce, fir, yellow and the beautiful and rare sugar pine, towering from 200 to 300 feet skyward, many feet in diameter, and which provide a quality of lumber whose superior is not to be found. These forests are ample for the requirements of the county forever, and it would require very heavy export drafts to cause any perceptible diminution of the supply. Four saw-mills supply the local market.

In 1887 $5 to $8 per acre would buy good uncleared fruit land, and $10 to $30 improved property near the towns; but the land is of course rising permanently in value.

The taxable property in 1887 was over four million dollars, and the debt of the county was but $11,000. Population, about 4,000.

The Amador branch of the Central Pacific Railroad runs from Galt to Ione, within twelve miles of the principal towns of the county. The San Joaquin & Sierra Nevada Narrow Gauge Railroad runs through the northern part of San Joaquin County to a point within twelve miles of Jackson. Both these roads are now operated by the Southern Pacific Company.

The location of the county-seat at Jackson, in 1854, gave that place great prosperity; but the town lost heavily by a flood in 1861, which carried away some twenty houses and destroyed property to the amount of about $50,000; and August 28, the very next year, the place was almost totally destroyed by fire. In 1878 another flood occurred, causing as great a loss as that of 1861. For several years past Jackson has been improving substantially. Besides the court-house, it has also the county hospital, erected in 1887 at a cost of $8,000 to $10,000. Three newspapers were then published there,—the *Sentinel*, *Ledger* and *Dispatch*. The Ginocchio Brothers have a large Alden fruit-drier.

Ione Valley, one of the most beautiful in California, is situated about twelve miles west of the county-seat, and is formed by the junction of Dry Creek, Sutter Creek and Jackson Creek, soon after they leave the mountains. The first white men to settle in this valley were William Hicks and Moses Childers, in 1848, who had crossed the plains five years previously in company with J. P. Martin. Hicks built the first house, an adobe covered with poles and hides, on the knoll where Judge Carter's house now stands. He and Martin bought cattle in Southern California and fattened them here for the market. The grass was "as high as a man's head." In the spring of 1849 Hicks converted his house into a store, the first in the valley, with Childers as manager.

This valley was named before the town was started, by Thomas Brown, who had read a historical romance of Bulwer entitled Herculaneum, or The Last Days of Pompeii, one of whose heroines was a beautiful girl named Ione. The town, however, was first named Bed-Bug, and then Freeze-Out. It is 270 feet above tide water.

The first flour-mill in Ione Valley was built in 1855, by Reed, Wooster & Lane. There are now two well-equipped flouring-mills. This town has the fair-grounds of the district agricultural association.

Sutter Creek, four miles north of Jackson, is

John Bidwell

one of the prettiest towns in the foot-hills. Quartz-mining has recently been revived there. Two foundries are in operation, also an ice-factory, etc.

Amador City, a mile and a half north of Sutter Creek, is also a thriving town.

Drytown, three miles north of Amador, is in the "warm belt," and most favorably situated for fruit-raising. Sulphuret works exist here, and also at Sutter Creek.

Plymouth, three miles farther on, is also prosperous, is the seat of a consolidated mining company which employs 225 men, mostly men of families. Their mine has paid nearly $2,000,000 in dividends. There are also other mines in that vicinity.

At Oleta, six miles east of Plymouth, the curious-minded can see two genuine cork trees (*Quercus suber*), twenty-eight years old.

Clinton, six miles east of Jackson, is in the midst of a fine vineyard section.

Volcano is a mining town twelve miles from Jackson.

Pine Grove, Aqueduct City, Buena Vista and Lancha Plana are other towns in Amador County.

BUTTE COUNTY.

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL.

In the person of General John Bidwell is exemplified, perhaps more fully than ever before, the adage that truth is stranger than fiction. It does not seem possible to one who meets him for the first time and marks his upright form, elastic step and military bearing, that he has been a witness of and actor in the chief parts of all the scenes that go to make up the history of California, from the quiet pastoral days of Mexican rule and the mission domination, through the tremendously exciting times of the gold discovery and the invasion of the Argonauts, down to the present with its wealth of orchard and grain field. Yet such is a fact, and indeed amid all the people of the State, no one has been a more effective worker for progress, or deserves so highly the thanks and appreciation of the people than General Bidwell. His life has been a romance; yet through it all there runs such a thread of reality that one recognizes from the first the presence of a master-mind and listens intently to the "strange, true tale." We present here, as a leading figure in our sketches of pioneer California biography, a short outline of the General's life, but from information obtained from him is made up a great part of our picture of early days and early doings; and we take this opportunity to record our obligation.

General Bidwell was born August 5, 1819, in Chautauqua County, New York, of the sturdy New England stock that has made itself felt throughout the history of this continent, and has always been in the van of progress. His father, Abraham Bidwell, was a native of Connecticut, and a farmer of no great means, but of thoroughgoing and energetic, traits that have been still further developed in his son. His mother, whose maiden name was Clarissa Griggs, was a native of Massachusetts, a member of the old family of that name. His youthful life was full of change, very few opportunities being presented for education or advancement. The principal and last schooling he received was obtained at Kingsville Academy, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, walking 300 miles to reach it, and working a whole summer to get means to go through, at wages of $7 a month. This lack, however, has been no real disadvantage to the General, for he has learned so well from the school of experience and of wide and general reading, that there are few men better informed or with better applied knowledge than he.

In 1839, at the age of nineteen years, he left his home to seek his fortune in the West, single-handed and without means other than a brave heart, backed by right resolves. He went first to Iowa and to the rich new lands just thrown open to settlement on the western frontiers of the State of Missouri. Here in this lovely spot he intended to make his home, and took up some lands. This was in Platte County,

at a point about nine miles from Fort Leavenworth, but on the Missouri side of the river. The General secured a claim to 160 acres, and then went down to St. Louis for supplies. The trip was a long one, occupying about four weeks. Meantime another jumped his land, and having built a cabin his claim was upheld at law, when an attempt was made in the winter to prove it. While in the state of indecision caused by this fact, he met a man who had been to the then unknown lands of California. He described it as a paradise, and great enthusiasm was aroused among the people, some 500 signing an agreement to arm and set out for the western shore. Just at this time Farnham's celebrated letter detracting from California was published, and as a result the people all except himself backed out, and for a time General Bidwell found himself unable to reach the place of rendezvous. He had a wagon but no horses. As luck would have it a certain George Henshaw happened along on horseback, traveling westward in search for health. He had a horse and a little money (twelve or fourteen dollars), which he placed at the disposal of our adventurous young hero. He traded the horse for a yoke of oxen for his wagon, and a one-eyed mule for the invalid, and finally reached the rendezvous, to find only a few gathered.

Eventually a party of sixty-nine men, women and children, set out to attempt the unknown wilderness. They fortunately obtained the guidance of a missionary party then on its way to the West, and with them started on the long journey. This was in the spring of 1841, when young Bidwell was in his twenty-second year only. It must be remembered that this was the first train to venture upon the dreary trip across the plains. The whole country was practically unknown, even the maps being far astray. On them Salt Lake was represented to be 300 or 400 miles long and with two immense outlets to the Pacific. Indeed, a friend of General Bidwell seriously advised him to take along tools to make canoes, in which to descend one of those rivers to the ocean. The route taken was first up the Platte River, thence a day's journey up the South Fork, then across to the North Fork and up it to the Sweetwater and its head. Thence over to Green River and across to one of its forks, and up to the divide separating the waters that find their way to the Pacific Ocean, down the Colorado River from those flowing into Salt Lake, by the Bear River, the principal stream from the north; thence along the Bear River to Salt Lake. The missionary party left them at Soda Fountain at the most northern bend of Bear River, and from that point they explored the way for themselves.

Meantime the party had divided, all but thirty-two of them striking off for Oregon. The remainder, nothing daunted, pushed their way into the unknown. It must be remembered that Fremont's survey was not made until two years later, and at that time all the well-known rivers and other land-marks of the country were unnamed. They were finally forced to abandon their wagons at a short distance beyond Salt Lake, and after manufacturing as best they could pack saddles for mules, horses and even some of their oxen, they pushed on,—one of the most adventurous journeys that history has ever known. It was the fall of the year and the air was full of smoke, so that they could get no clear view ahead, and consequently were unable to pick out the road with ease. They pushed on, nevertheless, crossed the Sierras, being the first party that ever did so, to the head waters of the Stanislaus River, and made their way down to the San Joaquin Valley. At that time, General Bidwell thinks there were not over 100 foreigners (Americans, British, Germans and other nationalities) from San Diego to Sonoma.

It was in camp at Mount Diablo that General Bidwell first heard of General Sutter, who at that time had begun a settlement (and afterward erected a fort) near the Sacramento River, within the present capital city of the State, to which the General made his way. Since that time General Bidwell's life has been a series of notable, stirring events. He engaged and remained in the employ of Sutter; enlisted in

defense of California against insurrection of the native chiefs Castro and Alvarado, in the revolt of 1844 and 1845, and acted as aid-de-camp to General Sutter till the war ended by the expulsion of the Mexican Governor Micheltorena. Near what was supposed to be the closing scenes of the Mexican war in California, in the latter part of 1846, young Bidwell, then but twenty-seven years of age, was appointed by General Fremont as Magistrate of San Luis Rey district. In 1849, at the age of thirty, he was chosen a member of the first Constitutional Convention of California, but owing to his absence in the mountains he did not receive notice in time and failed to attend. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the first California Legislature. In 1850 Governor Burnett appointed General Bidwell and Judge Schoolcraft to convey a block of native gold-bearing quartz to Washington, as California's tribute to the Washington monument. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston. Three years later he was appointed by Governor Stanford to command the Fifth Brigade, California militia, serving till the close of the civil war. In 1864 he was a delegate to National Republican Convention at Baltimore, which renominated Abraham Lincoln, and on the committee to notify the President of his renomination. In 1864 also he was nominated and elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress. Two years later he might have had the renomination, but he had decided not to be a candidate. In 1875 he was nominated for Governor of California on the anti-monopoly or non-partisan State ticket. He was a delegate to the anti-Chinese convention held in Sacramento in March, 1886. Besides these he was the recipient of many other honors equally great.

The following are General Bidwell's political sentiments as expressed by himself: "My politics are intensely Republican, in the sense of that term as used to bring that party into existence in its mission to preserve the Union, but I am more than a Republican; I am a Prohibitionist, a native American and anti-Chinese, in the sense of wholesome restriction of all undesirable foreign immigration, and anti-monopolist in the truest sense of the term."

Personally, General Bidwell is tender, kind and benevolent to a fault, and a strict Presbyterian. By his benefactions he has acquired the sobriquet of the "Father of Chico." Among his most noteworthy donations are a $10.000 site for the North California Forestry Station, a $15,000 site for the Northern State Branch Normal School, and also valuable building sites for the different churches, the Presbyterian of Chico, the Roman Catholic, the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal South and the African Methodist Episcopal, each of them receiving as much land as they asked for, often supplemented by liberal money donations.

The Chico Flouring Mill, erected and carried on by General Bidwell, and one of the famous mills of the State, were the first water mills in the Sacramento Valley, being preceded only by Peter Lassen's horse-mill. The General began also at an early day to set out his magnificent orchards. These now cover 1,500 acres of land, and are being yearly increased. They are among the oldest, the most extensive and the most valuable in the State, some of the older trees being of gigantic size. His estate, the Rancho del Arroyo Chico, is one of the finest stretches of land on the continent. It is largely devoted to grain-raising, but the portion near Chico is magnificently improved, the walks, drives and grounds surrounding his handsome residence being a worthy home domain. It is a pleasing combination of park, garden and orchard, the idea being to preserve as far as possible the wilderness and the native growths. The wonderful old fig-tree before the house should be especially noted. Banyan-like it has sent its branches downward to the earth, where they have again struck root. A space of nearly 3,000 square feet is shaded now,—a curious and interesting freak of nature.

We conclude this sketch with a little incident that shows most clearly the high standard of

morality and the conscientious determination for the right which marks General Bidwell at once as one of California's bravest and most worthy citizens. Some years ago he set out to make pure wine for communion use and similar purposes, being advised to do so by clergymen and others. To that end he employed a first-class wine-maker. After an absence of two years he returned home to find that sure enough he had as pure wine as is made, having in storage about 1,000 gallons of the best quality besides considerable material for inferior grades. He was not long in discovering, however, that his wine-maker had numerous friends whose number seemed constantly increasing. In fact their business with him was so urgent that they had to come while he was engaged in the wine cellar! He observed too that their business kept them a good while, and with his own eyes he saw that men began to go away with unsteady steps. It then dawned upon him that he was actually engaged in the business of manufacturing drunkards. His first impulse was to knock the casks in the head and spill the wine on the ground. From this he was dissuaded, however, on the plea the wine would be useful in a hospital at San Francisco. As soon as he learned that this was the case, he sent all the good wine as a present to that institution, while the poorer stuff he had manufactured into vinegar. He then dug up and burnt all the wine grapes and washed his hands of the whole business.

OUTLINE OF HISTORY.

By Jesse Wood, ex-Superintendent of Schools and editor of the Chico *Chronicle-Record*.

Note.—Items have been interspersed by the editor of this volume from other sources.

In company with Peter Lassen and James Benheim, General Bidwell made a trip up the Sacramento Valley as far as Red Bluff, in pursuit of a party bound for Oregon, to recover some stolen animals. After his return from this trip Mr. Bidwell made a map from memory of the country passed over, showing its extent and the streams flowing into the Sacramento River.

From this map various locations of land were made and grants obtained from the Mexican Government. Peter Lassen selected his grant on Deer Creek, in what is now Tehama County.

In 1844 Edward A. Farwell and Thomas Fallon settled on the Farwell grant, on which a part of the city of Chico now stands. Samuel Neal and David Dutton settled on Butte Creek, seven miles south of the present site of Chico. William Dickey settled on the north side of Chico Creek, on the "Rancho del Arroyo Chico," the present property of the above named John Bidwell. A number of other locations were soon made in all parts of the great Sacramento Valley. These were simply great cattle ranges, whose boundaries were defined by creeks, rivers and mountains, and their extent estimated in leagues.

The war with Mexico came on, and many, if not all of the above named settlers were engaged in it. Then came the discovery of gold, which occurred in January, 1848, at Sutter's sawmill, away up in the Sierras, east of Sutter's Fort or Sacramento. It did not take long for the news to spread. In March, John Bidwell went down from his Chico ranch to Sacramento, learned of the discovery and took some specimens to San Francisco. They were pronounced genuine by Isaac Humphrey, an experienced miner from Georgia, who at once went up to the place of discovery, constructed rockers and went to work, as did numerous others.

Returning from San Francisco, Mr. Bidwell, whose title of Major, General and Honorable have subsequently been won, visited the mill and satisfied himself that all the gold of California was not at that one place. On his way home he camped on Feather River, where the town of Hamilton afterward stood, three miles east of the present town of Biggs, and there washed a few pans of sand obtained from the margin of the stream. A few "colors" or scales of gold was the result, harbinger of the vast fortunes of gold subsequently found in that stream.

General Bidwell went home and immediately fitted out an expedition, composed chiefly of Indians, and returned to the Feather River, twenty-five miles distant. After prospecting at various places, finding gold everywhere, he located at the place known as Bidwell's Bar, an extensive sand-bar named after him. The bend of the stream was found to be fabulously rich in gold. The quantities of the precious metal which he and his Indians took away tradition estimates only by the donkey-load.

The news of Bidwell's rich find soon spread to the various ranches in the valley, and there was a general rush to the Feather River. Miners also came from the lower counties. Thus, in 1848, mining camps were located at Bidwell's Bar, Long's Bar, Thompson's Flat, Potter's Bar, Adamstown and other places. In 1849 the great tide of the Argonauts came on, and Feather River, with its numerous branches, became the scene of great mining activity. Towns of from 1,000 to 3,000 population sprung up at Bidwell's Bar, Thompson's Flat, Long's Bar and Oroville, while lesser towns were sprinkled along the various branches and creeks. These mining towns have all since disappeared, only Oroville remaining, as the present county-seat of Butte County and the center of a fruit-growing district.

STATE AND COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

Such was the state of things—large cattle-ranges in the valley and mining camps along the streams in the mountains—when the organization of the State took place. September 1, 1849, the Constitutional Convention assembled in Monterey. This entire section of the State was allotted to have eight delegates, of which John Bidwell was one, though he did not attend. When the Constitution was adopted and members of the Legislature chosen, General Bidwell was elected to the Senate. During the session of the first Legislature, February 18, 1850, the State was divided into counties. Butte County was laid off by boundary lines extending from the mouth of Honcut Creek west to the Sacramento River, up the river to Red Bluff, east to the State line, along the State line north to the line of Yuba County, and westward to the point of beginning, embracing the present counties of Butte and Plumas, and a portion of Tehama and Lassen.

March 2, 1850, an act was passed providing that county elections should be held on the first Monday in April, 1850. No formal notice of this came to the miners along Feather River, but some of them at Long's Bar heard of it, held an election, and elected a full set of county officers out of their own camp. Then it was discovered that the first Monday happened to be April 1, and a witty miner ("Old Dick Stuart") proclaimed it a "fool." It was accordingly so accepted by the candidates, and no report of the election was forwarded to headquarters.

Other counties made similar failures, and therefore another election was ordered to be held on the 10th of June, 1850, at which officers for Butte County were elected as follows: Sheriff, J. Q. Wilbur; County Attorney, J. M. Burt; Recorder, T. J. Jenkins; Treasurer, J. M. Kerr; Assessor, J. C. Flint; County Clerk, W. T. Sexton; District Attorney, J. W. McCorch; Coronor, E. Wallingford; County Judge, Moses Bean. Total vote cast, 900.

At this election Bidwell's Bar was chosen as the county-seat, and so remained until the following 28th of September, when another election was held and Hamilton chosen as the county-seat.

[Judge Bean filed a report which gave Hamilton the county-seat "by a large majority." At that time the town had two taverns, one store and one blacksmith shop. October 4, 1850, the Court of Sessions held its first term there, in an old shake-house belonging to "Mother Nichols," a widow who lived in one corner of it.]

In 1853 Hamilton declined as a town, and Bidwell Bar was populous. By good or bad management a bill was obtained from the Legislature removing the county-seat of Butte

again to Bidwell's Bar, and the final decree so removing it was made August 3, 1853, by the Court of Sessions.

In the winter of 1855–'56 an act was again passed in the Legislature providing for an election in Butte County to permanently fix the county seat. The election was held April 19, 1856, and Ophir, since called Oroville, was chosen. Since then, in 1875, an attempt has been made to remove the county-seat to Chico, but without success.

In the first organization of the counties, the territory was so little known that many queer boundary lines were decreed. From the Sacramento River to the eastern line of the State was a frequent and most absurd boundary, thus cutting up the valley into little patches and tacking each patch to the tail of a long strip of mountainous country, and, curiously enough, making the tail wag the dog by locating the county-seat in the valley portion and generally at the extreme end. A little stream that scarcely floated a feather during the summer, as the Honcut, between the Yuba and Butte, would separate the contiguous and easily accessible sections of valley land, while within the limits of the county to which each belonged were to be found high mountains whose deep snows almost severed the one part from the other for months at a time.

Butte County was among those that were awkwardly carved out by the Legislature in the first act organizing the counties. It was at first a parallelogram about the size of the States of Vermont and Delaware combined, and Colusa County was attached to it for judicial purposes.

By what was claimed as a mistake the three Buttes were placed within the limits of Butte County in 1852, and they were restored to Sutter County in 1854. In the latter year also Plumas County was carved out of Butte, taking fully two-thirds of their territory; and Plumas then included the southern portion of Lassen. The northern portion of Lassen and all of Modoc and Siskiyou were originally a portion of Shasta County. Butte is a French word, signifying hill or mound. The Marysville Buttes were named by a party of Hudson Bay trappers under Michael La Frambeau, who visited the country in 1829. The county was named after the peaks, which it was then supposed to contain, but which are really in Sutter County.

The first court-house was erected at a cost of $14,000, and in June, 1876, an addition was made at an expense of nearly $14,000 more.

The first county hospital was the Western Hotel at Lynchburg, bought for the purpose in 1857, and Dr. T. J. Jenkins was the first resident physician. In 1877–'78 the old institution was abandoned and a fine new two-story brick structure was erected at Oroville for the "County Infirmary," as the legal term became. The cost of this was $16,000.

Bean, the first county judge, opened the first court at Chico, the disputed county-seat, July 17, 1850, but only to adjourn to Bidwell's Bar. Bean had an overweaning consciousness of power and dignity. At a session of his court a question came up similar to one which had been decided by the superior court adversely to his decision, on appeal. An attorney reminding him of the fact, he ran his fingers through his hair and exclaimed, "Well, I know it; but if the superior courts of this State see proper want to make fools of themselves that is no reason that this court should. Mr. Clerk, enter up judgment."

In 1860 Butte County issued $200,000 in bonds in aid of the California Northern Railroad.

Judge W. S. Sherwood died at Alleghany, Sierra County, June 26, 1870. He was a resident of Butte County until 1854, when he removed to San Francisco, where he practiced law for a time, and in 1868 removed to Sierra County.

Judge Warren T. Sexton, an early-day county clerk and district attorney, was a native of New Jersey, educated at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the State University. He died April 11, 1878.

The *Butte Record*, the first newspaper in the county, was started at Bidwell's Bar, November 12, 1853, by C. W. Stiles & Co. In 1856 it was moved to Oroville, and in 1874 to Chico, and this year it started a daily edition.

In 1866 C. G. Lincoln started the *North Californian* in Oroville. He added a daily the next year, naming it the *Butte Democrat;* but after the ensuing election it was absorbed by the *Record*. In July, 1859, the *Butte Democrat* appeared in Oroville, with A. M. Wyman as editor and proprietor. In 1860 the material was purchased by Mr. Wentworth, who changed the name to Oroville *Weekly Union*. Mr. Langmore bought the material in 1863, moved it to Susanville and published the *Sage Brush*.

Edward Augustus Farwell, a Boston printer and sailor, came in 1842 from Honolulu. In 1843 he was naturalized, and the next year obtained the grant of Arroyo Chico rancho, Butte County. In 1845 he went East overland, seeking relief for his weak eyes, returning in 1848, and next for a time was in charge of Sutter's launch, running on the Sacramento. He died in San Francisco, in January, 1849.

The Mexican land grants for Butte County, which have been confirmed by the United States, have been: Esquon, 22,194 acres, to Samuel Neal in 1860; Farwell rancho, 22,194 acres, to James Williams and others in 1863; Fernandez, 17,806 acres, to D. Z. Fernandez and others in 1867; Llano Seco, 17,767 acres, to C. J. Brenham and others in 1860. In Butte and Sutter counties: Boga, 22,185 acres, to T. O. Larkin in 1865. In Butte and Tehama counties: Bosquejo, 22,206 acres, to Peter Lassen in 1862.

The Rancho del Arroyo Chico, of 22,000 acres, is the finest in the county. The first house erected here was built in 1849 by John Bidwell, the present owner of the place. It was burned in 1852, at which time the old adobe was built which stood for many years. For a long time the land was used exclusively for stock-raising on a large scale. In time the land became too valuable for pasture, and then several thousand acres were sown to wheat and barley. An average of forty bushels to the acre was not uncommon. Ordinary farm crops being diminished, Bidwell began farming it on the Eastern plan, with satisfactory results, having the most productive ranch in the State. In 1852 he set out the first fruit-trees. The present elegant mansion was built in 1865–'68, at a cost of $60,000. There are more than fifty-five buildings on the ranch, including many barns and residences. The observatory and water-tower is 100 feet high. A large fruit-drying establishment is on the estate. Most of the ground is now in orchard and vineyard, and great attention is paid to the cultivation of flowers.

August 14, 1859, Channcey Wright, working at Dogtown for the hydraulic company, consisting of Phineas Willard, Ira Wetherbee and Wyatt M. Smith, piped out a chunk of gold weighing fifty-four pounds and worth $10,690. The same day $3,000 in smaller lumps were taken out by the same company. Placer mining of gold has been the most useful perhaps of all in this part of California, much more important than quartz mining. In May, 1864, a miner found three Cherokee diamonds, named after Cherokee Flat, where they were found. Soon two more were found. Value of the five diamonds, $375. About sixty have been found since, many of them worth $50 to $75.

Manoah Pence, on New Year's eve, 1851, hospitably entertained six or seven Indians at his house, but with suspicions. Next morning he found the Indians slipping away with all his cattle. Pursuing them, he succeeded in wounding the chief, but not so as to disable him. Some time afterward the chief was caught and hanged without process of law, in order to save Pence's life, which had been threatened by that villainous savage.

In 1853 the Tiger Indians stole cattle from Clark's ranch. The chief, "Express Bill," was caught by a company of seven men, under

Pence acting as Captain, and hung. The company went on until they found a camp of about thirty warriors, and heroically attacked them. The Indians had nothing but bows and arrows, and could do but little damage. Fighting, behind trees, was continued during the forenoon, and in the afternoon reinforcements arrived, and the whole band of Indians captured. Twenty-five of the redskins were killed in this fight. During the fall of the same year the Indians killed ten Chinamen on the west branch of Feather River. Pence was again summoned and chosen as Captain of a company of thirty whites and thirty Chinese. The Indians were found and from forty to sixty sent to the "happy hunting-grounds." At various times since then many depredations and even murders have been committed by the red savages.

In 1863 an organization of white men was effected, under N. H. Wells, of Yankee Hill, who proceeded to remove the Indians from Butte County to a reservation; but in 1865 some of them returned and committed further depredations. The principal raids by the Indians were headed by a brave named Bigfoot.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COUNTY.

Since 1850 to this date (May, 1890) a gradual change has been wrought in all parts of the county. Tehama, Lassen and Plumas counties have been organized, leaving Butte with an area of 1,764 square miles, about equally divided between valley and mountain lands. Mining was the all-absorbing interest in 1850, but now it is of third or fourth importance. The great stock ranges have been transformed into grain fields and orchards. Along the foothills where the mines were in 1850–'60, are small farms, orchards and vineyards. Higher up in the mountains are large lumber mills. Mining yet continues in favored localities, of placer, quartz and river-channel mining, ranging in importance from the lone miner with his pick, shovel and rocker, to the immense company whose operations run up to millions. Fruit-growing has within the last ten years become a leading industry and is rapidly on the increase. On the Rancho Chico there are about 1,600 acres of orchard and vineyard of raisin grapes. Within a radius of five miles around Chico there are perhaps 4,000 acres of orchard. Around Oroville and along the Feather River, adjacent to Biggs and Gridley, extensive orchards are being planted.

Stock-raising has also made a great growth. From extensive cattle ranges and sheep pastures the tendency is to the rearing of more select varieties. The finest stocks of horses and cattle have been introduced. Alfalfa fields have been planted, and stock-raising been elevated from a mere matter of herding to the most thorough and scientific breeding.

MATERIAL RESOURCES.

Butte County has been most abundantly blessed by nature with material resources of every kind. The western half of the county is a vast agricultural plain of rich alluvial soil, skirted by the Sacramento River, into which flow the Feather River and numerous large creeks and smaller streams. The eastern half is a gradual mountain slope, rising from the valley in gentle slopes and spreading out a vast region of valuable forests, small farms and mines. Water power is abundant, and facilities for irrigation are sufficient to accommodate ten times the area. While nearly all the industries common to the Pacific coast are already established here, there is unlimited opportunity for their increase and further development. Estimating the present population at 25,000, there is every reason to expect that the near future will bring a doubling and quadrupling of that number, and yet have ample opportunity for growth and increase. When people settle down to use nature's resources for the legitimate purpose of "making a living," there will be universal prosperity; but so long as all are striving to "get rich" there will be overreaching and oppression and want. Nearly all the large "rancho" grants spoken of on a previous page remain to this day unbroken, covering

more than one-half of the richest agricultural region of the county. Several of them have been somewhat subdivided by being leased out to tenants; but generally this is done in 500-acre and 1,000-acre tracts. As population increases and the demand for small farms is made, there will be subdivision. It is now desired, but cannot come until population demands it. Land is plenty and resources of all kinds are plentiful; but it takes a share of capital, with a degree of industry and intelligence, to use the resources. Government lands are no more to be had. Cheap lands are not to be found easily. Good lands are abundant.

[The State Mineralogist says that Butte is the only county in the State showing an almost equal importance in an agricultural and a mining point of view, as nearly every branch of agriculture is here represented; so is every kind of gold-mining successfully pursued,—quartz, hydraulic, drift, and river bed operations being all successfully prosecuted, the latter on a large scale.

The Big Bend Tunnel, constructed for draining the bed of the Feather River, is not only the largest enterprise of the kind in California, but the largest probably ever undertaken for a similar purpose. The operations of the Spring Valley Hydraulic Company, at Cherokee, in this county, are also among the largest now carried on in the State. In this locality, too, was picked up a majority of the more valuable diamonds found in California. In Butte, the pliocene river system, the principal sites of the drift mines, meets with its greatest development. This county has in the past been a large producer of the royal metal, and, to use a scriptural expression, "the gold of that land is good," much of that obtained from the placer mines having ranged from 945 to 980 in fineness.

Several of the useful minerals also occur in this county; some of them under conditions that promise to render them of much economic value. Coal, claimed to be of the Cannel variety, was discovered some years ago near Feather River. Having been but little opened, neither the extent of this deposit nor its value as a fuel has been ascertained. Near the same river has been found a bed of marble of close texture and variegated hue, but it also remains unopened, with not much known in regard to its value. Clays, suitable for making bricks, and perhaps those of a finer kind, are plentiful in Butte.]

PRICES OF LANDS.

These vary according to the quality of the land, distance from railroad and character of improvements from $10 to $250 per acre. In the immediate vicinity of Chico, where the land is sold in five-acre lots, almost the same as town lots, and all of it very rich, the latter figure is obtained. No good land, however, can be had for less than $25 an acre anywhere within twelve miles of the railroad. But when it is considered what these lands will produce, and how many advantages of climate and social conditions are attached, the lands in Butte County are cheap at the above prices.

PRODUCTIONS.

All the grains and all the fruits common to the Temperate zone grow in Butte County in most luxuriant abundance. On Rancho Chico there is scarcely a fruit, shrub or flower known amongst men which has not been propagated successfully. The citrus fruits also are produced in great abundance, bearing heavy crops every year. This industry, however, is yet in its infancy. The apricot, that princess of early fruits, is one of our leading varieties, growing luxuriantly and bearing abundantly. Cherries are grown in quantities and shipped to Portland, Oregon, and eastward as far as New York. We have fresh fruits continuously from the first of May, or sometimes earlier, until the last of January, all of home production. It is a most remarkable fact that the apple, which belongs in the north and the orange which belongs in the tropics, here grow side by side.

Butte County deserves special credit for having originated the citrus fair, which has since been imitated in other parts of the State

and even in Chicago. The first citrus fair ever held in modern times was December 20, 1887, in an orange grove near Oroville, which proved so great a success that intense enthusiasm was aroused. Butte County proved herself a formidable rival of Southern California in the production of fine oranges and lemons. One exhibit was a beautiful palace so completely and symmetrically covered with oranges and lemons as to appear to be built of them.

FACILITIES.

Persons in the East must not think of Butte County, California, as a "new country." The California & Oregon Railroad runs diagonally through her borders. Her towns are already located and well established with all that makes towns and embryo cities. They have telegraph and telephone lines everywhere. All lines of business are fully represented. Should a wall be built around it, shutting it out from the world, it would go on and prosper, scarcely realizing that anything had happened. Forty years ago this was a new country; twenty years ago it was a new country; but in the sense in which the term is commonly used, this is a "new country" no longer. Those who are there find themselves in the midst of lively competition. Yet there is abundant room for the development of new resources.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Chico, the metropolis of the county, is a young city of about 6,000 population, situated on the line of the California & Oregon Railroad, ninety-six miles north of Sacramento, in the midst of a very rich agricultural and fruit-growing region. The Sacramento River is six miles distant, and Chico Creek, a bright stream, flows through. Here we have business houses of all kinds, two well-established banks, six hotels, gas works, water works, electric light works, a flouring mill, a foundry, extensive lumber yards, planing mills, a brewery, a cannery, two daily and weekly newspapers, two large public school buildings running fourteen departments, two private academies, a State Normal School and seven churches, representing as many different denominations. No interior city in the State is more flourishing, or has a brighter future.

The history of Chico begins as far back as 1843, when Edward A. Farwell and William Dickey obtained a grant here. The town site was laid out in 1860, by J. S. Henning, County Surveyor, for John Bidwell. Richard Breeves built the first house and E. B. Pond the first brick store. The first municipal election was held February 5, 1872.

The Bank of Chico.—This bank is one of the most important financial institutions of the Sacramento Valley, being ably managed and possessed of ample capital for all its purposes. It was established in 1872, being incorporated under the banking laws of California. Mr. John Conly, since deceased, was its first president, and Mr. Alexander H. Crew the secretary and cashier, the latter gentleman being in fact the head and active man. Upon the death of Mr. Conly, in 1883, Mr. W. D. Heath became president. After holding the office for less than a year he died, when Mr. Orrin Gowell was chosen president, and still holds that office.

Mr. H. W. Heath, brother of the late W. D. Heath, is the vice-president. The capital authorized in $500,000, of which $300,000 is paid up. They have a fine substantial bank building, erected at a cost of $25,000, an ornament to the town. We append an outline of the busy and useful life of the cashier, Mr. Alexander H. Crew, which will be found of interest.

Mr. Crew is a native of London, England, where he was born June 28, 1835. He received a good English education in the celebrated Queen Elizabeth Grammar School in Bermondsey, near London Bridge, of which his father, William Crew, was a trustee. In February, 1849, the family set out for Australia, but while on the voyage they heard of the discovery of gold in California, and came here instead, after being a tedious seven months on the water.

In April, 1850, young Crew landed from ship, board at a point where now is the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. Mr. William Crew entered mercantile business there, which he continued until 1853, when he returned to London, dying in 1858. His son, Alexander, found employment first in the office of the *Daily Balance* newspaper, of which the celebrated Eugene Casserley was editor and proprietor. Later on he entered the office of the *Evening Journal*, the late Governor Washington Bartlett's paper, the beginning of the friendship recognized in later days. In 1853 he went to Marysville, and in Adams & Co.'s express and banking office was engaged in blowing gold dust for some time. In 1855 he went to La Porte and opened the banking house of Everetts, Wilson & Co., he being the company. A short time afterward he went into business for himself, in partnership with George Eve, the firm name being Eve & Crew. Later on Mr. Eve retired, whereupon the well-known John Conly and Mr. Crew established the bank ing house of John Conly & Co., Mr. Crew being the company. Later Mr. Orrin Gowell (now president of the Bank of Chico) came in and the Bank of La Porte, which is still in existence, was incorporated. In 1872 was founded the Bank of Chico, since which time Mr. Crew has resided in this place, and has been intimately identified with its best interests, his object being to advance in all proper ways the prosperity of the town and county. In matters of education he has been an active worker, aiding more than a little the establishing of normal schools in Chico, of which he is a trustee and a member of the executive committee. He is also the president of the Chico Board of Trade, a body which has effected much in the way of building up and beautifying the town and of publishing to the world its great advantages as a home and business center.

He is a trustee of the Chico Presbyterian church, an active worker for the cause of Christianity and morality, an honored member of the Knights Templar, having passed through all stages of the Masonic order, and also a member of the I. O. O. F. He is one of Chico's foremost and enterprising citizens, identified in all matters that tend to the public wealth, and has won a high place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Crew has made his way almost unaided from the day he landed, a lad of sixteen years, in San Francisco, until now when he is at the head of one of the most important financial institutions in the northern part of the State. Mr. W. D. Heath, a bright and talented young man, came to assist in the bank in 1873; he was born in California in 1851. His keen business ability and geniality soon caused his friends to prophesy for him marked success among the business men of the day. Many important positions were intrusted to him; but, in the midst of unusual success for one so young, death claimed him for his own. His death was greatly deplored not only by the people of the town but also of many other parts of the State.

The accountant of the bank of Chico is Mr. Thomas N. Crew, a nephew of Mr. A. H. Crew. He is a native of London, born in 1856, and educated in the public schools of London. He was for some time engaged in the largest dry-goods house in Cheltenham, in the west of England, but in 1875 he came to California. He is a gentleman whose ability as an accountant is proven by the best of tests, that namely of experience. He worthily assists his uncle in the bank.

OROVILLE,

the county-seat, and next to Chico the largest town in the county, is situated on the Feather River, three miles below the junction of all its branches, just where it ceases to be a rushing mountain torrent and calms into a deep steady stream. Oroville well deserves the name which for many years has been applied to it, the "Gem of the Foot-hills."

Some time in October, 1849, the Long Brothers opened a store at the bar two miles above the present site of Oroville, and from the place took its name. Long Bar was for some time

the most important mining camp in that region, as the diggings were unusually rich. In November, J. M. Burt arrived with several loads of provisions and opened another store. This town was originally called Ophir City, until 1855, when the name had to be changed on account of there being another Ophir in Placer County. In 1858 there were two or three disastrous fires, one specially which nearly consumed the entire place.

The town is now well built, its hotels and business houses being of brick. Its residences are commodious and handsome. It has a bank, and water and gas works. Three churches, the large public school building and the county buildings are prominent features. Not only a large retail trade, but an extensive wholesale business is done, and a more energetic and intelligent company of merchants than those of Oroville are nowhere to be found.

Its situation is on the dividing line between the agricultural valley and the mining and fruit-growing foot-hills. It is the terminal point of the California Northern Railroad, running to it from Marysville, a distance of twenty-eight miles. Stage lines, wagon roads, telegraph and telephone lines connect it with all parts of Butte, Plumas and Sierra counties.

Oroville, as its name implies, was in the early days a great mining center, and until very recently numerous great mining enterprises were in active progress in its immediate vicinity. A rich stratum of gold-bearing gravel is known to underlie the entire site of the town, which has not been worked.

The country surrounding Oroville is greatly varied. To the east, foot-hills rapidly rising to the mountain slopes; to the south, foot-hills and gravel plains sloping into rich agricultural valley lands; to the west, gravel plains reaching many miles; and to the north, foot-hills and agricultural lands, rich and varied. All these lands are now used for agriculture and grazing, but their value for viticulture and horticulture has of late been very highly appreciated.

As a location for the establishment of manufactures and mills of all kinds, Oroville possesses great natural advantages. If it were desired to run machinery by water power, there is sufficient to run mills and factories to any extent. There is a large flour mill already in operation, and but recently capitalists in Oakland have determined to erect a sash and door factory.

The subdivision of lands and the planting of orchards of citrus and deciduous fruits on all the lands around Oroville has been very active the last year. Since it has been fully established that the country is fully adapted for olives and oranges, great excitement has prevailed. About 1,200 acres of real estate has changed hands within one year and a corresponding rise in value has been the result. We hear of orange groves and olive orchards being planted in every direction, and there is no telling to what extent the country may be developed in that direction.

Two large water ditches originally constructed for mining purposes terminate at Oroville, and are now used to irrigate the orange groves, orchards and vineyards. These supply ten times as much water as is now demanded, yet several other large ditches are being constructed. Water is abundant and will always be cheap. A person may take land anywhere around Oroville for orchard or garden purposes with the assurance that water can be had, and at low rates.

Besides the county buildings, which are large and commodious, Oroville is also the seat of the county infirmary, a large establishment, situated in the midst of an orange grove, and a great credit to our civilization.

OTHER TOWNS.

Biggs and Gridley are towns of 1,000 inhabitants each, situated on the railroad, in the midst of rich agricultural lands, with schools, churches, a newspaper each, and an intelligent, thriving people.

Numerous smaller towns and villages dot the

county over, whose general features are sufficiently described in the foregoing pages. Along the railroad are Moore's Station, Nelson, Durham, Nord and Cana. In the interior are Cherokee, Pentz, Magalia and Grainland. Magalia has also been known by the name of Dogtown.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The people of Butte County believe in schools and churches. There is not a neighborhood in the county which has not its school. The public schools, supported by State and County moneys, run eight months in the year, and have excellent teachers, who are paid from $50 to $125 per month salary. The buildings are all first-class and furnished with the best patent desks.

The churches represent nearly all denominations and are elegant and commodious. Ministers are paid from $1,000 to $1,800 salary.

The State Normal School at Chico is one of the finest institutions in the land. The building and furniture cost $90,000. The school is the pride of Northern California.

STATE OF SOCIETY.

The state of society in Butte County may be determined by the foregoing statements concerning schools and churches. As everywhere in California, they have a mixed population. People are there from all the continents; but they are none of them savages. The population is principally American, all of it civilized and nearly all highly enlightened. Probably no community in any Eastern State is more law-abiding, peaceful, industrious or civil, though some are decidedly more religious. A new comer soon finds his own class and associates with it, whether it be low or high. If he frequents saloons they are numerous. If he attends church he will find a full congregation with him. The one class respect the rights of the others. There is an Indian village, or rancheria, on the Rancho Chico, under the care of General and Mrs. Bidwell, which has its school, church and Sunday-school.

POLITICS.

The two great parties hold equal sway in Butte County, and have done so for years. To illustrate this the county gave thirty-three majority for Hayes in 1876, twenty-nine majority for Hancock in 1880, upward of 100 majority for Blaine in 1884, and upwards of 100 majority for Cleveland in 1888. The county offices are always held by members of the two parties, about half-and-half At present the superior judge, sheriff, recorder, assessor, collector and school superintendent are Democrats; the county clerk and treasurer are Republicans. The parties being thus evenly balanced, it is the rule that the best man for the place wins the race. The county is greatly favored by having honest and efficient public officials. The peace of the community is never disturbed by political strife.

The Representatives of Butte County in the State Assembly have been:

Marion Biggs, 1869–'70; Max Brooks, 1877–'80; A. C. Buffum, 1863–'64; Philip P. Caine, 1859; F. E. Cannon, 1859; J. B. Clark, 1873–'74; R. M. Cochran, 1867–'68; J. M. Cunnard, 1862; W. N. DeHaven, 1871–'72; John Dick, 1856; W. W. Durham, 1880; S. Ewer, 1854; J. R. Fleming, 1883; C. B. Fowler, 1852; Leon D. Freer, 1881; L. C. Granger, 1883–'87; J. C. Gray, 1873–'74; P. H. Harris, 1861; Henry Allen, 1885–'87; James Hitchens, 1858; Richard Irwin, 1853–'54; J. T. Jenkins, 1875–'76; John Lambert, 1860; James L. Law, 1852; Charles G. Lincoln, 1855; J. S. Long, 1857; James C. Martin, 1869–'70; J. B. McGee, 1854; J. G. Moore, 1863; H. J. Morrison, 1857; Nelson D. Morse, 1852; Gilbert H. Neally, 1877–'78; W. M. Ord, 1867–'68; George W. Printy, 1862; E. S. Ruggles, 1875–'76; R. F. Saunders, 1851; F. M. Smith, 1863; George E. Smith, 1865–'66; George S. Sumner, 1863–'64; C. C. Thomas, 1853; William P. Tilden, 1861, 1865–'66; J. N. Turner, 1871–'72; J. M. Ward, 1885; Thomas Wells, 1853, 1855; Joseph C. Wertsbaugher, 1881.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

The name "calaveras" is a corrupt form of the Spanish word for skulls. Some incline to the belief that some devout friar, desirous of commemorating the crucifixion, slightly changed the name Calvary.

The stream was named by Captain Moraga, who headed the first expeditions made on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. He encamped on the stream, and was surprised in the morning to find that he had stopped among numerous bones and skulls of men. He had chanced upon an ancient battle-ground, where had taken place a sanguinary conflict between two tribes of Indians. It is said that 3,000 dead remained on the field. Some think, however, that these dead were the remains of those taken by the fearful scourge of 1833, referred to elsewhere in this volume

When Calaveras County was organized, February 18, 1850, Double Springs became the county-seat,—for a short time only, however, for it was captured by a stratagem and transferred to Jackson, where it remained for nearly two years. From that place it was transferred to Mokelumne Hill, as the result of a choice by the people. But the politicians asserted that men on the south side of the Mokelumne River got the offices, and they went to work to convince the people that their interests would be better served by having a new county organized. By this time (1853) there were several ambitious towns willing to take charge of the county seat and furnish "grub" and whisky, particularly the latter, and all were rich enough to indulge in the luxury of going to law. It was also urged, with too much reason to be disputed, that the public funds were being wasted at Mokelumne Hill, where the officers were behaving themselves very loosely.

June 14, 1854, according to act of the Legislature, the people by vote set off Amador County, containing Jackson, from Calaveras.

Calaveras County had Mokelumne Hill for the seat of government, its gilded mountain having acquired for it the preponderating influence, until in 1866 the more central San Andreas gained the supremacy. (By the way, it is claimed that this name should have been spelled San Andrés.) Mokelumne Hill became prominent in 1850; suffered severely by fire in 1854, and began to decline in the '60s. San Andreas was laid in ashes in 1856, but is now a flourishing town.

Southward, Carson and Angel hold positions corresponding to the Volcano quartz group. Copperopolis sprang into prominence for awhile as a productive copper mine about the same time that the silver lodes called attention to the higher ranges eastward, and prompted the organization of Alpine County in 1864, with the seat at Silver Mountain, named for the highest peak of the county, and subsequently at Markleeville. Its hopes in these deposits met with meager realization, and its lumber and dairy resources languished under the decadence of Nevada as its chief market.

Although most of the mining camps of Calaveras and Amador declined after a brilliant career, agriculture flourished in many sections, particularly in the fertile western parts, around towns like Ione City and Milton. Among prominent ancient mining towns were Yeomet, which had a promising position at the junction of the Cosumnes north and south forks; Mule town, which was kept up awhile by hydraulic mining; Drytown, which received its final blow from a conflagration in 1857; Fiddletown, which grew until 1863; Plymouth, which began to gain in 1873; Lancha Plana, which was supported by bluff mining, boasted a journal and claimed nearly 1,000 inhabitants in 1860; and Murphy, which was flourishing in 1855. Carson's Flat was the great camp in 1851; and Copperopolis arose in 1861, and in 1863–'64 shipped over $1,600,000 worth of copper net via Stockton.

In 1850 Calaveras stands credited with farms worth $76,800, containing $172,800 worth of live-stock and $14,700 in implements. The census of 1880 gives it 467 farms, valued at

$756,000, with live-stock at $262,000, and produce at $308,000,—the total assessments standing at $1,871,000; yet the population fell from 16,299 in mining days to 9,090 in 1880.

For the Stockton & Copperopolis Railroad——the only thoroughfare of the kind running into the county—see under head of San Joaquin County.

The members of the State Assembly from Calaveras County have been: Isaac Ayer, 1865–'68; James Barclay, 1863; E. T. Beatty, 1855–'57; Tunis S. Bever, 1867–'68; C. L. F. Brown, 1871–'72; James Burdick, 1859; Thomas Campbell, 1862; William Childs, 1861; M. M. Collier, 1865–'66; F. F. Davis, 1863; B. Dyer, 1864; Edward Fahey, 1873–'74; P. A. Gallagher, 1860; John L. Gibson, 1871–'72; George W. Gilmore, 1873–'74; Martin W. Gordon, 1854: E. L. Green, 1869–70; J. W. Griswold, 1862; A. J. Honghtaling, 1854; W. P. Jones, 1852; L. Langdon, 1864; C. A. Leake, 1853; C. W. Lightner, 1859; John Y. Lind, 1851; B. L. Lippincott, 1861; B. F. Marshall, 1858; F. W. McClenahan, 1887; C. A. McDaniel, 1854; F. G. McDonald, 1863; W. S. McKim, 1852; Otto Menzel, 1867–'68; H. A. Messenger, 1880; Charles E. Mount, 1859; D. W. Murphy, 1851; Thomas O'Brien, 1858, 1861–'62; W. A. Oliver, 1853; Eustace Parker, 1858; S. N. Parker, 1864; James Pearson, 1855–'56; W. P. Peek, 1873–'74; William C. Pratt, 1854; J. B. Reddick, 1875–'76, 1881; W. M. Rogers, 1853; Martin Rowan, 1854; N. G. Sawyer, 1865–'66; L. M. Schrack, 1871–'72; H. A. Shelton, 1860; George L. Shuler, 1857; S. B. Stephens, 1855; T. W. Taliaferro, 1855–'56; Mark S. Torrey, 1885; Joseph S. Watkins, 1857; A. R. Wheat, 1877–'78, 1883; W. S. Williams, 1869–'70; Samuel Wilson, 1860; A. R. Young, 1869–'70; George E. Young, 1852.

COLUSA COUNTY

Is sixty miles north and south and averages about forty-five miles east and west, and consequently contains about 2,800 square miles. Of this about 1,500 square miles lie in the Sacramento Valley. As the summit of the Coast Range forms the western boundary, the remainder of the area is composed of mountains, low hills and smaller valleys. There are probably about 200 square miles of this valley portion, 700 square miles of low hills and 400 of mountains. The Sacramento River, running almost due south, forms the eastern boundary. The river makes twelve miles of easting and sixty miles of southing. This part of the Sacramento River has not been filled up by hydraulic mining, and its water is clear except after rains. To the town of Colusa, twenty-two miles above the southern line of the county, steamers tow barges carrying as much as 700 tons. Above that point 300 tons is considered a fair load. The fall of the river from the upper end of the county to the town of Colusa is eighteen inches to the mile and from that place down it is only six inches. Compared with the lower portion, the upper river has more rapids and bars, and it also washes its banks and changes its position more. The average width of the river is something more than 300 feet, and the height of the banks at low water is twenty-three feet. The other principal streams of the county, besides the Sacramento, are Butte Slough, eighteen miles north of the southern boundary of the county; Sycamore Slough, four miles below Butte Slough; and Stony Creek, rising on the Coast Mountains about forty miles north of the south line of the county and running north and then east. Although this carries off a great deal of water during the rainy season, in the dry portion of the year it loses itself in the gravel before reaching the river. It is from an eighth to a quarter of a mile wide, and its banks twelve to fifteen feet high. The current is so rapid that its deposits have been principally boulders and sand.

The river is skirted on either side with oak, sycamore, cottonwood and ash. Much of this, however, has been cut off. Along the coast range is much valuable pine timber. Away from the river, where the people have to depend upon wells for water, the average distance to

good water is about twenty feet. In many portions of the plains it is only ten feet. At one place in the southwestern portion, water is not reached short of seventy-five to 100 feet. At this depth bones and timber are often found, which have been covered by some cataclysm. One man took up most of the skeleton of a deer. In the alkali districts very good water is obtained by boring down sixty to seventy-five feet and tubing out the surface water.

The valley land is very high. The original alkali spots, never exceeding fifty square miles, perhaps, is fast disappearing.

The average summer heat, taking the hottest part of the day, is about ninety degrees; average in winter, sixty degrees; extreme heat, 115°, and extreme cold 29° above zero. Very seldom is ice formed, and never over half an inch in thickness, and the heat is never oppressive. The average rainfall is about twenty inches per annum, which is the same as the Sacramento Valley generally.

Colusa is one of the original counties named February 18, 1850; but at first it was attached to Butte County for its official purposes. In the early part of 1851, Colusa was an aspiring city of one house and half a dozen inhabitants; and Monroeville, a rival, was equally aspiring and contained exactly the same number of buildings and perhaps the same number of inhabitants. Each was afraid that the other would get ahead in the organization of the county. The influence of the founders of Colusa had the county created and named, which then was spelled Colusi. To be ahead with the matter, the Monroeville people petitioned Moses Bean, Judge of Butte County, to have the county organized. Although he had no authority in the matter, he issued a proclamation ordering an election of officers for the proposed new county of Colusa, January 10, 1851. The election was held, but all the men chosen failed to qualify except J. S. Holland, county judge, and Uriah P. Monroe, county clerk. Holland died April 12, and some one, not now known, called an election to fill the vacancy. At this election thirty-eight votes were polled in the county and John T. Hughes was elected. He held one court and left the county. There was no county judge then until September 3, when William B. Ide, of Bear-Flag Rebellion notoriety, was elected and at once entered upon the duties of the office without waiting for the term to expire. At this election forty-seven votes elected an Assemblyman, namely, H. L. Ford; E. D. Wheatly, clerk; J. F. Willis, sheriff; W. H. Shepard, assessor; Ben Knight, treasurer; Uriah P. Monroe, public administrator; and John T. Hughes, district attorney. The last two probably did not accept their offices. Five elections were held in 1851.

The organizers had not thought a word about the location of a county-seat, but the officers first elected, being of the Monroe faction, commenced business at Monroeville, without any forms of law. At the session of the Legislature of 1851 Colonel C. D. Semple managed to get a bill through defining the boundaries of the county of Colusi, and fixing the seat at Colusa. The acting officers paid no attention whatever to this law: they went right on at Monroeville. In 1853 a vote was taken resulting in establishing the seat at Colusa by 310 votes against sixty, and accordingly a courthouse and jail were ordered built there, at a cost of $3,000, the contract being dated January 6, 1854.

William B. Ide, an intelligent but singular man, died of small-pox at Monroeville, December 20, 1852, when he was county judge.

Colusa is an Indian word, and was the original name of a numerous tribe of Indians who lived on the western side of the Sacramento River. Its meaning is not known.

The town was laid out at the rancheria of the Colus Indians, and the termination *a* given to the name. In the legislature General M. G. Vallejo insisted that *i* was the proper termination, and so it went into statutes. While the county-seat was held at Monroeville the partisans of the place were very particular in marking the distance, while the partisans of the town of

Colusa insisted that the town and the county ought to be spelled alike. After 1854 the statutes concerning the county had the termination *a* and the officials seals were changed accordingly.

In 1846 or '47 Dr. Robert Semple went up to the head of the Sacramento Valley to see some old pioneers who had settled in what is now Tehama County. Returning by way of the river, he tied two cottonwood logs together for a boat. He found great difficulty in navigation until he came to the rancheria of the Colus Indians: from there down it was easy. Looking over the vast territory of fertile lands around this spot, he made a memorandum of it as the future city of the upper Sacramento Valley, and found that it was owned by John Bidwell under a Mexican grant. When in 1849 his brother, Colonel Charles D. Semple, came out to California, he favorably received his notions, hunted up Bidwell and purchased his grant. In the spring of 1850 he set out with a little steamboat for the future city. The Colus rancheria, to which the Doctor had directed him, was entirely hidden from the river, and the first rancheria in sight from the river was a temporary encampment of a portion of the Colus Indians seven miles above the present site of the town. The Indians being asked about the name of the tribe, very promptly answered Colus; and, thinking he was on the right spot, and the water being so high as to render navigation alike everywhere, the boat's cargo of merchandise and men were landed and a town laid out and christened Colusa.

In the spring of 1850 Dr. Semple commenced to build a steamboat at Benicia to run up to the new town, and on the first of July that year she made her first trip, and she too was named Colusa. She was a side-wheel boat, had a very trim hull and cabin, and was of fair size. But no engine could be found large enough to run her, and no two small engines could be found that were alike so as to constitute a pair; so the novel experiment was tried of running one wheel with an engine made for the style of the Mississippi steamboats, and the other with a smaller engine, with an entirely different stroke and power. They ran the boat, and on the morning of the third of July the proprietor started out from Benicia for Colusa. On the sixth they arrived at the present site of Colusa, then called Salmon Point, and then troubles commenced; for it required nearly a week to get up to where the town was laid out. About three miles up the river the little engine broke down, and the boat had to be warped from there up. An Indian guide was employed to point out the exact site of the place, leading the boatmen through a thicket of wild rose-bushes to a point opposite the place; for this was on the east bank of the river. The Indian took the men's clothes across tied in a boat upon the top of his head, and then they could wade or swim across. In a day or two the boat reached the landing, was discharged, and started back with one wheel. Although it cost over $60,000, this was the last trip she ever made.

Colonel Semple found that he had made a mistake in the location of the city, and that the Colus rancheria was really some seven miles lower down the river. About a month afterward the goods were hauled down there, and thus the city was founded. In this locality it was favorably situated for the trade between Shasta and the northern mines. Colonel Semple bought a little steamer called the Martha Jane and ran her regularly a few trips, but it was too early in the development of the country to obtain remunerative patronage, and he had to sell her. In the autumn of 1851 Captain George V. Hight undertook the navigation of this portion of Sacramento with an iron-hulled boat, but it struck a snag on the first trip and sank, just above Knight's Landing. Next Captain Bartlett, with the Orient, a fast little stern-wheel boat of about 100 tons' burden, succeeded in making several profitable trips. The town was then growing rapidly.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the town has been the imperfect title to the land, made so by conflicting boundaries of grants and imperfect description given in deeds. This mat-

ter, however, was nearly all settled about fifteen years ago.

Colusa is unusually well favored as being in one of the best agricultural districts in the United States.

In 1850 there were perhaps a thousand Indians in Colusa County of the Colus tribe, 200 or 300 of the Willies, who inhabited Grand Island, 200 of the Cortinas, who had their headquarters near the head of Cortinas Creek, about twenty miles southwest of Colusa. There was also a large tribe in the vicinity of Newville and some scattering villages near the upper end of the county. Those about Newville were considered the most dangerous. The Grand Island Indians survived the white civilization the longest and for many years made good harvest hands. The Colus tribe were under the immediate control of Sioc, a chief of more than ordinary intelligence, who held a sort of provincial control over all the other tribes of the valley. His word was law, and he had the power of life or death over his subjects. They never had any clothing, except that the squaws, for the sake of ornamentation, wore a fringe of small cords extending from their waist to near the knees. When the first settler visited these Indians, all the clothes which the male portion of the tribe had was one stove-pipe hat and one vest. The latter was turned up-side down, the legs thrust through the armholes and buttoned up behind. A person who has never tried it has no idea how a vest worn in that way will fit.

The Mexican land grants for Colusa County have been: Colus, 8,876 acres, to C. D. Semple in 1869; Jacinto, 35,487 acres, to William M. McKee in 1859; Larkin's children's ranch, 44,364 acres, to F. Larkin and others in 1857. In Colusa and Tehama counties: Capay, 44,388 acres, to J. Soto in 1859. In Colusa and Yolo counties, Jimeno 48,854 acres, to Larkin and Missroon in 1862.

IN MORE MODERN TIMES

Colusa County enjoyed the reputation of being the banner wheat county of the State, half of its area of some 3,000 square miles being the rich, dark, deep alluvium of the Sacramento River basin, of an almost incredible fertility. The balance of its acreage seems almost as rich, being made up of the low rolling hills and rounded valleys of the Coast Range.

The history of the county has proceeded in three leaps or bounds, so to speak. It was first a great cattle and sheep country, this stage of affairs holding until about 1870, although there was some grain-raising along the river as early as 1852. As late as 1868 some of the best lands in the county were subject to private entry at $1.25 an acre. About that time they learned to plow deep and raise the small grains, and then land began to rise rapidly in value. The second stage was as a grain-raiser, and this is only now beginning to give way to manifest destiny in the way of fruit, grape and similar growths.

It is as a great grain country that we must first consider Colusa County. Statistics places this wonderful county thirteenth in the entire United States, and first in California, in the value of agricultural products. It is the county of immense grain farms and wheat fields. The fame of the great Glenn farm has gone over the world, and has only been surpassed in the new northwestern States of late years. This farm is only one of many such. On these farms the fields cover square miles; plowmen, sowers and reapers move by battalions. Every thing proceeds on a gigantic scale, and here at harvest time are seen a score of horses shoving before them the great machines that reap, thresh and sack the wheat all at one process. The third stage is slowly coming in. The building of the Northern California Railroad in the seventies from Woodland straight as a line across these level plains to Red Bluff in the north, gave too high a value to these lands for any but the very rich to continue on at wheat-growing, and now, under the energetic promptings of Will S. Green, the pioneer editor of Colusa and almost the father of the county, the owner of the Colusa *Sun*, a great ditch has

been surveyed from the Sacramento to irrigate the bulk of the level lands. This is now being dug, and when water runs through it, as it will ere 1891, the days of grain-growing as a chief industry will be numbered, and the still richer future of fruit-raising will be begun.

Before leaving this matter of grain-growing, however, let us see what it has done for Colusa. The county has produced as high as 10,000,000 bushels of wheat in a year, the plump, pale hard California berry that commands the highest prices in the markets of the world. It has made enormous fortunes for many men, who usually drift off to the centres of population, there to employ their capital; but it has also made every one in the county wealthy. The assessment roll shows an assessed valuation of over $1,400 apiece, for man, woman and child of population. This is almost wholly an assessment, too, of farming lands, for Colusa County has no cities yet, although she probably will have soon.

The subdivision of lands is proceeding slowly yet surely along the Sacramento River, especially near the town of Colusa, and along the line of the railway, where smart towns are springing up. The planting of fruit trees follows hard on the subdivision and the fame of Colusa County peaches and pears and prunes, as well as other fruits, such as figs, citrus growths, vines, etc., is already being heard, and the fruit cannery lately established in Colusa has a rushing business.

In the matter of transportation this county enjoys unusual facilities, being most fortunately situated as regards both rail and and water communication. The Sacramento River passes through the entire length of the county and furnishes the means of low freights to San Francisco, a constant check upon overcharges by rail. She is traversed from end to end also by the Northern Railroad, about midway between the river and foot-hills, connecting with the Oregon lines, and thus throwing the whole of the northern travel through the county. The Colusa & Lake Railroad, chartered in 1882 and built in 1885, E. A. Harrington being the moneyed man, is projected from Colusa westward toward Lake County, through the Coast Range. It is now in operation a distance of twenty-five miles well into the foot-hills in the western part of the county. When fully completed it will open up a vast and virgin field. The West Coast & Mendocino road is projected from Willows northwestward through the Coast Range toward Mendocino and Humboldt counties. It is now built to Fruto, twenty-two miles, to a rich fruit and grain region.

Some attention has been paid to mining in the western part of the county, and one or two wild huzzas for a little time, over copper and quicksilver, but nothing to speak of is now being done.

Colusa, the county-seat, has known many fluctuations. It is at the head of deep-water navigation on the Sacramento River and possesses a large shipping trade. The town has known periods of depression and want of confidence that seriously hindered the march of progress. As a consequence it is ten miles from, when by a reasonable bonus it might have been upon, the trunk line of railroad, and until the past few years was united to it only by stage. The dawn of better things has risen now, however, and the town is fighting for her own with pronounced success. In the way of manufactures she has a flour mill of large capacity, a large and busy fruit cannery, a foundry, is well lighted and drained, and has a good system of water-works. The school system is excellent, the buildings new and handsome, and a three-story college, St. Aloysius, under Catholic auspices, that promises great efficiency. The court-house and hall of records are handsome buildings standing in spacious and well-kept grounds. The Colusa Bank is one of the strong financial institutions of the county, with a paid up capital of $500,000. Churches are strong and numerous, and the town supports a Normal and Commercial Institute that has good reputation.

Willows ranks next to Colusa in size, and is

growing, being the product of the railroad. It has large grain warehouses and is an important shipping point. It has good schools and churches, a well-established bank, a foundry and live business men. During the last couple of years it has enjoyed quite a "boom."

Orland, the most northerly town in the county, also a product of the railroad, has an energetic and thriving population. It has a bank, good public schools, churches, and possesses a Normal College that is a successful enterprise.

Germantown is in the northern portion of the county, also on the line of the Northern Railway, in a fine farming district; has excellent warehouse and shipping facilities, good business houses, and a new public school building.

Maxwell is a thriving railroad town and an important shipping point for grain, having fine storage capacity. It has a $10,000 brick schoolhouse and good churches. The town is centrally located, and in the midst of a rich farming territory.

Williams is also a flourishing young railroad town, with a fine, large, brick public school building, churches, substantial and well conducted stores, good hotels, and large warehouse capacity.

Arbuckle is an important railroad point in the southern part of the county, with rich tributary farming land. It has a good school-house and church.

College City lies three miles east of Arbuckle, and is a flourishing little town. It is the seat of Pierce Christian College, founded in 1874 and handsomely endowed by the will of Andrew Pierce, a prominent educational institution of the State. The inhabitants constitute a strictly temperance community, the selling of intoxicating drinks being prohibited within a radius of one mile.

Butte City and Princeton are important river villages, prominent shipping points, and in a very rich section of the county.

St. John, Jacinto, Syracuse, Grand Island, and Grimes' Landing are also river villages and shipping points.

Leesville, in Bear Valley; Smithville, Elk Creek, and Newville, in Stony Creek Valley; Sites, in Antelope Valley; Sulphur Creek, in the mining district, in the southwestern part of the county; and Fruto, in the foot-hill region northwest of Willows, are trading points of importance.

The newspapers of the county are live and fearless exponents of their section, comparing well with the journals of other parts. The list is as follows: In Colusa, the *Sun*, daily and weekly, founded in 1862, and oldest paper in county; *Gazette*, daily and weekly, established in 1889; and *Herald*, in 1886. At Willows are published the *Journal*, issued first in 1877, daily and weekly, the *Republican* and *Review*, weeklies, established in 1889 and 1890. At Orland is the *News*, date, 1885; at Arbuckle, the *Autocrat*, date, 1890; at Maxwell, the *Mercury*, date, 1888, and at Williams the *Farmer*, founded in 1887.

In the earliest day the county was Whig in politics, but after the formation of the Republican party it became Democratic; and during the war was almost what some people denominated "secession."

The Assemblymen from Colusa County have been: Robert Barnett, 1885; G. W. Bowie, 1854; T. J. Butler, 1863; George Carhart, 1853; Reuben Clark, 1883; H. W. Dunlap, 1859; D. P. Durst, 1861; Henry L. Ford, 1852; W. S. Green, 1867–'68; Thomas J. Hart, 1875–'78, 1887; S. Jennison, 1863–'64; E. J. Lewis, 1856, 1858; William S. Long, 1865–'66; W. P. Mathews, 1880–'81, 1887; J. L. McCutcheon, 1855; L. Searce, 1869–'70; John Simpson, 1873–'74; D. M, Steele, 1857; F. A. Stephenson, 1860; Joseph W. Thompson, 1862; Loomis Ward, 1871–'72.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

embraces 490 square miles of hill and mountain and 150 square miles of valley land, and 110 of tule and marsh lands, making a total of 750 square miles. The land is well adapted to the raising of grain, fruits, vegetables and live

stock. The name "Contra Costa" signifies opposite coast, meaning the coast opposite to San Francisco. It was at first proposed to name it Mount Diablo County, but the present name was adopted after a warm debate in the Legislature. Mount Diablo is about in the center of the county.

Many stories are connected with the mountain, and several are told as the origin of its diabolical name. Its height is 3,400 feet. Very seldom is snow seen upon its summit.

"Diablo" is Spanish for devil, and the mount was so named in Jesuitic times on account of some Spaniards, among whom were Catholic priests, employing a cannon and other fire-arms there to keep off hostiles.

The highest summit of this mountain is made the initial point of land survey toward all directions by the United States Government for Northern California. The geologist, Whitney, has declared that from its summit a grander and more extended view is probably obtained than from any other peak in the world, covering an area that can hardly be less than 40,000 square miles and commanding an uninterrupted view for over 300 miles.

In 1863 a great excitement was occasioned by the report of the discovery of copper in the cañons of Mount Diablo. Clayton was the center of the mining operations, and town lots sold at high prices. All at once the bubble burst, the specimens supposed to be copper being found to be only a worthlesss rock. Similar excitement, but less intense, has been occasioned by the alleged discovery of silver, petroleum, salt, etc., about that mountain. As to its coal, see under head of "Modern Times" a few pages further on.

In April, 1874, a stage route was established to the summit of Mount Diablo, but some time afterward it was discontinued.

The heaviest earthquake in the county occurrek October 21, 1868, when several houses were damaged. The Indians have an interesting legend concerning the opening of the Golden Gate, by earthquake action.

The San Joaquin River, gently flowing through a level plain on the northern borderline of this county, is remarkable for its "crookedness." It is regularly reliable for steamboat navigation from its mouth, near the middle of the northern boundary of the county up for a hundred miles or more, namely, to Stockton. In early days rafts of lumber were "tided" up to that point, that is, they were permitted to be carried up a distance by the inflowing tide, and then held fast until the next influx, and so on; and only a week or two was required to make the trip.

A very low-grade of Indians used to inhabit this region. Dr. Marsh described them as being very hairy and full-bearded, with short, broad faces, wide noses and mouths, thick lips, extremely low foreheads, the hair of the head nearly meeting the eyebrows, and a few having a strikingly Mongolian eye. They wore no clothing and lived like the Diggers. Epidemic diseases decimated them, and civilization completed their destruction. Their music was described by a graphic writer thus: "A thousand cross-cut saws filed by steam power, a multitude of tom-cats lashed together and flung over a clothes-line, innumerable pigs under a gate, all combined, would produce a heavenly music compared to it!" Of their filth he says: "Talk of the thousand stinks of the city of Cologne! here are at least 40,000 combined in one grand overwhelming stench, and yet every particular odor definable;" and oh, such convulsions as they would have in their dances, with the sweat streaming from every pore!

The first white American settler of Contra Costa County was Dr. John Marsh, a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Harvard, who resided for a time in Wisconsin and Missouri, and in 1837 arrived in California, settling soon after upon his ranch, Los Medanos, at the eastern base of Mount Diablo, near the modern Antioch. Here he built a rude hut and spent the rest of his life, somewhat hermit-like, gradually accumulating wealth in live-stock. In 1841 he received the first immigration party,—

Bartleson's, of which the celebrated Captain Weber was a member, but his parsimoniousness with them did not redound to his honor. He took but slight part in the troubles of 1846–'47, but much interest in politics, desiring to see California become a part of the United States. In 1848 his house was robbed, and he tried his fortune in the mines. He was finally murdered for his money, by a party of young Californians, on the road between his ranch and Martinez, about September 24, 1856, at the age of fifty-two years. One of the murderers was ten years later sent to prison for life. Although a man of honesty and more than ordinary ability, his persistent parsimony kept him constantly in trouble. His ranch is still known by his name. He was the first to raise grain in the county, but Elam Brown was the first to raise it on a large scale for the market.

Enormous yields of wheat are reported for those early days,—50 to 105 bushels per acre! About two-thirds of the cultivated land in the county is now devoted to wheat.

Before the advent of Dr. Marsh, in 1823, Francisco Castro and Ignacio Martinez obtained grants of land and the next year settled upon them,—the former upon the San Pablo Rancho and the latter upon the Pinole. These were the actual pioneer settlers of this county. Their nearest neighbors were the Peralta family at San Antonio and the Castros at San Lorenzo. In 1826 Jose Maria Amador settled upon the San Ramon Rancho. In 1828 Valencio occupied the Acalanes rancho (Lafayette), Felipe Briones, the rancho that bears his name, and Moraga the redwood rancho, or Lagunas Palos Colorados. Briones was afterward killed by the Indians. In 1828 came also Salvio Pacheco.

THE TOWN OF MARTINEZ

takes its name from Ignacio Martinez or his family. Ignacio was born in the city of Mexico in 1774, became a military man and as such came to California in 1800. In 1829 he obtained the rancho Pinole, Contra Costa, and in 1836 settled thereon. In 1837 he was alcalde at San Francisco. He died some time before 1852, leaving several children. The town is a pleasant place, favored as a residence of well-to-do San Franciscans. It possesses a fruit-canning establishment, and near by is a good fruit and vineyard country, much wine being made in the vicinity. It has good schools and churches. The county buildings are old and no way noteworthy. Martinez was incorporated in 1885, and has gas and water. At Antioch is a distillery. Pacheco, Concord, Clayton, Walnut Creek are lively agricultural towns, with much fruit and grape growing. From Byron and Point of Timber, four miles away, are shipped more chickens and eggs than from any other point in the State. Near Byron are the Byron Hot Springs, a popular sanitarium. At Martinez are published the *Morning Item*, established in 1884, and the *Contra Costa Gazette*, a weekly, 1858.

At Antioch is the *Ledger* (1859), weekly. At Concord the *Sun* (1882), a weekly. All these are lively and thriving journals.

THE MEXICAN LAND GRANTS

in Contra Costa County have been: Boca de la Cañada del Pinole, 13,316 acres, to M. M. Valencha in 1878; Cañada del Hambre y las Bolsas, 13,354 acres, to Theodora Soto in 1866; Los Medanos, 8,859 acres, to J. D. Stevenson in 1872, and Los Meganos, 13,316 acres to Alice Marsh in 1867; Las Juntas, 13,293 acres, to the heirs of William Welch in 1870; Laguna de los Palos Colorados, 13,316 acres, to J. Morgaga and others in 1878; Monte Del Diablo, 17,921 acres, to S. Pacheco in 1859; El Pinole 17,761 acres, to M. A. M. de Richardson in 1868; San Pablo, 17,939 acres to J. Y. Castro in 1873; San Ramon, 4,451 acres to Leo Norris, in 1882; El Sobrante, 20,565 acres, to J. J. and V. Castro, in 1883. In Contra Costa and Alameda counties: San Ramon, 16,517 acres, to J. M. Amador in 1865. At the close of the Mexican war the Californians had possession of 320 square miles of land within the present limits of

Contra Costa County; and at the organization of the State government in 1850 the following Mexican families were the most conspicuous: Francisco Galindo, Salvio Pacheco, Silverio Soto, Ignacio Silverian, Juan B. Alvarado, V. Castro and V. Martinez.

PERSONAL.

Juan Bautista Alvarado, for several years the central figure in California's history, was born in 1809, in Monterey; 1827–'34 he was secretary of the deputacion, being named in 1831 as commisionado for San Luis Obispo, and meanwhile employed as clerk by different Monterey merchants; 1834–'36 he was an appraiser in the custom-house there; in 1834 he was elected a member of the deputacion for a two-years term, and during 1836 he was president of that body. Leading a revolution against Governor Gutierez, he was revolutionary governor of California from December 7, 1836, to July 9, 1837; from that date, submitting to Mexico, he became governor *ad interim* as president of the deputacion till November 8, 1839, when he became constitutional governor by Mexican appointment, and continued in the office until December 31, 1842. From 1843 he held a colonelcy in the Mexican army, with pay; and from 1847 the position of colonel of the defensores de la patria. He was a leading spirit in the revolution of 1844–'45 that made Pico governor, and by the latter was made administrator of the Monterey custom-house; was elected to Congress in 1845, but did not attend; being also the grantee of several ranchos, including the famous Mariposas. Though serving as colonel under Castro, he took but slight part in the affairs of 1846, being arrested and paroled in September, and residing as a citizen in 1847–'48 upon his rancho near Monterey, although he was appointed assistant inspector of the California presidial companies.

In the flush times and period of land litigation Alvarado saved little or no money, but in 1849 moved to the San Pablo estate, north of Oakland, inherited by his wife—Martina, daughter of Francisco Castro, whom he married in 1839—where, though the property was always in litigation, he was enabled to live comfortably until his death, July 13, 1882, from a bronchial affection. At this time he had three sons and two daughters. His wife had died in 1875, but he left several children.

Personally, Alvarado was of medium stature, stout build, fair complexion and light hair; of genial temperament, courteous manners and rare powers of winning friends. Bancroft specifies much in his character to commend and much to condemn.

Jonathan D. Stevenson, a native of New York state, and a Democratic politician there, came to California in 1847, in command of a regiment of New York volunteers. After 1848 he settled in San Francisco as a real-estate agent and made special efforts to build up New York of the Pacific, near the mouth of the Sacramento River, being also a claimant of the rancho of Los Medanos, Contra Costra. He is still living, in San Francisco.

James T. Walker, a native of Tennessee and a nephew of Captain Joe Walker, came to California in 1848; followed mining, teaming and trading in cattle for a year or so, returned East, and in 1850 came again to California overland, but went East again; and in 1853 he settled in Contra Costa, where he was still living in 1882, at the age of fifty-seven, with wife and three children.

Elam Brown was a delegate from the district of San Jose (including this county) to the convention which was organized in Monterey, September 1, 1849, and lived to become the oldest pioneer resident of the county. In 1846 came also Nathaniel Jones, the first sheriff of the county, J. D. Taber, James M. Allen, Leo Norris, John M. Jones and S. J. Johnson. Most of these continued to reside in the county, and some are yet living.

At first this county included what is now Alameda County, according to the act of February 18, 1850. March 25, 1853, the present boundaries were fixed. The seat of government has

always been at Martinez. The first officers of the county, in 1850–'51 were: W. R. Bascom, Senator; Elam Brown, Member of the Assembly; John H. Watson, District Judge; F. M. Warmcastle, County Judge; J. F. Williams, District Attorney; Thomas A. Brown, Clerk, Recorder and Auditor; Nathaniel Jones, Sheriff; Daniel Hunsaker, Collector and Treasurer; N. B. Smith, Assessor; R. R Holliday, Coroner; and Warren Brown, Surveyor.

The representatives to the State Assembly from Contra Costa County have been: Elam Brown, 1851; Thomas A. Brown, 1865–'68; Warren Brown, 1855; J. H. Carothers, 1869–'70; H. W. Carpentier, 1853; G. W. T. Carter, 1883–'85; Jos. W. Galloway 1871–'72; A. W. Hammitt, 1873–'74; Benjamin S. Hines, 1859; A. Inman, 1857; Joseph P. Jones, 1881; A. R. Melone, 1856; Chas. B. Porter, 1861–'62; D. N. Sherburne, 1880–'87; Napoleon B. Smith, 1852; F. M. Warmcastle, 1854, 1858; Charles Wood, 1875–76; T. J. Wright, 1863–'64; Cornelius Yager, 1860; Albert J. Young, 1877–'78.

Among the prominent citizens of Contra Costa County of the present day may be mentioned: Professors John Swett and John Muir, A. T. Hatch, H. H. Bancroft, A. L. Bancroft, A. Hemme, Webster Treat, Paul de Martinez, etc.

MODERN TIMES.

Even did it not possess a tithe of the great natural resources that it does, Contra Costa County could not fail of being a busy and important factor in the industrial progress of California Lying at the head of deep water navigation on the Sacramento River and having such close proximity to San Francisco, it is but natural to expect in it many manufacturing and other enterprises of an important nature. At the same time, the county has always grown and shipped large quantities of hay and grain, and of later years an increasing amount of fruit, grapes, wine and other of the higher products. The county is exceptionally well supplied with railroads. It is traversed throughout its entire length by the San Pablo division of the Southern Pacific, over which runs the trains for Stockton and southern points, while the main line of the road, now double-tracked the whole distance, runs from the county line to Port Costa, from which point trains are transhipped by ferry to Benicia. In addition the Southern Pacific has agreed to build a branch road across the county from Martinez to Pleasanton in Alameda County through the Pacheco, Ygnacio and San Ramon valleys, for which surveys were recently completed. The California & Nevada Railroad, a narrow-gauge line, now has a line running from Oakland via San Pablo to Walnut Creek, with the probable intention of completing the line through the county to connect with some road, yet unbuilt, in the San Joaquin Valley. Along the whole length of the northern and western front of the county also extends the San Joaquin River, Suisun, San Pablo and San Francisco bays, giving it water communication from a score or more landings and shipping points.

One of the most important of the natural resources of the county is the coal fields on the slopes of Mount Diablo. They were discovered in the later fifties, and in 1860 production began. The annual output is increasing, that for 1889 having been 71,718 tons from two mines, the Empire and the Pittsburgh Mining Company, which are all that are working at present. A number of men are employed, the coal being carried by a railroad six miles long to Pittsburgh landing on the river, where it is shipped. Another leading coal mine is the Black Diamond, not now being worked. Coal is brought to the Bay cities from foreign countries as ballast in sea vessels, and sold cheaply here. Other minerals occur in the Mount Diablo region, but nothing is being done with them.

About two miles west of Martinez begin the great Nevada Warehouse and Dock Company's warehouses, the largest on the Pacific Coast. Beside them during the cereal season there are always lying a number of deep-water ships loading for Europe. The annual shipment of

wheat sometimes runs as high as 400,000 tons. These warehouses are 2,300 feet in length along the shores of the Straits of Carquinez, by 150 to 300 feet wide. Below them, at Port Costa, are the great warehouses belonging to D. G. W. McNear, completed in 1881, and the pioneer in the business at this point. They are only second in size to those already described, having the same water frontage of 2,300 feet. Next below these come the warehouses of the Granger Association, with a water frontage of 1,000 feet. Balfour Guthrie & Co's warehouse adjoins the Grangers', and is also large. From these warehouses the great bulk of the wheat crop of California is put on board ship.

At a bend on the road, at a station called Crockett, looms up the mammoth flouring-mill of the "Starr Company," six stories high and very large, having also large wharves and warehouses. The capacity of this mill is 9,000 barrels of flour per day, when run at full power. Adjoining the Starr mill is the machine works of J. L. Heald, one of the most extensive manufacturers of wine-making machinery, irrigating pumps and steam threshing-engines in the State. One mile further west are the large wharfs of the Port Costa Lumber Company, comprising 3,000 feet of water front. Another large lumber company is now engaged in building wharves adjoining. Below this again, at Vallejo Junction are the Selby Smelting Works, the most extensive gold and silver refining works on the coast, having an annual output of the precious metals of about $25,000,000. At Powning, a short distance further along, are the works of the Safety Nitro Powder Company, engaged chiefly in the manufacture of dynamite. At Pinole Point, near by, are the California Powder Works, which makes the Hercules powder, also a dynamite, and is a large establishment. Near Sobrante are the works of the Vulcan Powder Company. At Stege station the California Cap Company make blasting caps, bombs, rockets, etc. At Pinole are also now being constructed buildings to be utilized s meat packing and canning works, toward which Eastern capitalists have subscribed a capital of $2,500,000. They have purchased 1,400 acres of land at the point and are apparently determined to command an extensive business.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

This is a small section in the extreme northwestern corner of the State, which was set off from Klamath County (now extinct) March 2, 1858. The name literally signifies "to the north." Efforts were made in the Legislature to give it the names of Buchanan, Alta, Altissima and Rincon. James Buchanan was then President of the United States, but it was claimed that the plan was to give all the counties names of local significance. "Alta" means upper, and "altissima" uppermost.

The first settlement in this county was made in 1851, when a party of prospectors, consisting of Captain S. R. Tompkins, Robert S. Williams, Captain McDermott, Charles Moore, Thomas J. Roach, Charles Wilson, Charles Southard, two brothers named Swain, Mr. Taggart, George Wood, W. T. Stevens, B. Ray, William Rumley, W. A. J. Moore, Jerry Lane, John Cox, J. W. Burke, James Buck and a Mr. Penny, and several others, located in this part of the State. The Indians treacherously undertook to persuade them to move further up the river than where they first located. Three of the young men went up, and two of them were murdered outright and one mortally wounded. The rest of the party then went up the river, found the village of the Indians and put a majority of them to death. Two or three weeks after this the pioneers moved from Wingate's Bar to a camp higher up the stream, to which place they gave the name of Happy Camp.

The next settlements were made at Trinidad and at the mouth of the Klamath, and the town of Crescent City on the south side of Point St. George was located. The year 1852 was the date of the earliest permanent settlement, although several vessels, including the Para-

gon, Cameo, and the Laura Virginia had anchored in the roadstead in 1850.

Crescent City had a peculiar and romantic origin. An old story had been set afloat in 1849–'50 that a solitary prospector crossed the Coast Range and "struck it rich;" that he accumulated a fabulous sum, hid it, and that the Indians assaulted him and left him for dead; that he recovered his consciousness, but not his reason, and he wandered out of the forest into the confines of civilization, and finally found his friends in the East. This story of course excited the cupidity of some miners, who in the spring of 1851, under Captain McDermott, began a search and first found a magnificent harbor. Another party then started in search of that harbor and they found and named Paragon Bay. They dispatched a messenger to San Francisco, who organized another expedition to this bay, with the schooner Pomona, some time in the fall of 1852. The next spring the town site was selected. During the winter of 1852–'53 A. M. Rosborough purchased a land warrant in J. F. Wendell's name for 320 acres, on which Crescent City now stands. The place was so named on account of the crescent shape of the roadstead. Smith's River Valley, the only other settlement of importance in that district, was settled in 1853.

In 1858–'59 there was a war with the Mintoon Indians on the Upper Mad River, resulting in a surrender of the savages, under General Kibbe. In February, 1860, there occurred a great massacre of the redskins on Indian Island.

The Assemblymen from Del Norte County have been: R. H. Campbell, 1887; L. F. Cooper, 1880; W. B. Hamilton, 1883; R. P. Hirst, 1858, 1863–'64; W. B. Mason, 1881; James E. Murphy, 1869–'70, 1873–'78, and others from adjoining counties, which see.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

In this county is the spot now called Coloma, where Marshall made the discovery that immediately excited the whole world. For a full account of this, the great gold discovery, see a previous chapter.

The word "El Dorado" is Spanish for golden, or the gilt.

In 1541, so tradition goes, Gonzalo Pizarro, brother of the conqueror of Peru, marched from Quito to seek the fabled kingdom of gold, which, according to the traditions of the aborigines, existed some place east of the Andes. The monarch of this fabulous kingdom was said, in order to wear a more magnificent attire than any other king in the world, to be adorned with a daily coating of gold. His body was anointed every morning with rare and fragrant gums, and gold dust blown over him through a tube.

Thus attired, the Spaniards called him El Dorado. He was said to reside generally in the superb city of Manos, in one street of which there were said to be not less than 3,000 silversmiths or silver-workers. The columns of his palace were affirmed to be porphyry and alabaster, his throne ivory, and its steps gold; the body of the palace was of white stone, ornamented with gold suns and silver moons; and living lions fastened with chains of gold guarded its entrance. The county was so named from the fact that gold was first discovered within its limits.

About the middle of the summer of 1850 some Indians were killed in the neighborhood of Johnson's ranch, about six miles above Placerville, on the immigrant road. It was rumored at the time that no provocation for this had been given by the Indians, and that it was done to stir up a war of extermination. If this was the scheme it worked well, for the Indians killed some of the miners and then the citizens aroused and organized companies, placed Sheriff William Rogers at the head and marched to the county line without finding any Indians. After they disbanded Indians came from their hiding places and again began committing outrages. A subsequent attempt was made by the whites to exterminate the savages, with doubtful results, and this was the last.

Into this county entered the old immigrant road by way of Carsonville. This side of the State line was an old Mormon station or trading post; next, the road crossed the summits of the mountains, then turned around the southern end of Silver Lake, passed down the head waters of the American and Cosumnes rivers, followed the divide between these rivers through Sly Park, Pleasant Valley, Diamond Spring, Mud Springs, Shingle Springs and White Rock Springs into Sacramento County. A branch struck off at Grizzly Flat to Brownsville, Indian Diggings and Fiddletown; and from Diamond Spring by way of Placerville to Coloma, Kelsey's, Spanish Flat, Georgetown, Grenada, Centerville, Salmon Falls,—all points in the northern part of El Dorado County; from Mud Springs was a branch to Logtown, Saratoga and Drytown; and from Clarksville to Folsom. This route was first "hunted" out by a Mormon named Hunt, in the spring of 1849, as advance agent for the Mormons. He made the journey with wagons and a party of fifteen or sixteen men. He afterward settled in San Bernardino County, where he was elected to the Legislature in 1853, but later returned to Salt Lake, when Brigham Young called all the Mormons home. But, older than this road, was one of nearly equal importance, namely, the road from Sacramento to Coloma, by way of Folsom, Mormon Island, Green Valley, Rose Springs and Uniontown.

Several local organizations were effected, and some, with aid from the Legislature, made surveys for various wagon roads across the Sierra Nevada mountains. Notably in 1855 a wagon road convention was held at Placerville and at Sacramento, to devise plans for the construction of the road during the next two years; and, after a great deal of trouble, contracts were let and work commenced, and nearly half the worst portion of the route was done, when the contractors failed.

The American South Fork, as nearest the point of distribution, at Sacramento, and carrying with it the prestige of the gold discovery, long attracted the widest current of immigration. A just tribute to fame was awarded to the sawmill site at Coloma, the first spot occupied in the county, in 1847, by making it a main station for travel and the county-seat for El Dorado, and so remaining until 1857, after which, the mines failing, it declined into a small yet neat horticultural town. The sawmill, transferred to other hands by Marshall and Sutter, supplied in 1849 the demand for lumber. The first ferry on the fork was conducted here by J. T. Little, a flourishing trader; and E. P. Rann constructed there the first bridge in the county early in 1850, for $20,000, yielding a return of $250 a day. In October, 1850, the population was estimated at 2,000.

The early miners drifted mainly along Weber Creek toward Placerville, which became the most promising of El Dorado's towns, its final county-seat and center of attraction. Southward rose Diamond Spring, which strove for the county-seat in 1854. It was almost destroyed by fire in August, 1856. Mud Springs, later named El Dorado, was incorporated in 1855, with great flourish, but disincorporated in 1857. Several small towns arose on the divide. Above the South Fork sprang up notably Pilot Hill, or Centerville, which claimed the first grange in the State. Greenwood and Georgetown also aspired at one time to become the county-seat.

To Colonel J. B. Crandall is due the honor of having first made a stage line across the mountains, in the summer of 1857, with six-horse Concord stages. In May, 1858, a semi-weekly line was established upon this route. Passenger fare from Placerville to Salt Lake City was $125. The first overland through mail coach from the East successfully arrived at Placerville July 19, 1858, and was continued regularly for ten years, when the Central Pacific Railroad was completed to Cisco and the stages were then run from that point. The oldest express line in the county was established by Alexander Hunter, the agent of the California State line. It was run in connection with

Stevens, Placerville and Sacramento stages, and connected with Wells and Fargo's express at Sacramento; and this was kept up for years.

El Dorado is one of the original counties of February 18, 1850; and Coloma, the only town in the county, was designated as the seat of government; but the population was changeable and evanescent, and no substantial public buildings could be erected there. In 1854 a fight for the county-seat began, which lasted three years and ended in a victory for Placerville. This place, the most historic town in the gold region, was first known as Old Dry Diggings. In 1849 a Frenchman and a Spainard were hung there to a tree by a mob for highway robbery on the Georgetown road, and this gave the name of "Hangtown" to the place, by which it was known throughout the early mining days, when it was the most thronged point in California, the headquarters of the gold excitement. In 1854 the place was incorporated under the name of Placerville, the municipal election being held June 5 that year. Alexander Hunter, previously mentioned, was elected the first mayor.

The altitude of Placerville is 1,895 feet; and the summit at Johnson's Pass, 7,266 feet; and the height of Genoa above sea level is 4,794 feet.

In 1857 an effort was made in vain to form Eureka County from the northern half of El Dorado. Nearly every surviving town in the county owes its beginning to mining, although so large a proportion now depends solely on agriculture and trade; but with the decline of mining the vitality of the larger places also declined, so that by 1880 less than 11,000 remained of the population which during the '50s exceeded 20,000. Farming, however, and notably horticulture, stepped in to turn the current into a channel of slow though steady revival. The census of 1880 assigned to the county 542 farms, with an improved acreage of only 69,000. Farming had its beginning in this region in 1849–'50, when potatoes were first planted by the Hodges Bros., on Greenwood Creek, near Coloma. By the year 1855 forty saw-mills and one flour-mill had been erected; also five tanneries and three breweries, fifteen toll-bridges, etc.

There are a number of splendid caves in this county, the principal being near the Cosumnes copper mine, and the alabaster cave, or Coral cave, on the road from Pilot Hill to Rattlesnake Bridge. This has unusually fine stalactites. A large quantity of copper exists in El Dorado County, some silver, cinnabar, iron, asbestos, and large quantities of lime-stone, marble, roofing slate, etc.

No similar area of country in the world can boast of a finer water supply than El Dorado County.

Thomas A. Springler introduced the first newspaper into this county, namely, the *El Dorado Republican*, at Placerville, in the summer of 1851, and it was the first paper in the interior of California outside of Sacramento. It was continued regularly until February 18, 1854, when he sold out to D. W. Gelwicks & Co., who replaced the *Republican* with the *Mountain Democrat*, which paper was well managed. The *Miners' Advocate* was first issued also in the summer of 1851, at Coloma. James R. Pile & Co. were the proprietors, D. W. Gelwicks editor, and D. G. Waldron business agent. This was the second paper in the whole mining district of the State. It was Whig in politics. In 1853 the material was sold to a party who changed its name to the *Empire County Argus*. The *Miners' Advocate* was transferred to Diamond Spring, and afterward had a varied history.

Up to 1855 the people were taxed heavily for the care of the indigent sick, who had to be removed to the Marine hospital at San Francisco. This institution was abolished by the Legislature in 1855, and county infirmaries provided for. The county then awarded the contract to Drs. Asa Clark and Obed Harvey for taking care of those who were dependent upon the public. They erected a building, to which the county made an appropriation of $3,500, and

entered upon their duties. Both these gentlemen are still living and are holding responsible situations.

The members of the State Assembly from El Dorado County have been: S. A. Ballou, 1854, 1858; Wm. Barklage, 1871–'72; A. J. Bayley, 1871–'72, 1883; John C. Bell, 1860; A. B. Bird, 1867–'68; Edgar Bogardus, 1855; John L. Boles, 1855; John Borland, 1856; James E. Bowe, 1856; Alfred Briggs, 1854, 1859; D. E. Buel, 1858; James Burr, 1863; J. S. Campbell, 1863–'66; G. J. Carpenter, 1875–'76; J. Carpenter, 1857; Samuel H. Center, 1871–'72; Robert Chalmers, 1871–'72; J. R. Clark, 1863; William Coleman, 1859, 1861; C. W. Coltrin, 1861; George M. Condee, 1859; John Conness, 1853–'54, 1860–'61; W. F. Cunningham, 1855; John Cutler, 1852; Seneca Dean, 1862; John H. Dennis, 1862; G. A. Douglass, 1859; G. N. Douglass, 1859; F. A. Dow, 1863–'64; Elon Dunlap, 1860; David Fairchild, 1860; Thomas Fitch, 1863; Theron Foster, 1855, 1861; Thomas Fraser, 1863–'64, 1880–'81; John Frasier, 1862; Stephen T. Gage, 1856; J. D. Galbraith, 1859; S. Garfield, 1853; Charles Gildea, 1867–'70; N. Gilmore, 1873–'74; A. J. Graham, 1858; James J. Green, 1861; Gaven D. Hall, 1851, 1857; S. F. Ham, 1857; Asa H. Hawley, 1860; T. D. Heiskell, 1856; Robert Henderson, 1861; Samuel Hill, 1861; H. Hollister, 1854; William R. Hopkins, 1852; John Hume, 1857; Alexander Hunter, 1861; G. H. Ingham, 1873–'74; Charles F. Irwin, 1883; J. C. Johnson, 1855; J. J. Kendrick, 1851; J. F. Kidder, 1865–'66; Harvey Lee, 1858; D. T. Loofborrow, 1858; Henry Mahler, 1887; H. McConnell, 1855; George McDonald, 1854, 1857; S. A. McMeans, 1852–'53; J. D. McMurray, 1869–'70; James H. Miller, 1869–'70, 1877–'78; M. N. Mitchell, 1857; H. A. Moses, 1858; H. B. Newell, 1867–'70; J. W. Oliver, 1856; Charles Orvis, 1857; H. G. Parker, 1862; D. C. Patton, 1860; C. W. Pearis, 1858; Thomas B. Rowland, 1883; S. W. Sanderson, 1863; G. W. Simpers, 1873–'74; H. C. Sloss, 1859; E. L. Smith, 1865–'66; N. T. Smith, 1855; E. C. Springer, 1854; Ogden Squires, 1859; E. A. Stephenson, 1854–'55; W. H. Stone, 1860; D. P. Tallmadge, 1854; Edward F. Taylor, 1865–'66; W. H. Taylor, 1856; P. Teare, 1863–64; J. S. Tipton, 1858–'59; J. Turner, 1857; E. H. Watson, 1885; J. H. Watson, 1860; L. S. Welsh, 1856; James D. White, 1856; Stephen Willets, 1867–'68; George E. Williams, 1873–'74; Austin Wing, 1852–'53.

MODERN TIMES.

This county has kept up pretty fully its importance as a producer of the precious metal, while at the same time making a genuine advance towards the position of a great fruit region. As is the case elsewhere along the foothills, it has been discovered that the county possesses a citrus belt, and numbers of orange and lemon trees have been set out. Fruits of other kinds, deciduous, nut-bearing trees, etc., and also grapes, both for table use and for wine-making, have been grown extensively in different parts, El Dorado indeed being one of the first counties to undertake on a large scale the growth of grapes and fruits. Some of the vineyards and orchards about Coloma, for instance, date far back near to the beginning of things in California; in other words, to the early '50s, and even '49. No county distances El Dorado in the extent and richness of her natural resources, which include mining for more than gold alone, quarries of slate and stone, lime-burning, lumbering, stock and sheep raising, and especially her fruit and grapes.

El Dorado has had a varied, not to say unfortunate history, of late years. The elusive hope of becoming a link on the transcontinental system of railways was long a source of great trouble to the people, liberal bonuses being voted more than once, which somehow always reached the hands of the companies and yet the promised roads were never built. A mill-stone of debt was thus hung about the neck of the county, which only of late years has been removed, and the county permitted to step forward into the prominence nature intended for

her. Until lately there was no railroad in this county, and the agricultural and dairying element of the population had to depend upon the miners here for their market.

The railroad reached Shingle Springs, twelve miles from Placerville, as long ago as 1865, but it only reached the latter point in 1888, bickerings, lawsuits and misunderstandings being the cause of the hitch, and the county seeming to lose every time. Indeed, in 1881 the road suspended operations altogether, and it was not resumed till the following year. With the completion of the railroad, however, to Placerville, things have taken on a new aspect, and lost ground will probably be recovered.

The county roads are unusually good, the gradients as a general thing being light and the road-bed smooth. This is probably due to the fact that until the completion of the Central Pacific, the main turnpike thoroughfare over the Sierra Nevada passed through the county. Even yet the idea is occasionally put forth that the main line of the Central Pacific is to run up the Placerville cañon and by a long tunnel under the crest of the Sierras.

PLACERVILLE,

the old-time "Hangtown," the name being changed by the Legislature in 1850,—is one of the most picturesque towns in the State, the main street following for over a mile the meanderings of a ravine, once exceedingly rich in gold. On the hillside and tops are the finer residences and some large buildings that present a fine appearance. The town, too, has the reputation of being the wealthiest of its size in California. It has at any rate an old and "settled" appearance, with its rows of large brick stores and public buildings that impresses strongly the visitor. The county court-house, hall of records and jail is a massive pile of red brick standing flush with the main street, erected in the early days.

Near Placerville are the hospital and county farm, second to none in the interior of the State and well kept. There are two large public school buildings, and the Placerville Academy, long one of the most prosperous private schools of the interior. There are four churches, well supported, a good fire department and an ample water supply, the town being lighted by gas. A few miles east of the town are the three large lumber mills of Messrs. J. & J. Blair, one of the most enterprising firms of the place. They have also a mill in the mountains over thirty miles above town. Placerville has also flouring mills, a planing mill and box factory, and a foundry and machine shop. One of the characteristic sights is that of the Pacific quartz mine on the top of one of the hills in town, the sound of the stamps being plainly heard on the main street. Placerville has a fine opera-house. District fairs are also held here annually, there being here a fine race track.

OTHER TOWNS.

Georgetown, always one of the prettiest towns in the mountains, is 2,700 feet above sea-level, and is still pre-eminently a mining town, but surrounded on every side by gardens, vines and fruit trees. It is a prosperous business point, with churches, schools and lively merchants. Three saw-mills are running within a few miles of the place. Georgetown is connected by stage with Placerville and Auburn.

Coloma holds the honor of having been the scene of the first discovery of gold. A handsome bronze monument to Marshall, the discoverer, was erected by the State Legislature in 1888 on the fortieth anniversary of the event, on the summit of an elevation overlooking the spot. Some notoriety attaches to one of its first citizens and his wife, namely Mr. and Mrs. Peter L. Wimmer, as they were so intimately connected with Marshall in the gold discovery.

Mr. Wimmer, a native of Ohio, came overland with his wife in 1846; worked for Sutter as a millwright in 1847–'48, and was one of the men employed at the Coloma mill when gold was discovered, being perhaps with Marshall on the eventful morning when "they" picked up the first nugget. It was Mrs. Wimmer who at

the request of Marshall tested the nugget by boiling it in a kettle of lye, with which she was making soap. In 1885 she still had the nugget in her possession. After the gold discovery the family kept a boarding-house, having also a choice assortment of pigs, and finally they removed to Southern California.

The first business places in Coloma were those of Captain Shannon and Cady's, the New York Store, S. S. Brooks' store and John Little's Emporium on the north side of the river. Warner, Sherman and Bestor, of the United States army, kept a store here during the winter of 1848–'49, Bestor being the business man of the company. The first hotel was the Winters Hotel, Messrs. Winters & Cromwell proprietors. Sutter's saw-mill was finished and did good work, under the management of Winters, Marshall and Bayley. Captain Shannon was also alcalde of the township and John T. Little the first postmaster. In 1852 a large two-story building was erected for a theater. One of Sutter's iron howitzers is still—or was recently—decorating the Meyers Hotel.

Nearly all the first experiments in agriculture were naturally made at Coloma, at first the most populous center. The place is now noted for her excellent peaches, as well as other fruits, Bartlett pears and grapes being also favorites. Fruit is shipped out both by way of Placerville and Auburn. At Coloma is an extensive winery and a popular summer hotel. The place is surrounded by orchards.

Shingle Springs was an important point while the terminus of the railroad, but now is quiet. There is considerable quartz minining near by.

Diamond Spring, on the railroad, has a saw-mill. Near by is El Dorado, a growing town. There is much quartz-mining in this vicinity. Latrobe, a point lower down on the railroad, has attained considerable reputation as a resort for consumptives.

Grizzly Flat is an important mining town, with two saw-mills and many flourishing orchards. Greenwood is another mining camp, with large fruit orchards in the vicinity. It makes some boast as a health resort, and, in case of a division of the county, hopes to become a county-seat.

El Dorado County possesses a most abundant water supply, and many large ditches have been taken out for mining and irrigating supplies. Originally these ditches were probably taken out with no thought other than a supply of water for mining purposes, but they have proved of immense value to the county in fertilizing its lands. Among the larger is the El Dorado Water and Deep Gravel Mining Company's ditch, drawn from stores of water collected in Silver and Echo Lakes. To utilize this water a tunnel is run through the Sierras, as they lie east of its summit. The California Water Company's ditch is also of inexhaustible supply.

A wealthy company, called the American Lumber Company, has recently been formed and is now constructing two very large saw-mills in the great body of pine timber situated in the mountains. The product will be flumed to the railways.

In Lake Tahoe, which fronts a portion of the eastern border of the county, El Dorado, in common with Placer County, possesses an attraction of great value. Here are situated Tallac, with its beautiful summer hotels, the property of E. J. ("Lucky") Baldwin, the millionaire. Near by are also the great Rowland saw-mills, with large annual cut.

The slate quarries at Chili Bar are the most extensive in the West, the slate of good quality, and an increasing amount being taken out. A good quality of lime is burned at a point on the Auburn and Placerville Stage Road, there existing a strong ledge of limestone.

In Placerville is published the *Mountain Democrat*, a leading paper of the mountains, established in 1852. The *Observer*, formerly published there, has lately been absorbed by it. The *Gazette*, a lively weekly, begun in 1880, is issued in Georgetown, while at Shingle Springs appears the *Independent*, dating from 1885.

The *El Dorado County Republican* was founded at Placerville in 1869 by B. F. Davis. As its name indicates, this paper has been Republican in politics since its inception. It led a prosperous career from the beginning and in July, 1883, the paper was sold to C. E. Richardson and G. A. Richardson, who conducted it in partnership for three years, when G. A. Richardson purchased his brother's interests and has since conducted the paper, as editor and sole proprietor. Mr. Richardson is thirty-four years of age, is a native son, born in El Dorano County, and was a teacher in the public schools of the State before taking up the editorial pen. His parents were intelligent people, but quite poor in this world's goods, and whatever success their son has achieved has been due to his own energy.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

DISCOVERY OF THE BAY.

This is on the ocean shore in the northwestern part of the State; only the small county of Del Norte lying north of it; and in Humboldt County is the westernmost point of the United States,—Cape Mendocino. The earliests visits to this region by Spanish and English explorers have already been mentioned on pages 9, etc. In 1825–'26, the old trapper, Jedediah S. Smith, who visited almost every part of California, passed through here on his way to Oregon. Although he "followed the coast," in some manner he failed to discover the splendid bay. Michael Laframbois, a Hudson Bay trapper, followed Smith's track in 1832.

Major Reading, in 1845, on a trapping expedition, discovered the south fork of the Klamath, which he believed to be the river flowing into the harbor of Trinidad. In 1849 he moved over to the river to mine, "struck it rich," and began employing Indians on a large scale; but he did not long have things to himself. A party of Oregonians, who had heard of his discovery and followed his trail, broke in upon his quiet monopoly. They objected to his Indian cheap labor, and the Indians were "cleaned out" of Trinity very much as the Chinese were recently made to leave Eureka. Reading was disgusted, but he took his revenge by turning farmer and trader and getting all the miners' dust from them in exchange for the necessaries of life.

During the year 1848, in San Francisco, a public meeting was called to take steps to rediscover and utilize the lost port of Trinidad, but the gold flurry of the time prevented action.

The story of the discovery of Humboldt Bay, and with it the real beginning of the history of the region, is one of adventure, peril and hardship. As it was thought that the harbor of Trinidad might prove to be a more important port than even that of San Francisco, a diligent search was made for it in 1849–'50, both by land and sea. In October, 1849, Josiah Gregg, who was elected leader of the party, and Thomas Sebring, David A. Buck, J. B. Truesdell, Mr. Van Duzen, Charles C. Southard, Isaac Wilson and L. K. Wood, who had been mining all summer on the Trinity, determined to make their way down to San Francisco for the winter along the coast instead of the route by the Sacramento. On reaching Bald Hills the river was running on, and they decided to make a short cut over the ridge south, and in this way they failed to discover that the Trinity was but a tributary to the Klamath. This brought them to the mouth of a river which of course they must take to be the Trinity.

Meantime the rains came on, their provisions gave out, and, according to L. K. Wood's account,— who was the historian of the party,— grizzly bears seem to have formed the most material part of their supplies At a later stage of their journey Wood met three bears and they almost "chewed him up." His companions had to carry him on their backs along their desperate course. He was rendered a cripple for life. Josiah Gregg, the head of the party, was told by the Indians that there was a harbor four miles north; but Gregg's compan-

ions, feeling certain that they were right in their river and the Spaniards wrong in their harbor, wanted to turn back. Josiah waxed wroth and determined to go ahead. From this circumstance "Mad" River received its name.

They reached the ocean near the mouth of Mad River, and after contriving to get across that river and into the brush beyond, they went into camp and began a search for fresh water. Presently Wood returned with some brackish water in his hat. They all visited the water and named it Trinity Bay; this was really the upper end of Humboldt Bay. They remained there until January 1, 1850, when they began a most weary journey to Sonoma, which they reached at last terribly exhausted.

The story created great excitement in San Francisco, and several parties were made up to go to the new-found bay, establish a city and open up a new and shorter route to the mines. Great rivalry ensued, each ship-load anxious to be the first in locating the town site. Among other schooners that started were the Cameo and the Laura Virginia. The Cameo arrived first at the mouth of the harbor, but the bar was too rough to permit her passing. A boat's crew, however, made their way inside, while the Cameo went on up the coast. Meanwhile the Laura Virginia came up, crossed the bar, and to her belongs the honor of being the first vessel to enter Humboldt Bay. The California was the second schooner to visit the harbor.

Samuel Brannan fitted out a schooner, the Jane Morgan, which fell in with the Laura Virginia returning from Trinidad. He made his way up to Trinidad and was proceeding to lay out the town when the other settlers thought he was "hogging it." A quarrel ensued, and Brannan, who was the only capitalist of the party, returned to Humboldt Bay, where he and his friends decided to cut a canal to Eel River and thus get to the mines on the Trinity, forgetting that they knew even less about the Eel River than they did about the Trinity. Eel River was named by Mr. Brannan after himself, but his name failed to remain permanent. The schooner J. M. Ryerson was the first vessel to enter the mouth of Eel River.

Of the land party, Dr. Gregg finally died from hardship and starvation before the party reached the settlements. Wood was afterward for two or three terms county clerk of that county, and possibly he is yet living. Buck was a borderer from Missouri. He returned to the bay in the spring of 1850, took up the tract called Bucksport, and was afterward drowned off Columbia Bar in the old Jane Warren.

Douglas Ottinger, a member of one of the parties who went by sea, gave to the bay the name of Humboldt, after the great German scientist and traveler; but it is also claimed that. Major E. H. Howard, now of Eureka, gave this name to the bay. The latter propably first suggested the name.

Immediately after the discovery of Humboldt Bay by the land and sea parties as above described, rival towns were of course started, the chief of these being Union (now called Arcata), Eureka and Bucksport. R. V. Warner founded "Warnersville" at Trinidad; but that place now has only the Government light-house, postoffice and prospects; while Eureka, situated on the best bay next to San Francisco on the coast, has grown to be a fine city of 6,000 souls.

THE COUNTY.

The county of Humboldt, named after the bay, was organized in 1853, under act of May 12, that year, and the town of Union, now Arcata, was designated as the county-seat. Bucksport and Eureka were bitter rivals for this bonanza. In 1854, to determine the relative claims of the two places, Union was selected by vote of the people, by a decisive majority. The usual charge of fraud in the election returns was made. In the meantime the supervisors postponed the erection of a court-house, while matters seemed unsettled. The controversy continued until the Legislature of 1855-'56 determined to remove the seat of government to Eureka. The Union business men, nothing

daunted, went on improving their town and increasing their trade with the mines. In 1860 the name of the town was changed to its present Indian name of Arcata, while the township retains the name Union.

It would require many columns to give a full account of the early history of Arcata;—how the mining excitements, which doubled and trebled its population several times and as often left it smaller than before, of the wars and bloody fights and massacres; of the day-dreams of its founders which were destined to end in smoke; of the thousand and one incidents and reminiscences of pioneer days. Arcata is still an ambituous village of 1,200 inhabitants. In the southern part of the town is the depot of the Arcata & Mad River Railroad, and from this depot the railroad extends south over a vast mud flat or tide land, to a wharf two miles in length, which reaches to deep water in the bay. Here the steamer makes connection for Eureka, making three trips a day. Business establishments, churches, schools and societies worship here as in any other highly civilized town.

Humboldt County is 108 miles north and south, but there are 175 miles of ocean frontage; and the greatest width is forty-eight miles. Rivers and forests abound throughout the county. Eighty miles of the Klamath River are in Humboldt or on its boundary line; Trinity River is for fifty miles of its course in the same.

In April, 1850, the town of Reading was laid out on the Sacramento River by Major Reading as a supply point for the Trinity mines. Meanwhile the mines were fast filling up by men from the Sacramento Valley. When communication was opened between the new towns on the coast and the mines, which was not effected until May, there were about 2,000 miners on the river. It did not then take long to get the topography of the country straightened out. It was found that Eel River was by no means a highway to the mines, and that both Trinidad and Humboldt bays were of little use to the miners on Trinity River, who could communicate more easily and cheaply with the Sacramento Valley than with the sea. It was also found that the Trinity River, whose eccentric course had so deceived the early prospectors, did not enter the ocean at all, but was simply a tributary to the Klamath. Klamath City, laid out in 1850 at the mouth of the river, had but a brief and inglorious career, on account of the shifting sand-bars below.

In December, 1850, great excitement was created by the discovery of the Gold Bluff mines, on the shore near Trinidad, but they were never made to pay. In this year also, upon the division of the State into counties, the whole northwestern portion of the State, being almost wholly unknown at the time, was set-off as Trinity County, with Eureka as county-seat. In 1852, Klamath County was organized to include all territory north of Mad River, Trinity being south of that, and with this change Weaverville obtained the county government, Orleans Bar being county-seat of Klamath. In 1853, Humboldt County was formed, containing all its present territory excepting the portion north of Mad River, which belonged to Klamath.

Klamath County seems never to have prospered. In the early days Orleans Bar was a very rich camp and contained a large population. As the placers were worked out, however, population decreased, and, the county being heavily in debt, things were in a bad way. Finally in 1874, after a struggling existence, the county was blotted out and its territory divided between Humboldt and Del Norte, the latter county having been formed in 1856.

In January, 1853, the Government founded Fort Humboldt on the Bay, selecting the high bluff immediately fronting the entrance to the harbor, on which Bucksport was situated. There was nothing in the way of fortifications attempted except a slight earth-work, now almost indistinguishable. The barracks, officers' houses, etc., are rapidly tumbling down, but are yet standing. The chief distinction that Fort Humboldt possesses is from the fact that *Lieutenant* Ulysses S. Grant, afterward the great General, was stationed there for a time.

Rapid progress was made in the redwood lumber industry, which from the first has been the leading one of the county. The first saw-log was cut in 1850, and in 1854 a logging railway, several miles in length, was built, a good substantial iron-laid, well-ballasted road, near Eureka, the first railroad to be built in California, or on the Pacific coast. To show to how great a magnitude lumbering had already risen, it may be mentioned that in 1854, no less than 20,567,000 feet of lumber was sawed. Ship-building also began early, the steamer "Glide" having been constructed on the bay in 1854.

Humboldt has had a good deal of Indian troubles. From 1852 to 1856 especially there was constant warfare, many settlers and their families being murdered. Nothing that the Indians did, however, equals in atrocity the massacre performed among them in 1860, which seems effectually to have quenched their spirit, for there has been no trouble since. A large rancheria existed on Indian Island, opposite Eureka. During the night of February 20, some white wretches went across and without warning slaughtered over 150 Indians, bucks, squaws and children, just as they came in the way, few escaping. The Hoopa Indian Reservation was set off by the Government in 1864, and by 1868 the last of the Indians were removed to it. At the present time, however, they are by no means strictly kept to their reservation. Numbers of them employed as laborers, etc., and seemingly steady and intelligent employés, are to be found about the towns and logging camps. They seem less degraded than the Indians further south. The Hoopa Valley is one of the most beautiful of the county, containing about 38,000 acres of splendid land. This is farmed by the Indians, who have stock, raise some grain, have a flour-mill and seem prospering. It was formerly called Eden Valley.

EUREKA,

the chief town of the county, is a well built and handsome city. It possesses a very large trade, both local and foreign, many hundred vessels being dispatched every year to foreign ports laden with lumber and lumber manufactures. The cause of its pre-eminence in the first instance was due to its fine shipping facilities, having deep water close to its front. In Eureka, and on the islands opposite, are several very large sawmills, which, during lively times, run day and night sawing the gigantic redwood logs. The operation is very interesting, many new devices being adopted for handling the enormous sticks, often over twenty feet in diameter. Eureka possesses also many other manufactures, shingle-mills, sash and door, and furniture factories, foundries, boiler and engine works, etc., such as would be naturally called for in a lumbering region. She has large tanneries also, and near by a cheese factory. A new court-house, completed in 1889, cost $175,000, and is a very fine structure. The Eureka Academy and Business College, founded 1887, possesses handsome buildings in the heart of the town, and is a very prosperous institution. Eureka has also twenty-one public school buildings, many fine churches, and a host of magnificent residences, in which are housed her lumber millionaires, who are many. Eureka is an important ship-building point, several busy yards being located in town and near by. She has gas and electric lighting, has good water-works and is well sewered. Eureka became an incorporated city April 18, 1856. A United States Land Office is located there, and it is a port of entry, possessing a very large trade.

The Government has now in course of progress the improvement of the harbor of Humboldt Bay, agitation for this having begun in 1877. In 1878–'79 Captain James B. Eads, the great engineer, gave it a thorough survey and since then work has been progressing steadily. When completed it will have cost several millions, and will make the harbor perfect and safe at all times and equal to any on the coast.

ARCATA

is a favorite residence town, being more free from fogs than its larger neighbor. It is a

growing town, with a considerable inland trade, being the natural outlet for the northern country. It has good churches, schools, etc. Until 1860, it bore the name of Union, the word Arcata meaning the same in the Indian tongue. Several large saw-mills, shingle-mills, etc., are near by and it has also a tannery and cheese factory. Other points on the bay are Field's Landing, where are the wharves of the Pacific Lumber Company, the Eel River and Eureka Valley Lumber Company and others. It has a growing shipping trade, Eureka being its port of entry.

OTHER POINTS.

Hookton was formerly an important place for the shipment of dairy produce, but it has now decayed owing to the construction of the railroad. Bucksport is no more.

In the Eel River Valley, which contains the largest body of agricultural land in the county, are several important towns. Ferndale, the center of the dairy interests of the county, is a town of great wealth and a good business point. It is thrifty and improving, being founded in 1860. Port Kenyon, on Salt Creek, a couple of miles distant is its shipping point. This place is the product of the Roberts Bros., who have greatly advanced the interests of this portion of the county, running a weekly steamer to San Francisco. Port Kenyon has saw and shingle mills. Fortuna, formerly Springville, is an important manufacturing town, possessing saw, shingle, excelsior, planing and other mills. It is a most lively and progressive town. Rohnerville had its beginning in 1859, and is the center of a rich farming country. The Humboldt County Fair is held here annually and is well attended. Hydesville, founded in 1858, is a good business point, the present terminus of the Eel River & Eureka Railroad. At Hydesville begins the great sheep and stock ranges of the county, the eastern and southern portions being given over to that. Scotia is a lively town, the product of the operation of the Pacific Lumber Company, whose mills are the largest in the county. Rio Dell is a town in the Eel River Valley surrounded by a good farming region. Petrolia is so named from the existence of petroleum in its vicinity. About it is a good dairy and farming country. Camp Grant is noted for its fine peaches. Bridgeville, Blocksburg and Garberville are supply points in the sheep and cattle regions. Shelter Cove has a favorite summer hotel and some shipping importance.

In the northern part of the county are Trinidad, which possesses a good harbor and was once a lively town. Nothing is doing there now, the saw-mills being closed down. Orleans Bar, the center of the gold-mining regions of the county, was an important point in the '50s; now of little importance, although possessing hopes for the future, possessing many undeveloped quartz ledges, and having a good fruit country about it. Blue Lake is a growing town on the Mad River, in a good farming country. North Fork possesses a large saw and shingle mill, and is the terminus of the Arcata & Mad River Railroad.

The chief glory of Humboldt County is its

REDWOODS.

It has about 450,000 acres of this glorious timber, which cuts on an average 100,000 feet to the acre. Within the county are twenty-four saw-mills of large capacity, and several smaller ones. Each of the large mills has a fully equipped shingle mill attached, as also lath mills, etc., besides which there are thirteen independent mills running on shingles exclusively. These saw-mills cut on an everage about 125,000,000 feet of lumber per year, while the shingles number about 250,000,000. Besides these there are shakes, posts, pickets, lath, railroad ties, etc., to a vast extent. Ship-building has also become an important industry in the county. There are two regular shipyards and a marine railway. Over 100 vessels have been built on Humboldt Bay, which have won the reputation of being superior vessels. Before dismissing this portion of our subject we should mention some of the leading and pioneer lumbermen.

William Carson, of the firm of Dolbeer & Carson, cut the first saw-log in the county in October, 1850. Hon. John Vance, for three terms the mayor of Eureka and one of her most prominent as well as most wealthy citizens, began operations in 1850. In the same connection should be mentioned David Evans at the head of the Excelsior Mills, and the late Allen McKay, who founded the Occidental Mills. In connection with shipping we must mentiom Captain H. H. Buhne, a pioneer of 1847, who was one of the Laura Virginia company that first entered Humboldt Bay. He is an extensive tug and ship owner. These men all started poor and by enterprise and energy made their way upwards to wealth and honor.

Next to lumber and kindred industries ranks

STOCK-RAISING AND WOOL-GROWING.

The annual wool clip of the county is about 2,000,000 pounds. The stock interests are also very large. The late Hon. John Russ was one of the first, in 1852, to drive cattle into Humboldt. He acquired a vast fortune, leaving a widow and family who reside in the comfortable family mansion near Ferndale. Butter and cheese making is another important item in the business of the county. Gold-mining is also still a large interest, although not so important as formerly. Fishing is conducted quite extensively on the bay and off the coast.

In matters of

TRANSPORTATION,

Humboldt County is singularly favored by water and almost entirely shut off by land. Two regular lines of steamers are on the route between Eureka and San Francisco, one runs regularly to San Francisco from Eel River, calling at Shelter Cove on the way, while a fourth runs regularly between Arcata and San Francisco. In 1888, the total numbers of arrivals and departures of vessels was 736 and 702, respectively, showing the magnitude of the shipping trade. The destination of many of these vessels was to foreign ports, as Australia, South America, Europe, etc. There are ten or a dozen railways in the county, all but two of them being simply logging roads. The two are the Eel River & Eureka Railroad, which runs twenty four miles up Eel River, and Arcata & Mad River which runs twelve miles up the Mad River. From the terminus of the former a stage line connects, through Mendocino County, with Ukiah and the San Francisco & North Pacific Railway. A railroad to extend from Eureka to Red Bluff across the mountains is being now much talked of, and if built would add greatly to the importance of Eureka, and probably make it the terminus of a trans-continental road. Humboldt County people take great pride in the fact that there are

NO CHINESE IN THE COUNTY.

In 1885, following a series of outrages by the Chinese, which culminated in the death of a prominent citizen, the people of Eureka notified them to leave, which they did with all their goods and chattels. Other towns throughout the county took similar action, and in some instances bought their property.

THE PRESS.

The newspapers of Eureka are metropolitan in tone and represent ably, as do the other journals of the county, the interests of their section. The *Times* (morning) and *Standard* (evening), the one founded in 1854 and the other in 1875, have both daily and weekly editions. The *Mail* (1887) and the *Western Watchman* (1884) are both weeklies. In Ferndale is published the *Enterprise* (1879). In Arcata is the *Union* (1886). In Arcata is also printed the *Encinal*, (1887), which is published at Glendale, near by. Rohnerville supports the *Herald* (1881); Blue Lake, the *Advocate* (1888), and Hyderville the *Home Journal* (1889). All of these are weeklies.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION.

Humboldt County has been represented in the State Assembly by the following: L. M. Burson, 1860; Jonathan Clark, 1875–'76; John

Daggett, 1859–'60; E. L. Davis, 1859; J. J. De Haven, 1869–'70; W. B. Hagans, 1861; H. W. Havens, 1858; A. J. Hnestis, 1865–'66; B. G. Hurlburt, 1873–'74; J. F. McGowan, 1887; G. C. Midgett, 1881; A. H. Murdock, 1855; C. S. Ricks, 1856–'57; Joseph Russ, 1871–'72, 1877–'78, 1885; M. Spencer, 1854; C. L. Stoddard, 1880; J. H. G. Weaver, 1883–'85; G. W. Werk, 1862; Charles Westmoreland, 1867–'68; S. G. Whipple, 1863; A. Wiley, 1863–'64, George Williams, 1887.

KLAMATH COUNTY,

comprising what is now Del Norte and a part of Humboldt and Siskiyou, was in existence from April 25, 1851, to 1874. The name Klamath is of Indian origin, and was first applied to the stream near its source by the early trappers, who asked the natives there what they called it, and were answered Klamat or Tlamat (it was spelled by Fremont Tlamath). The tribes that lived along the banks each had their own name for the river, but the name adopted by the whites soon became known from its mouth to its source, and was also applied to the lakes from which the river springs. The name is said to signify "swiftness." The county was named after the river.

Most of the principal points of interest concerning Klamath County were necessarily mentioned in our sketch of Humboldt County, next preceding this. While it maintained a separate organic existence, it was represented in the State Assembly by the following gentlemen:

Assemblymen: J. J. Arrington, 1855; W. M. Buell, 1861; T. H. Coats, 1852; Walter McDonald, 1856; James McMahon, 1853; L. H. Murch, 1865–'66; T. H. Rector, 1867–'68, 1871–'72; Walter Van Dyke, 1853; S. G. Whipple, 1854, 1857; S. P. Wright, 1862–'63. See also Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity and Humboldt counties.

March 28, 1874, the county was disorganized and annexed to Humboldt and Siskiyou counties.

LAKE COUNTY.

Before the coming upon the scene of the white man, Lake County was one of the most populous parts of California, the Indians swarming in great numbers about Clear Lake and in the neighboring valleys. The reason for this is not far to seek, as the county presents a genial climate and has an abundance of every material necessary for their rude life. Along the shallow borders of the lakes were great marshes of the tule, so prized by them on account of its succulent root. In and upon the waters were fish and fowl in plenty, while berries, nuts and acorns were in great supply in the adjacent thickets and groves. Naturally, the county abounded also in game of all sorts, and hence we are prepared to learn that the first visits of white men to the section were paid by hunters in pursuit of their occupation. The first authentic account is of a party of hunters, names now unknown, who spent a winter in the valley near Lower Lake. They were on their way from Oregon, and took this route instead of that usually traveled down the Sacramento, intending to visit the Russians at Fort Ross and there dispose of their furs. They built a cabin in the valley, and hence to these forgotten men must be credited the first habitation in the borders of what is now Lake County. This was in the very early days, a score or more of years before American occupation. It is probable also that trappers and hunters in the employment of the Russians and the Hudson Bay Company penetrated to this country, although no record of this has come down. The occasional appearance in the early days of an Indian whose skin was much fairer than that of his fellows, would seem to corroborate this fact, as these individuals were more than likely Russian or other half-breeds.

In 1836, however, comes the first recorded event in the history of what afterward became Lake County. In that year Captain Salvador Vallejo and Ramon Carillo were sent at the head of a company of Mexican soldiers from

the mission at Sonoma to make an expedition into the Clear Lake country. Just what was accomplished by this expedition does not appear, except that a few years later, the Vallejos drove in cattle and took informal possession of the valley as a stock ranch, conducted for them by major-domos, or overseers. Later on a claim was made by Salvador and Antonio Vallejo, for a grant of sixteen leagues of land, but for want of adequate proof, this was thrown out by the United States courts. The cattle multiplied fast, becoming wild as deer, and soon filled the valley to overflowing. In 1847, the Vallejos drove out all they could of the cattle, and sold the balance to four parties by name Stone, Shirland and Andrew and Benjamin Kelsey. Of these Stone and Andrew Kelsey came in and took possession, the others not coming in to reside at all, and seemingly never having much to do with the undertaking. They, or rather the Indians for them, erected an adobe house of considerable dimensions, being forty feet long and fifteen feet wide, on the banks of what is now known as Kelsey Creek, immediately opposite the present town of Kelseyville. They treated the Indians very badly, compelling them to work continuously, never paying them anything for their labor, and often supplying them but scantily with food. Parties of them, too, were more than once sent out to other points as laborers, and after the discovery of gold, to dig gold for the whites, most of them perishing on these trips. As a result the Indians became restive and occasionally even threatening. Once they surrounded the adobe and but for the timely arrival of help from Sonoma, would probably have killed the two white men. This was in the spring of 1848. Stone and Kelsey paid no heed to these warnings, but if anything treated the Indians the worse, as a consequence. Finally, in the fall of 1849, the catastrophe occurred. The Indians beset the adobe again and put both the whites to death, burying them near by. As nothing was done to avenge the matter until the following spring, the Indians, fancying they had disposed of their oppressors forever, returned to their old haunts and habits. In the spring of 1850, however, Lieutenant Lyons, who later fell as General Lyons at the head of the Union forces at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, during the Civil war, was sent up with a detachment of soldiers. When they reached the lower end of the lake, they found that the Indians had betaken themselves to an island in the upper part and they could not get at them. Consequently they sent back to San Francisco for two boats and two small brass cannon, which were sent up by wagon. It may be remarked here that these were the first wagons as well as the first built boats ever seen in Lake County. While a part of the soldiers, and volunteers who had flocked in to assist, went across the lake in the boats, the balance went round by land, this latter contingent being under command of Lieutenant (afterward General) George Stoneman. The result was catastrophe, short, sharp and sudden for the defenseless Indians, but a small number escaping from the rifles and small arms of the whites. Later on in the year, H. F. Teschemaker and others came up to Clear Lake, held a grand pow-wow and made a treaty with the frightened Indians which they kept religiously ever after.

During these years, beginning in 1846, Jacob P. Leese of San Francisco, had also cattle in Coyote and Loconoma valleys in the southern part of the county, but the genuine settlement of the county can hardly be said to have begun till 1848, when Walter Anderson and his wife, the first white woman in the county, by the way, settled in the lower part for a short time. In 1851, he went on to Mendocino County, an important valley in that county being named after him. In the same year, 1848, William Scott settled in the valley that bears his name.

In 1853, C. N. Copsey and L. W. Purkerson built a house, the first in the county, near the head of Cache Creek, now the town of Lower Lake. The same year Jefferson Worden settled on Scott Creek, in what is now called Scott's Valley. In 1854 immigrants arrived in Big Valley and settled along the lake shore. In

this party were Martin Hammack and family, Brice Hammack and wife, Woods Crawford and others. People then began to come in more thickly, but until about 1854 no real farming was done, cattle and stock-raising being the only employment. From 1854 on, however, the country was quickly settled up, presenting by 1860 much the same appearance it does to-day, so far as the farming community is concerned.

The Mexican land grant in Lake County was that of Collayomi, of 8,242 acres, patented to Ritchie and Forbes in 1863.

Lake County was set off from Napa County, of which it had till then formed a part, May 2, 1861, the first election for county officers being held in June of that year. Lakeport was chosen as the county-seat, and a two-story wooden court-house erected. This burned down February 15, 1867, with the loss of almost all the county records, probably the work of an incendiary. Then began a great fight for county-seat between Lower Lake and Lakeport, the question of its removal from Lakeport having already been voted upon several times previously. After the fire the county-seat was fixed virtually at Lower Lake until 1870, when the contest definitely ended by a popular vote in favor of Lakeport, where it has since remained. As soon as the question was finally settled the erection of the present brick court-house and jail at a cost of about $20,000 was begun, and in the same year carried to completion.

But probably the most disturbing matter that has ever arisen in Lake County has been that of controlling and altering the level of the waters of Clear Lake. In 1865–'66 a company called the Clear Lake Water Company, a wealthy San Francisco corporation that had probably in view the carrying of the waters to that city, secured the passage of a legislative act which authorized them to build a dam across Cache Creek (the outlet), put up mills, etc. They built the dam and mills, and as a result the lake was raised several feet above the highest point ever known before. Sickness prevailed as a consequence and great indignation followed. Finally in November, 1868, an armed mob assembled, and after securing everyone who was considered friendly to the company, set fire to the flour, planing and saw mills, and destroyed the dam. A heavy suit for damages was the result, but this was finally compromised in 1871. The company, now the Spring Valley Water Company of San Francisco, still owns large tracts of land in the county, upon which it has large vineyards and a complete winery.

Lakeport was founded in 1858, the first house being built on the site in the year preceding, it being a store for the business of Mr. A. Levy. It is now a prosperous and beautiful town, a good business point, and possessing several large and handsome hotels, which are well patronized by visitors during the summer season. It has a steam flour-mill, sash and door factories, and the various industries that usually spring up in towns of its size. It possesses also an academy of high merit, excellent schools and churches of the leading denominations, two banks with ample capital, finding a good business.

Lower Lake was founded at about the same time, and is following well in the wake of its larger sister on the pathway of progress. Its first house was built by E. Mitchell, in 1858. In the country surrounding Lower Lake are several large vineyards and fine fruit farms, and it seems probable that fruit-raising and wine-making will be the ultimate resource of this part of the county, if not of the whole.

Middletown, in the lower end of the county, is a town of much newer growth, being settled first in 1868, and making comparatively slow, yet a steady progress since. It is an important staging and business town, and possesses a flouring mill and brewery.

Upper Lake began its history in 1865, when a store was opened and several families moved to it. A blacksmith shop had been built here as early, however, as 1856. It is a quiet little place, with a good dairy and farming country about it.

Kelseyville, the home of Stone & Kelsey in early days, is the oldest town in the county. It possessed a store and blacksmith shop in 1857, and is to-day a place of considerable importance, having an academy and several manufacturing establishments.

Two newspapers are published in Lakeport, the *Democrat* and *Avalanche*, established in 1872 and 1886 respectively. In Lower Lake are the *Bulletin* and *Clear Lake Press*, the date of their first numbers being 1877 and 1886.

In Middletown is the *Independent*, founded in 1888, while in Kelseyville is the *New Era*, established in 1889. All of these are weeklies, of merit and push.

Considerable mining is being done in Lake County, chiefly for quicksilver. The principal mines are the Great Western and Sulphur Banks, both of which are being profitably worked and are employing many men. Several other properties are being worked spasmodically also. Borax has also been extensively exported from the county, the product chiefly of Borax Lake, near Lower Lake. Petroleum and natural gas occur generously near Kelseyville, but have never been utilized.

Lake County is best known probably for its mineral springs, which are of all sorts, hot and cold. The more famous of them are Bartlett, Highland, Harbin, Anderson, Siegler, Adams, Howard, Soda Bay, Saratoga, Allen, Witter, Glenbrook and Blue Lakes, at all of which are found hotels and improvements of extensive character. They are much visited by the sick, and are favorite summer resorts for the wealthy and fashionable.

A deal of attention is also being paid to the raising of fine horses. Near Middletown is the home of the Guenoc Stud, owned by Freddy Gebhardt and Mrs. Langtry. Above Lakeport is Captain Collier's band of thoroughbred Percherons, and below him the Rodman Brothers' fine trotting stock.

Lake County is often called the Switzerland of California, and it seems likely that before very long the shores of its beautiful lake will be studded with the villas of the rich, as is already the case to some extent. Its greatest drawback is its isolation. It has no railroad, although three or four lines are pointing towards its mountains. The staging service is good, however, and upon the lake are several fine steamers, making local communication easy and pleasant.

Lake County has been represented in the State Assembly by R. V. S. Quigley in 1875-'76; A. P. McCarty in 1880; H. J. Crumpton in 1881–'83; E. W. Britt in 1885; L. H. Grüwell, 1887–'89, and others mentioned under the head of Napa County.

MINERALOGICAL.

Lake County lies between the two branches of the Coast Range, the western known as Mayacamas, and the eastern as Bear Mountain. Standing in these mountains are a number of peaks having an elevation ranging from two thousand to nearly four thousand feet. The center of the valley so formed is occupied by Clear Lake, a deep body of pure water, twenty-five miles long with an average width of seven miles. It is divided into two parts, Upper and Lower Lake, the two being connected by a strait known as The Narrows. Six miles from the Upper Lake is a group of deep ponds called the Blue Lakes, and which, taken collectively, have a length of three miles by a breadth of half a mile. The only considerable stream in this county is Cache Creek, the outlet of Clear Lake, and which, flowing southeasterly, empties into the Sacramento. While more than half of the county is covered with rugged mountains and water, the balance, consisting of foothill and valley lands, is exceedingly fertile. The mountains here are well timbered with pine and spruce, there being also oak, madrona and willow along the foothills and water-courses.

The county contains a great variety of metals and minerals; gold, silver, copper, borax, sulphur, asbestos, and cinnabar counting among her mineral resourses.

The Sulphur Banks quicksilver mine is located on the border of Clear Lake, ten miles

north from the town of Lower Lake. It has been worked for a good many years, the former production having been much larger than at present. The ore now beng extracted comes from what seems to be an eruptive dike breaking through a sandstone formation. The crevices of this dike are filled with a clayey matter, some of which carries a considerable percentage of cinnabar. In breaking out the ore here much barren rock has to be removed.

Owing to the presence of sulphurous fumes, ore extraction is not carried to any great depth. The work of exploitation consists of open cuts and short tunnels. About two hundred pounds of Hercules powder, No. 2, are consumed monthly. The ore is carted to the reduction works, which consists of ten sublimating furnaces, six of the Knox & Osborn style, and four of the Hutton & Scott. At present only two furnaces are being operated. A total of eighty-six men is employed here—twelve in the reduction works, the remainder in the mine and on the outside. Wages paid range from $1.15 per day and $70 per month. Five cords of wood are consumed daily. Fuel and lumber, the latter at the rate of $20 per thousand feet, are obtained from the vicinity of Lower Lake.

The Bradford mine, located in 1882, is situated four and one-half miles south from the village of Middletown, on the stage road leading from that place to Calistoga. The vein here, which has a north and south trend, and inclines to the east at an angle of forty-five degrees, lies between sandstones on the hanging, and serpentine on the foot-wall. The mine has been opened by a shaft sunk to a depth of two hundred and fifty feet, and which, at a depth of sixty feet, leaves the vein and passes into foot-wall. This shaft, which is timbered throughout, is fitted with a single reel six by eight-inch spur-geared reversing engine. A No. 4 Dow steam pump, run four hours per day, suffices to handle the water. At present work is confined to the one hundred and sixty-foot level, above which the vein is being stoped, no definite limit having yet been found to the ore shoot. The ore being extracted consists of sulphuret of mercury, mixed with jasper and country rock.

The coarse ore is treated in a Knox & Osborn furnace, of twenty tons daily capacity, the fine in a thirty-ton Livermore furnace. Iron condensers are used, the draft being aided by an exhaust fan. The reduction works are connected with the shaft by a tramway eight hundred fee t long. A total of thirty-five men are employed here; white men are paid $2.50 per day, and Chinese $1.25. Two cords of wood are consumed daily.

The Great Western mine, which has been worked since 1856, is located four miles south of Middletown. The claim covers six thousand linear feet on the vein, which strikes east and west, and dips to the south at an angle of sixty-five degrees. The hanging-wall is clay-slate, quite soft near the vein; the foot-wall is serpentine. In the first instance the mine was opened by and worked through a tunnel two thousand two hundred feet long, intersecting the vein at a depth of two hundred and nineteen feet. Work is now carried on through a shaft three hundred and fifty feet deep. Both shaft and tunnel are thoroughly timbered.

For ore hoisting a ten by eighteen-inch double spur-geared reversible hoist is used. For handling the water a No. 6 Dean steam pump, with two one and one half-inch columns, is employed.

The ore is cinnabar, the fine being worked in a twelve-ton Knox & Osborn furnace; the coarse in a thirty-ton Green furnace. For creating draft in the condensers, blowers driven by a six by eight-inch horizontal engine are employed. Water is brought on the premises through two miles of flume and three-fourths of a mile of piping. Six cords of wood are consumed daily —three for steam purposes and three in the furnaces. About two hundred pounds of Safety Nitro powder are used every ninety days. The company employs thirty men in the mine, and fifteen in the reduction works, the white men receiving $3 per day and the Chinese $1.15.

Gold and silver-bearing ores of low grade have been found at several localities in the county;

deposits of copper, borax, sulphur, and chromic iron being also met with. In Paradise Valley, about five miles from the Sulphur Banks, a shaft has been sunk to a depth of sixty feet on a ledge of quartzite. The ore, which is much copper-stained, carries considerable pyrites, and assays from $3 to $9 in gold per ton, with a small percentage of silver. Gold-bearing quartz has been observed in the vicinity of Mount St. Helena, also near the Bradford quicksilver mine, and at a point between Anderson Springs and the Geysers. The croppings of these quartz veins contain a small amount of silver.

One mile east of Bradford much copper float is to be seen, and near Harbin Springs a shaft has been sunk to a depth of sixty feet in a cupriferous vein, but the ore is of too low a grade to warrant further sinking.

Situated about a half mile east of the lower end of Clear Lake is a pond, the water of which is highly charged with the biborate of soda. During the dry season this water mostly disappears, through evaporation, and the borax crystallizing out is found in the mud on the margin of the pond. Twenty-five years ago large quantities of this salt were manufactured here, the first made in the United States said to have been produced at this place. There has, however, no work been done here for a long time, the business having been given up on the discovery of more extensive and productive salines in the southern part of the State and Nevada.

In Jerusalem Valley, eight miles east of Middletown, occur several large veins carrying chromic iron. Owing to the cost of transportation to market, nothing except a little prospecting work has been done on these deposits. The presence of this mineral has been observed, also, in the serpentine near the Bradford mine.

Some twenty years ago a good, merchantable article of sulphur was produced in considerable quantities from deposits of this mineral, several of which occur on and near the eastern shore of Clear Lake, and at some of which solfataric action is still going on. Works for the distillation of the crude material were put up at one of these deposits, and run for several years, but, the cheapness of the imported commodity rendering operations here unprofitable, they were finally suspended, and have not since been resumed.

The water obtained by artesian boring, on the outskirts of Kelseyville, proves so highly charged with natural gas that the latter burns readily. The well put down here is one hundred and fifty seven feet deep, and being lined to within a few feet of the bottom, this gas evidently comes from a lower stratum. Five other wells sunk in this vicinity to a depth of sixteen feet each, though they yield no water, emit gas, which under a slight pressure burns freely, with a colorless flame, giving off the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen. These wells are in an adobe soil, about two hundred feet above the level of Clear Lake. This gas is to be collected and utilized in a fruit drier. A well put down near Upper Lake also gives off natural gas.

LASSEN COUNTY.

This is one of California's trans-Sierra counties, being situated wholly to the east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The western third of Lassen, reaching at some points the summit of the Sierra, is elevated and rugged, the remainder consisting of valleys, alkali flats, and sage plains, over which are scattered numerous short mountain chains, straggling hills, and isolated buttes. Although much of the soil is sandy and barren, or rendered unproductive through the presence of alkaline deposits, the most of it is naturally rich, and can be made to produce good crops of grain and the hardier fruits, by the aid of irrigation. Without this, however, these products cannot be matured, owing to the shortness of the warm season, the elevation of this region ranging from four to eight thousand feet. While fruit, vegetables, and the cereals are grown here to some extent, stock-raising forms the principal business of the inhabitants. There are heavy forests of pine and spruce on the mountains to the west,

but the rest of the county contains only a very sparse growth of pine and juniper, fit only for fuel. Lassen, as a whole, is but poorly watered. Pit River, making a violent detour from its regular course, dips into the northwestern angle of the county. This river is said to have been named after the numerons pits dug along its borders by Indians. Aside from this, Clear Creek, a southerly branch of Pit River, Pine Creek, running south into Eagle Lake, and Susan River, rising in the Sierra and flowing southeast into Honey Lake, constitute the principal streams in this county. Many small creeks, issuing from the mountains, affording on their way means for much irrigation, are swallowed up after making their way a short distance out into the arid plains. Although there are a number of small lakes in the high Sierra, the only bodies of water of any size in the county are Eagle and Honey lakes, each, when full, covering an area of about fifty square miles. The former is very deep, but the latter is shallow, and sometimes nearly dries up.

The most prominent peak in California is Lassen's, on which are found many curious and interesting features. There are four distinct summits, the highest of which is 10,577 feet above sea level. Between these apical points is an extinct crater. The mountain is easy of ascent.

The principal valley in this county is that of Honey Lake, 20 x 40 miles in extent. This, with Elysian and Long valleys, were the most important section of the county until within a few years. At first they were in Plumas, the parent county. Honey Lake and Honey Lake Valley were named from the honey-dew found on the grass and shrubbery, of which the Indians are very fond, and from which they made a sort of molasses for their food. This honey-dew is a deposit of two species of plant lice.

James P. Beckwourth was probably the first white man to visit Honey Lake Valley, so far as we have any definite account.

Eagle Lake is a beautiful sheet of cold water having an area of about sixty square miles, in the extreme north end of Honey Lake Valley.

Peter Lassen, after whom the county and other objects in this region are named, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, August 7, 1800; learned the blacksmith's trade in 1829, and emigrated to Boston, Massachusetts, and then to Missouri. In 1839 he came to Oregon and within a year or so came down into California, first to Sutter's Fort and then to San José, etc. In 1841 he built a saw-mill near Santa Cruz, and early in 1843 sold it to Graham. It was in 1843, while in the service of Captain Sutter, that he, in company with John Bidwell and John Bruheim, pursued a party of immigrants on their way to Oregon, overtaking them at Red Bluff and recovering some stolen animals. Lassen, admiring the northern end of the Sacramento Valley, resolved to revisit it with a view of making it his permanent home. Accordingly he obtained a grant of land from Governor Micheltorena. He left Sutter's in December, 1843, for his new home; but high water stopped him in the neighborhood of the Marysville Buttes, where he wintered until February, when he completed his journey, and built the first civilized habitation north of Marysville; was naturalized in 1844 and obtained his land grant of Bosquejo on Deer Creek in Tehama County. In 1850 he sold half his rancho and stock and engaged in an unfortunate steamboat speculation at Sacramento, which ruined him financially. In 1851 he settled in Indian Valley, Plumas County, and in 1855 in Honey Lake Valley, Lassen County, where he was a miner and farmer. April 29, 1859, while on a prospecting tour north of Pyramid Lake, he was killed by the Piute Indians or by white men disguised as such; he was then fifty-nine years old. The grant referred to lies now in Tehama County, on Deer Creek. Thenceforward for a long time Lassen's ranch was the most important point in northeastern California. It was from this place that Fremont started on his journey from the valley to Oregon, in the spring of 1846, and it was Peter himself who guided Lieutenant Gil-

lespie, a few days later, in search of the Pathfinder, and overtook him one memorable night on the banks of Klamath Lake.

"Lassen's Cut-off" is a route through the deserts and mountains discovered by Lassen and Paul Richeson in 1848.

Early in the spring of 1851 a prospecting party of eighty men, headed by a man named Noble and now known as Noble's party, after crossing the Indian Valley, passed through the mountains to Honey Lake Valley. They soon returned and disbanded, but Noble, who was impressed with the value of the pass, went on to Shasta, then the chief town in the extreme northern portion of the State, and made known his discovery to the enterprising business men there. The pass was subsequently known as Noble's Pass. The business men there hired Noble to go to the Humboldt Valley in order to persuade immigrants to come by way of the new route and so on to Shasta. Noble went but found much opposition and even a menace of violence if he persisted in persuading immigrants to leave the old and well known trail. But a few consented to try the new route, and, following the Lassen or Oregon trail as far as Black Rock, struck across the desert twenty-five miles to Granite Creek, thence sixteen miles to Buffalo Springs, thence nine miles to Mud Springs, then seventeen miles to Honey Lake Valley, which they crossed at the present site of Susanville, and crossed the summit of the Sierra by Noble's Pass, following the course of Deer Creek to its mouth. As soon as it became demonstrated that this route possessed superior advantages in the matter of food and water, as well as having a shorter distance than any other, agents were kept stationed at the intersection with the overland trail for the purpose of turning the immigration over this route to the northern mines. That year and for a number of years thereafter this route was traveled a great deal. In 1853 it was shortened and still further improved.

After cutting twenty tons of wild hay for his stock, for fear the snows might be too deep for forage, Lassen built a long, low log cabin, fifty feet long, sixteen feet wide and only six logs high, and covered it with a shake roof. At each end was a room 16 x 20, one of which was used as a store-room. The openings to the outside world were a door and a window three-feet square, over which barley sacks were nailed to keep out the cold. A small room in the center was his sleeping department, and here he was said also to have kept an extra bed for a traveler or a friend. In this rude hut the pioneers of Lassen County found their temporary dwelling place for a quarter of a century.

In 1853 Isaac Roop took up a mile square at the head of Honey Lake Valley; in 1855 Moses Mason took 400 acres adjoining him, but did not remain long.

NATAQUA.

This word, Indian for woman, was the name of the "Territory of Honey Lake Valley." It lay east of the summit of the Sierra and within the great Nevada Basin. The people of this region in 1855–'56 began to feel the need of a systematic civil government. They seemed to be beyond the limits of California. Accordingly, April 26, 1856, they met at the Roop House (the "Old Fort"), elected Lassen to the chair and Isaac Roop secretary. They proceeded in regular order to organize an independent territory, by drawing up such regulations as they felt the most need of. They were substantially the laws which the miners generally adopted. The territory supposed to be covered by this government was about 50,000 square miles,—almost as large as the State of Illinois. It reached eastward half way across the State of Nevada and comprised several counties within the State of California.

It is amusing now to think of these twenty men meeting together and forming a territory of such vast dimensions, especially when we call to mind the fact that in Washoe, Eagle and Carson valleys and Gold Cañon there were people enough to outnumber them ten to one, who were not consulted in this disposition of themselves; and further, not one of this corps of

law-makers lived within the boundaries they themselves set for the new territory.

Under this regime a large number of locations of land claims were recorded that season. By the close of the year 36,840 acres had been taken up and recorded, being about 14,000 more than is now actually cultivated. In 1857 the board of supervisors of Plumas County organized Honey Lake Township, including the central portion of this territory, and the citizens there met and demonstrated in a stately document, protesting that they had doubts of being within the limits of the State of California, etc.; and this year they appointed Judge James M. Crane as a delegate to Congress and urge the organization of a territory in Western Utah.

Crane went to Washington, and February 18, 1858, wrote to his constituents that a bill to organize a new territory would assuredly pass both Houses of Congress. Congress failing to recognize the importance of this movement, the people again met and adopted a code of laws to serve until they were organized into a territory by the national Congress. In 1859 they adopted a constitution, elected Crane as a delegate for Congress, and Isaac M. Roop as Governor. For the election of delegates a total of 817 votes were cast. The president of the convention, in his certificate of the election of Governor Roop, said that he was elected Governor of said territory "*by a large majority.*" Crane died, and J. J. Musser, the president of the convention, was elected to fill the vacancy.

In 1860 a Government census was taken, when 476 persons were found to be resident within the valley, and the next year the people began local government under the auspices of Plumas County and State of California. Historians have had considerable sport in quoting *literatim et punctuatim* their ungrammatical documents, which exhibited considerable ignorance mixed up with some knowledge.

March 2, 1861, Congress established the Territory of Nevada, including the Honey Lake region. The Nevada Government undertook, in 1862, to rule this section, and organized the County of Roop. In a little over a year California, which had been rather slow, finally took possession of this tract, and accordingly Judge Mott came to Susanville and administered the oath of office to the county officials January 20, 1863.

THE SAGE BRUSH WAR.

The action of the Nevada authorities soon precipitated a conflict between the officials of Roop and Plumas counties to maintain their jurisdiction over the disputed territory. The first gun was fired by Hon. John S. Ward, Probate Judge of Roop County, who issued an injunction restraining William J. Young, a justice of the peace elected for Plumas County, from performing his official functions. The justice failed to respect the mandate of Judge Ward, and was fined $100 for contempt of court. The next step was an order from the County Court of Plumas restraining Ward and W. H. Naileigh (sheriff) from exercising jurisdiction in any way in Honey Lake Valley. These officials refused to obey the order, and Judge Hogan issued warrants for their arrest. The Plumas County sheriff, E. H. Pierce, and his deputy, James Byers, went to Susanville and arrested the refractory judge and sheriff and started to convey them to Quincy. Travel was difficult, and before they could complete their duty an armed mob of seventy-five or one hundred men collected at the old Roop cabin, now called "Fort Defiance," prepared for war. The sheriff with forty men took possession of a barn 200 yards distant. He sent out five men to bring in a stick of hewn timber for the purpose of better fortifying his place. The fort fired on the men, seriously wounding one. The barn returned fire, and this fire was kept up for about four hours. A consultation was had late in the afternoon, under a flag of truce, with no result.

As acquisitions were constantly made to the "mob" at the fort, a deputation of citizens persuaded Sheriff Pierce to suspend operations until both the Governors of Nevada and Cali-

fornia could be consulted. Governor Stanford appointed Robert Robinson to visit Governor Clemens of Nevada and consult with him what to do. It was finally agreed that each State appoint a representative to run the boundary line; and until that was completed Plumas County should have jurisdiction as far east as the eastern end of Honey Lake; and several minor conditions were stipulated. The Surveyor General, by request of the California Legislature April 27, 1863, directed a survey of the east line of the State of California. John F. Kidder was appointed by a surveyor general to do the work, and Governor Clemens appointed Butler Ives on the part of Nevada Territory to accompany him in the work. The work was accordingly done, throwing Aurora, which was also in the disputed district, seven miles into Nevada. The remainder of the line was completed in 1865. The survey made by Von Schmidt, in 1876 threw the eastern line of California from Lake Tahoe north a few miles further east.

Of course it was a hardship for the people of the Honey Lake Valley to be subject to a county-seat so far west as Quincy and over the summit of the mountains; and for their relief the new county of Lassen was formed, from the northeastern portion of Plumas and eastern portion of Shasta County, April 1, 1864. Officers were elected and local government began to run smoothly. When the County of Modoc was organized, with great difficulty and after a hard struggle by its citizens, Lassen County maintained the integrity of its territory. About the time Lassen County was formed settlers began to enter the extreme eastern end of Siskiyou County. Stock-raising was the first and is still the leading industry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lassen County was created by act of the Legislature, April 1, 1864, from the eastern parts of Shasta and Plumas counties, there having been included within its boundaries a strip of territory that prior to 1862 had been claimed by the Territory of Nevada, constituting the western half of Roop County, in that Territory. From a portion of it and the counties south, an effort was made in the Legislature of 1872 to create the county of "Donner," but in vain.

In the fall of 1871 the people of Surprise Valley petitioned the Legislature to create a new county from the north end of Plumas and eastern portion of Siskiyou. A counter petition was presented by those residing in Big Valley and the settlements along Pit River, as the proposed county-seat was as far away as the one they had. The measure failed in the Legislature. In 1874 a bill was introduced in that body for the creation of that territory under the name of Canby, in honor of the brave and faithful general who was killed by the Modoc Indians under a flag of truce. The measure was again defeated, and another bill was immediately introduced for the formation of the county of Summit, out of the eastern end of Siskiyou alone. This bill passed and became a law February 14, 1874, and the name of the county changed to Modoc.

The northeastern portion of California has been the scene of innumerable depredations by the Indians. They have been made by three tribes,—the Washoe or Wasso, the Pah-Ute (variously spelled) and the Pit River,—the latter being the worst. The first principal outbreak was in 1857. The troubles of this season are generally referred to as the Potato war, owing to the cause of the difficulties. The troublesome savages were of the Pit River tribe, and a company of settlers, under Captain William Weatherbow, and accompanied by Winnemucca and a band of his Pah-Ute braves, went out against the savages and punished them severely. They, however, continued to annoy the settlers for the next three years, when they were chastised by General Crook.

January 13, 1860, Dexter E. Demming was killed by the Smoky Creek band of the Pah-Utes, and the citizens petitioned Governor Roop to follow up and chastise the Indians on the border. Roop asked the Department of the

Pacific for aid, but in vain. In the meantime a number of white men were killed by the savages. Aid was sent from California, and the Washoe Regiment, composed of volunteers from California and Nevada, was organized at Virginia City and marched out 544 strong, under Colonel Jack Hays. They were joined by 207 United States troops, under Captain J. M. Stewart. June 2 they had a stubborn battle with the Pah-Utes near Pyramid Lake, routing them. Soon afterward another Indian panic occurred and Captain Weatherbow again drove them away.

The Pioneer Society for Lassen County was organized in 1882, residence prior to July 1, 1860, being the condition of membership.

The *Sage Brush* is the title of the first newspaper in Lassen County, started July 1, 1865, by A. C. Longmore, an Englishman who had traveled extensively in tropical countries. August 10, 1867, he was succeeded by A. T. Bruce. September 5, 1868, John C. Partridge bought it and changed the name to *Lassen Sage Brush;* afterward it was changed to the *Lassen Advocate.* D. C. Slater started the *Modoc Independent*, the first newspaper in that county.

Lying on the north and west of Honey Lake is a tract of 20,000 acres of tule swamp land. Until 1861 this was known as the Schaefer ranch, but at the outbreak of the Rebellion the majority of the settlers were sympathizers with the Southern cause, and the name "Tule Confederacy" was conferred upon it by the neighbors. The present settlers are a well-educated and prosperous class of farmers.

Susanville, the county-seat of Lassen County, was named in honor of Susan, the daughter of its first settler, Isaac N. Roop. She married A. T. Arnold. The town is very beautifully situated. In the spring of 1856 L. N. Breed brought a stock of goods from Elizabethtown, Plumas County, which he sold in a log house built by him about twenty rods from Peter Lassen's. In September he moved to the city of Susanville and opened his store in a brush shanty near Fort Defiance. As winter set in he returned to Butte County.

Lassen County has been represented in the State Assembly by Thomas A. Roseberry in 1885, and W. D. Morris in 1887, and by others from adjoining counties.

Although Lassen County looks desert-like upon our maps, much of the land when irrigated is as good as any in the State, and some of it indeed is very fertile even without irrigation. Bunch grass grows in great profusion, and thousands of cattle graze upon it. Beef, butter and cheese are produced for the market. Hay and the small grains also do well, and agriculture and dairy industries are increasing in importance. The large fruits here are of as fine a quality as in the East, which is far better than in the Sacramento Valley. Mineral and hot springs abound, and plenty of pure, good water is also to be had.

MARIN COUNTY.

Marin was the name of a famous chief of the Lacatuit Indians, who originally occupied this part of the country. After having vanquished the Spaniards in several skirmishes that took place between the years 1815 and 1824, he was finally captured by his enemies. Making his escape, Marin took shelter on a small island in the bay of San Francisco, and which, being afterward called after him, communicated its name to the main land adjacent. This chief having fallen into the hands of his foes a second time, barely escaped being put to death, through the interference of the priests at the mission of San Rafael, who subsequently enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing him converted to the true faith. He died at the mission in 1834.

The name Marin should be accented on the first syllable, and not on the last as is practiced by most people, under the supposition that it has a nautical meaning.

Marin County covers the peninsula lying between San Pablo Bay and the Pacific Ocean, its southern extremity forming Point Bonita, the outer north headland to the Golden Gate. The county is bounded on the north and northwest by Sonoma, on the east by San Pablo Bay,

on the south by the Golden Gate and the Pacific Ocean, and on the southwest and west by the Pacific Ocean.

The surface of this county is rugged, consisting of hills and mountains, through which are scattered many small, fertile valleys. Mount Tamalpais, the outer ridge of the Coast Range, culminates in the western part of the county at an altitude of 2,600 feet. The only timber growth here, except a few redwoods on the mountains, consists of white oak, scrub pine, and madrona, of which there is a good deal scattered over the hills and valleys.

EARLY VISITORS, ETC.

Although visited in 1879 by Sir Francis Drake, and probably by Spanish and other adventurers both before and after his time, it was not until 1817 that any permanent settlement was made in Marin County. In that year Padres Amaroso and Cijos were sent to establish the mission of San Rafael. For a time the mission throve amazingly, but on the secularization of the missions in 1834, it dwindled almost to nothing, and to-day not a vestige of the place remains save only a few gigantic seventy-year-old pear trees. On the extinction of the mission Rafael Garcia, who had come with the fathers in 1817 as military commander, took up his residence near Olema. John J. Reed, so far as is known, was the first settler not of Spanish or Mexican descent. He came to San Rafael as major-domo of the mission in 1827. Later he settled near Sansalito, where the Mexican Government gave him a grant of land. Here he built a grist-mill and at one time ran a small boat as a ferry between Sansalito and Yerba Buena. W. A. Richardson was barely a year behind this pioneer. He, too, settled near Sansalito, where he also received a grant. Timothy Murphy arrived in Marin County in 1828 or 1829. He also secured a grant, including some of the best land in the county, a part of the site of San Rafael being comprised in it. James Black came in 1832, having levanted from a man-of war anchored off Yerba Buena. All these arrived in early mission days and were men of marked ability and force. Others followed, slowly but steadily. The Shorts and Miller families were added during the forties. The Sais family, the Pachecos, the Bojorques, the Briones, the Mesas, and others of Spanish descent, were also among the very early settlers.

See pages 9 to 25 for many additional particulars concerning Spanish and Mexican times in this vicinity.

AMERICAN PERIOD.

With the great boom in Northern Californian of the years 1848 and 1849, Marin County took a decided turn upward. In the early part of 1849 two associations from the Southern States, both composed of young men of good family and education, settled in Marin. They were the Baltimore and Virginia companies. The former settled at Corte Madera, where they erected a huge saw-mill, but did not continue long in business. The Virginiano rented land near San Rafael from Don Timoteo Murphy, and began gardening on an extensive scale, but with even more disastrous results than their friends. Many members of these companies remained in the county, forming some of its most enterprising citizens.

At the inauguration of the American period the best known Mexican families within the present domain of Marin County were Manuel Torres, Ramon Valentin, Enrique Recheson, R. Pacheco and P. Sais.

Marin County was organized according to act of the Legislature approved February 18, 1850, but for some time afterward public affairs moved very slowly. Up to 1854 there had been only two postoffices established, and almost no roads. Between 1855 and 1863 the county, outside of its towns, received its greatest accessions of population, its great possibilities as a dairying country being then discovered and brought to fruition. In 1855, Mr. S. P. Taylor put into operation a paper-mill on Lagunitas Creek, the first attempt at manufacturing in the county, now (in 1890) grown to be an extensive

affair. About this time also many ambitious land schemes were put on foot, looking chiefly to the building up of a rival city to San Francisco. One of them was Marion City, occupying — on paper — the entire surface of Point San Quentin. The only tangible result of this was the location there of the California State Prison. Sansalito was another gigantic city; California City and Corte Madera City were likewise. However, several quite extensive settlements in the timber-cutting days, as Lagunitas and Corte Madera, have disappeared altogether. In 1863, San Rafael began to come into notice as a place for suburban residence for business men of San Francisco, although communication was made at first by stage line to San Quentin and thence by ferry. With that year really began the growth of San Rafael. In 1870 began the coming to the county of experienced Swiss dairymen, in whose hands that business is now largely conducted. To show the progress made, it may be mentioned that according to the census returns of 1880, Marin leads all other counties in the Union in the amount of butter manufactured. The scene of these dairying operations is chiefly along the coast, Point Reyes butter being the standard of excellence in California.

RESOURCES AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Marin County is now admirably served with railroads. The North Pacific Coast Road, a narrow gauge, which runs from Sansalito through the redwood region into Sonoma County, was the first to be built. It was begun in 1872 and completed in 1875. The San Francisco & North Pacific, or "Donahue" line, was extended from Petaluma to Tiburon in 1884. Both from Sansalito and Tiburon a splendid system of ferry-boats make frequent trips to San Francisco. The system of wagon roads of Marin County is unexcelled.

Dairying is *par excellence* the industry of Marin, although it is rapidly developing into a great fruit county, and some fine stock is raised in the county. The apple orchard belonging to Hon. F. C. De Long, of over 300 acres, is said to be the largest in the State. It yields a princely revenue of about $75,000 a year to its owner, the product being entirely shipped to Australia. Several fine vineyards have been planted, a good quality of claret wine being manufactured. The fisheries off the coast are of great value. Off Point San Pedro, on the eastern shore, about 400 Chinese are engaged in shrimp taking and in sturgeon and small fish capture. On Tomales Bay, on the west shore, also, are valuable fisheries. In manufactures there are, besides Taylor's paper mill, already mentioned, several large brick concerns. The California Patent Brick Company, located near Las Gallinas, has the largest establishment on the coast. Prunty and the Remillard Bros. are also large brick-makers. Shaver's planing-mill, some hop yards, etc., about exhaust the list.

At San Quentin is the State Penitentiary, with about 1,200 inmates, who are largely employed in making jute bags, bricks, etc., but they ought hardly to count. The prison was begun in 1853, prior to which the State's convicts had been kept on board an old hulk anchored at Angel Island. Since 1853 the prison, which stands in the front rank of like institutions in the country, has cost the Government over $2.500,000 in buildings, etc. At Novato some fine basalt quarries are being worked.

San Rafael was incorporated first in 1874, and in 1889 was re-incorporated as a city of the sixth class. It is a beautiful city, favored of wealthy San Franciscans, and both it and vicinity possess many magnificent residences. Its drives are unsurpassed. The Hotel Rafael, completed in 1888, at a cost of $200,000, is one of the most fashionable and elegant of the State, being headquarters for tennis players, etc. In 1872 the handsome court-house was erected, at a cost of $55,000. The school system is good, the churches active and prosperous. It has splendid water-works, and is well sewered. In 1889 was opened a new $100,000 college for young ladies, the San Rafael College,

by the Sisters of St. Dominic. This noble institution was founded in 1850 by the generosity of Don Timoteo Murphy. Near by is the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, with about 500 inmates.

At Sansalito, which is a favorite summer residence for San Franciscans, are the quarters of the Pacific and San Francisco Yacht Clubs, while at Tiburon is the like of the Corinthian Yacht Club. Both these points are great fishing resorts for those that love piscatorial sport. The repair shops, etc., of the two railroads are at these two places.

At present a work of great value is being accomplished in the reclamation of the salt marshes near Novato, now progressing.

Mount Tamalpais, 3,000 feet high and standing alone, is the county's greatest pride and boast. On a clear day a view of unusual magnificence is obtained, embracing the Pacific Ocean, the city of San Francisco and the great bay of the same name.

The newspapers of Marin are the *Journal*, founded 1861, the *Tocsin*, founded 1879, both of San Rafael, and the *News*, of Sansalito, founded 1884, all able and influential weeklies.

THE MEXICAN LAND GRANTS

in Marin County were: Las Baulinas, 8,911 acres, patented to G. Briones in 1866; Cañada de Herera, 6,658 acres, to the heirs of D. Sais in 1876; Corte Madera de Novato, 8,879 acres, to Juan Martin in 1863, and Corte Madera del Presidio, 7,845 acres, to the heirs of John Read in 1885; Mission San Rafael, six and a half acres, to Bishop Alemany in 1859; San Geronimo, 8,701 acres, to J. W. Revere in 1860. San Jose, 6,659 acres, to Ygnacio Pacheco in 1861; Sancelito, 19,571 acres, to W. A. Richard; son in 1879; Saulajule, 919 acres to G. N. Cornwall, 1,447 acres to L. D. Watkins, 2,266 acres to M. F. Gormley, 3,774 acres to P. J. Vasquez and 2,492 acres to J. S. Brackett,—all in 1879; San Pedro, Santa Margarita y las Gallinas, 21,679 acres, to Timothy Murphy in 1866; Punta de las Reyes, 57,067 acres to Andrew Randall in 1860; Punta de Quentin, 8,877 acres to V. R. Buckelew in 1866; Novato, 8,871 acres to the assignees of Simons in 1866; Nicasio, 7,598 acres to Frink & Reynolds, and 30,849 acres to H. W. Halleck in 1861; Olompali, 8,878 acres to Camilo Ynitia in 1862; Tomales y Bolines, 9,468 acres to Rafael Garcia in 1883, and 13,645 acres to Bethuel Phelps in 1866. In Marin and Sonoma counties: Blucher, 29,759 acres to the heirs of S. Smith in 1858; Laguna de San Antonio, 24,903 acres to B. Bojarquez in 1871.

About half of Marin County's 350,000 acres is now owned by less than a dozen men.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

T. J. Ables, 1867–'68, 1873–'74; Charles D. Allen, 1877–'78; Joseph Almy, 1885; J. W. Atherton. 1887; S. C. Bowers, 1883; G. R. Brush, 1856; George W. Burbank, 1875–'76; D. Clingan, 1854; C. L. Estey, 1881; James M. Estell, 1857; Alexander Gordon, 1862; Upton M. Gordon, 1861; Sanborn Johnson, 1863–'64; Samuel Lewis, 1860; A. C. McAllister, 1862; Wm. J. Miller, 1869–'70; D. Olds, 1865–'66; J. B. Rice, 1871–'72; H. P. A. Smith, 1855; J. T. Stocker, 1858; A. W. Taliaferro, 1852; R. B. Torrence, 1863; Manuel Torres, 1859; Thomas R. Walker, 1853.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

This county was legally one of the original counties of February 18, 1850, but was not organized until by act of the Legislature approved March 11, 1859, having been up to that time attached to Sonoma County for civil and political purposes. Joseph Knox, F. Nally, H. Baechtel, J. W. Brown and William Heeser were appointed the commissioners to locate places for the first election. On the first Monday of May of that year the following county officers were elected and entered upon the discharge of their several duties: J. D. Price, Sheriff; G. Carminy Smith, Clerk; J. J. Cloud, Surveyor; John W. Morris, Treasurer; A. L. Brayton, School Superintendent; William Neely

Johnson, District Attorney; William Henry, County Judge; John Burton, Assessor; J. B. Lamar, Assemblyman; O. H. P. Brown, J. F. Hills and Daliel Miller, Supervisors.

Cape Mendocino was named in honor of Antonio de Mendoza, the first Viceroy of New Spain. He was appointed by the emperor, and, arriving in the city of Mexico in 1535, ordered a survey of the coast of California, wherein the cape was discovered. The county was named after the cape.

The Mexican land grants made within the present domain of Mendocino County were as follows: Sanel, 17,755 acres to Fernando Felz in 1860; and Yokaya, 35,541 acres to C. Juarez in 1867.

The first white settlements in the county were made on the coast in 1852. In the first week in April that year, Captain Peter Thompson, one of Carson's old trappers, George Raney, afterward mate of a Panama steamer; and "Steve" —— clerk for the American Consul at Callao, passed down through Anderson Valley and on to the coast, reaching it worn out with fatigue and hunger. Thompson settled at Pine Grove, four miles above Big River, this being the first known permanent white settler in the county. He was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, went through the Apache country with Walker in 1836, and was with Carson in several expeditions in South America in 1848.

In the fall of 1852 the saw-mill at Big River in Mendocino was commenced by Henry Meiggs, J. B. Ford and others. Soon the Noyo Albion, Nevarra and Caspar mills were built. In 1852 William and Thomas Potter, M. C. Briggs, Al. Strong, J. L. Anderson and Cestos Feliz went up the Russian River to the place afterward called Potter. In August, 1853, the Potter Bros. moved their stock up there. In 1856 Thomas Henley, as Indian agent of Nome Lackee, established a farm in Round Valley. He was accompanied by Denman Bros., Martin Corbett, C. H. Bourne, J. E. White and others. In 1859 John Parker and John Turk settled in the lower end of Ukiah Valley with cattle belonging to Jerry Black of Marin County. In 1851 L. B. Arnold and three others came up through Ukiah Valley across to Anderson and back to Cloverdale, killing twelve or fifteen grizzly bears on the route.

Ukiah has been the county-seat ever since the organization of the county. It was incorporated in September, 1872. The original court-house was built by E. Rathburn, for $7,000, in the fall of 1859, and in the fall of 1872 a new court-house was completed by A. P. Petit, for $40,000. County Court was convened in the new building for the first time on the first Monday in March, 1873.

Grazing and stock-raising constitute the second great interest in Mendocino County. Some valuable minerals have also been found within the limits of the county. A vein of coal eight feet thick exists four miles above the forks of Eel River between Round Valley and Eden Valley. This coal was first discovered and brought out by H. L. Hall. B. S. Coffman was the first to interest capitalists in it. I. Friedlander entered 30,000 acres of land around the place. Many medicinal springs exist in this county.

The following have represented this county in the State Assembly: T. M. Ames, 1862–'63; Martin Baechtel, 1861; J. M. Covington, 1875–'76; W. H. Cureton, 1867–'68; Philo Handy, 1887; G. W. Henley, 1869–'70; Whit Henley, 1885; Wm. Holden, 1857, 1865–'66, 1881; L. F. Long, 1877–'78; George B. Mathers, 1871–'72; D. W. McCallum, 1873–'74; L. G. Morse, 1880; Levi Wilsey, 1863–'64; Archibald Yell, 1883. See adjoining counties for other representatives.

This county is chiefly famous for the immense forests of redwood timber that clothe the mountains and valleys throughout the whole extent of the county on the side next to the Pacific Ocean. To one who has not seen a redwood forest, description is futile, and the same may be said of the great mills with their peculiar and powerful machinery for hauling, splitting and cutting up the great logs. The redwood

lumber business and its shipping may be said to be the only industry of the Pacific coast side of the county, and a very large capital is employed therein, although some produce and dairy products are also shipped. A list of shipping points is here given, running from north to south, and most of these having saw-mills, generally of large dimensions, and several having regular lines of steamers and schooners. Bear Harbor, Rockport, Usal, Westport, where there are two mills, Kibesillah, Inglewood, Fort Bragg, Noyo, Caspar, Mendocino City, Little River, Albion, Whitesboro, Navarro, Coffey's Cove, Port Vallejo, Greenwood, Manchester, Punta Arenas, Fish Rock, Gualala. It must not be thought that these are harbors. They are simply more or less sheltered coves or landings, possessing shoots suspended from the cliffs by which the lumber or other material is slid down into the vessel which lies at anchor under the cliff. Some of these points are tolerably good-sized towns, with considerable trade, churches and schools, etc., although almost entirely dependent on lumbering for their existence. Caspar, Mendocino City, Little River, Fort Bragg, Punta Arenas, are such places. From some of them dairy produce is an item of valuable shipping note.

The interior, and larger part, of Mendocino County has suffered greatly from lack of communication with the outside world. Until May, 1889, when the San Francisco & Northern Pacific Railroad was extended from Cloverdale to Ukiah, the county-seat, the only communication was by stage over a rough and dusty (or miry) mountain road. With the advent of the iron horse has come a new era, ushering in prosperity and a genuine advance in every department. The chief industry of this interior portion has been wool, cattle, and hop growing and agriculture, but already, now that the railroad is at their door a considerable acreage of fruit has been set out about Ukiah and the southern valleys, with more to follow. Hop-growing, which has attained considerable magnitude, is chiefly engaged in throughout the Sanel Valley, where the growing town of Hopland received its name in consequence, and in the vicinity of Ukiah, where almost every farmer has his hop-dryer. Throughout the whole northern and eastern portions of the county, stock-raising and wool-growing are the staples, although in certain parts, as especially about the town of Willits, agriculture and fruit-growing is extensively and successfully engaged in.

Mendocino County has never cut a figure as a mining country. There is, however, a large and valuable seam of coal at a point a short distance south of Round Valley. At different times and in various places gold has been washed out in small quantities. Copper and cinnabar are also known to exist, but apparently not in paying quantities.

The industries of Mendocino may, accordingly, be set down as, first of all lumbering, there being thirty steam saw-mills that give employment to 2,500 men, with an annual cut of about 70,000,000 feet. Next comes wool-growing, stock-raising, hops, potatoes and other produce, dairying, agriculture, fruit and grape growing, etc.

Round Valley was first settled in 1856 as an Indian farm and station by Government employés from the Nome-Lackee Indian Reservation. It was not, however, finally set off as a reservation until 1864, after many settlers' claims had been made within its confines. As a consequence of this fact great trouble and some hardship to all parties has resulted. It is a beautiful valley, almost circular, and with a diameter of about seven miles.

Ukiah, the chief town and county-seat, has seen great activity during the past two years, since the completion to it of the Santa Fé & Northern Pacific Railway. It is a handsome and busy town with signs of prosperity on every hand. The court-house was built in 1872, at a cost of $40,000. It is a fine structure. About three miles south of it is the site of the Northern California State Hospital for the Insane, selected by a commission appointed by the State government to choose a location,

for which purpose an appropriation had been made of $175,000. Provision is made for the erection of a very handsome structure at a heavy cost. Preparations for building are now in progress. Ukiah possesses a large tannery, a foundry and other similar establishments. The school system is good and buildings modern, a large new school-house having just been completed at a cost of $15,000. There are six churches, all prosperous. Daily stages run from Ukiah to Eureka in Humboldt County, Lakeport in Lake County and to Mendocino City on the coast. There is some talk of building a railroad from Ukiah to Lakeport, and it is probable that some day the Santa Fé & Union Pacific will be extended to Eureka. Among the energetic and representative citizens of Ukiah who have aided in advancing the county interests are Judge McGarvey, Dr. E. W. King, Mrs. Annie M. Reed, the poetess and writer, and others. At Ukiah are held alternately with Lakeport the fairs, races, etc., of the Lake and Mendocino Agricultural Society.

Hopland has become a distributing point of importance since the railroad has reached it, and is growing fast. Stages run thence to Lakeport, and to Boonville and coast points. Boonville and Comptche are surrounded by a good agricultural and stock country. Willits, Cahto, Laytonville, Covelo, Calpella, are all enterprising towns of the northern country with important businesss interests.

There are several valuable and highly popular mineral springs or spas in the county. Prominent among these is the Vichy Springs, three miles east of Ukiah, where there is a commodious hotel, bath-houses, etc.

The newspapers of Mendocino County are as follows, all being weeklies, and comparing favorably with their contemporaries elsewhere. In Ukiah are the *Dispatch Democrat*, founded 1867, the *Independent* (1886), and the *Press* (1877). At Mendocino City is the *Beacon* (1877). At Fort Bragg, the *Advocate* and at Point Arena the *Record*.

MODOC COUNTY.

This county is named after an Indian tribe that formerly ranged in the northeastern part of California. Their true name is Moadoc—a name which originated with the Shasta Indians and means all distant, stranger or hostile Indians. The name was applied by the whites to this tribe in early days from hearing the Shastas speak of them. The county is bounded on the north by Oregon, on the east by Nevada, on the south by Lassen and Shasta counties, and on the west by Siskiyou County.

Modoc may be considered a high sage plateau, the plains broken by low ranges of mountains, the general elevation being over four thousand feet above sea level. The more elevated mountain range, the Warner, strikes north and south across the eastern border.

There are numerous lakes, which, though covering a large area, are, for the most part, shallow. Pit River is the only large stream within the county limits. It has its origin in Goose Lake, on the northern border. A portion of this lake lies in the State of Oregon. Issuing from its source, the Pit flows in a southwesterly direction centrally across the county.

Excepting on the slopes of the Warner Range, before mentioned, where grow heavy forests of pine and cedar, there is but little timber in Modoc. The plateau is covered with a variety of wild grasses, which afford good pasturage, and the stock subsisting thereon are generally in fine condition. In the valleys good farming land is found. Surprise Valley is the largest in extent, and is noted for the richness of its soil.

Mineral springs abound everywhere, for the waters of which medicinal virtues are claimed.

The principal towns in the county are: Alturas, the county-seat; Fort Bidwell, a military post; Cedarville and Adin, the principal mining center; and Eagleville.

While Modoc may and, no doubt, does contain mineral deposits of many kinds and of much importance, none of ascertained value has

yet been discovered. Many years ago a number of silver-bearing lodes were located in the mountains, near Surprise Valley, and some prospecting work done. On one of the locations a quartz mill was erected, but owing to the remoteness of the place, and, in some measure, to Indian hostilities, the work of development was tardy, and, when the mill was destroyed by fire, finally abandoned. The amount of bullion obtained from the working was inconsiderable, so the extent and value of existing deposits are left, as yet, undetermined. The settlers in the county have turned their attention chiefly to farming and stock-raising; mining is nearly altogether neglected. In Lassen County, just over the southern boundary of Modoc, quartz mines are being worked. (For further description see Lassen County.) Modoc's mineral wealth is yet lying dormant, awaiting the awakening hour of enterprise.

For an account of the Modoc war see page 55. For State senators representing this county see page 81, and for Assemblymen see adjoining counties.

NAPA COUNTY.

INDIANS.

Napa was the name of a tribe of Indians that occupied the valley. They were brave and greatly harassed the frontier posts. They were very numerous up to 1838, when they were mostly carried off by the small-pox. Those who occupied the Napa Valley were called Diggers. Their food consisted of wild roots, among which was the soap-root. They often dug small animals out of their holes and frequently they ate earth-worms. Grasshoppers made a favorite dish. They made a kind of bread from the crushed kernel of the buckeye. It has been said that they gathered a species of fat worms to use as shortening for their bread. Their food was of the lowest grade, as well as all their habits of life.

Of homes or buildings they had no knowledge. They constructed, in the rainy season, a sort of hut from the branches of trees. In the summer they encamped along the streams. They were of small stature, but possessed great strength. For a great portion of the year they wore no clothing, and in winter were only half clad in skins of wild animals.

When George C. Yount, the first white settler of Napa Valley, arrived in 1831, he estimated there were 3,000 to 5,000 of these Indians in this valley. At that time there were six tribes, speaking different dialects and often at war with each other, and dwelt about as follows: the Mayacomos tribe near the Calistoga hot springs; the Callajomans on the Bale rancho, near St. Helena; the Kymus tribe dwelt on the Yount grant; the Napa tribe occupied the lands between Napa River and the creek near Napa City; the Ulcus occupied the east side of Napa River near Napa City; while the Soscol tribe occupied the Soscol grant. Of all these Indians there are scarcely any in the valley at the present time. Formerly quarrels were frequent with the settlers, who claimed to have had cattle stolen, and the Indians was sure on general principles to receive severe punishment. At one time a party of settlers having met with such losses surrounded several hundred of these Indians on the Bale ranch near Oakville, who were unarmed and in the "sweat-house;" and the whole number were slaughtered as they passed out, man by man, killing nearly the entire tribe. In 1850 a party from Sonoma County killed eleven innocent Indians, young and old, as they came out of the "sweat-house." These murderers were never brought to a trial although some efforts were made in that direction.

The idea of a future state was universal with them, and a vague notion of rewards and punishments seemed to pervade their "untutored minds." Certain rocks and mountains were regarded as sacred, as also was considered the grizzly bear; and nothing would induce them to eat its flesh. Their cure-all was the "sweat-bath," which was constructed in the shape of an inverted bowl, about forty feet in diameter at the bottom and built of strong poles and branches of trees covered with earth, with a small hole at the bottom permitting one at a

time to crawl inside. When a dance was to occur a large fire was kindled inside and the openings closed. Around this fire the naked Indians would dance for hours, jumping and screaming, with the perspiration streaming from every pore. After working themselves up to the highest pitch of excitement and exercise, they suddenly rushed out and plunged into the cold waters of a neighboring stream, and then crawl out and lay on the banks exhausted. This sweat-house was also used as a council room, and in it the bodies of the dead were sometimes buried, amid the howlings of the survivors.

EARLY VISITORS AND SETTLERS.

After his visit to Mount St. Helena, Rotscheff sent cattle and sheep from Ross and established what has since been known as the Matintosk rancho, but was called by the Russians Muny.

In 1776 a fort was erected by the Spanish Governor, Felipe de Neve, a short distance northwest of Napa, on an elevated plateau. The walls were of adobe, and three feet thick. The upper portion of the valley was unoccupied except by the natives. In 1847 there were only a few adobe buildings. Horseback riding was the universal mode of traveling, and when a horse became tired he was turned loose and a fresh one lassoed out of the nearest herd.

Padre José Altimira and Don Francisco Castro went in June and July, 1823, with an armed escort under Ensign José Sanchez, to select a proper site for a new mission. Altimira went on with his survey to Huichica (since then the property of Winter & Borel), and on the fifth day after exploring the Napa Valley,—"like to Sonoma in every respect,"—the party climbed the ridge of Suysunes, recently the property of Cayetano Juarez, where the State Insane Asylum stands, and there "found stone of excellent quality and so abundant that of it a new Rome might be built."

In 1831 Guy F. Fling, a young man, piloted George C. Yount to Napa County. He died in Napa in 1872. Mr. Yount, after he reached the valley, followed his occupation of hunting and trapping all kinds of game, which included the gigantic elk. In 1836 he built the first log house ever erected in California by an American, on his Taymus. It was eighteen feet square below, and the second story was twenty-two feet square, with port-holes through which he often defended himself from the savages. He is also said to have erected the first flour and saw mill in California. The first permanent settlers after Mr. Yount were Salvador M. Vallejo, C. Juarez and José Higuera, each of whom obtained grants of land near Napa City. In 1839 Dr. E. T. Bale, an Englishman, obtained and settled upon the grant called Carne Humana, north of Yount's grant. Colonel Clyman, a Virginian, settled in this county in 1846; E. Barnett was a resident here with Mr. Yount in 1840–'43; William Pope came in 1841; in 1843 William Baldridge settled in Napa Valley and built the grist-mill in Chiles Valley; William Fowler, with his sons Henry and William, and William Hargrave and Harrison Pierce, came in 1843; John S. Stark, sheriff in 1856, came in 1846; and many others came prior to the discovery of gold.

Between 1840 and 1845 a considerable number of emigrant wagons arrived across the Sierra, bringing American families, and sometimes families of other nationalities, most of whom settled here. The Russians for more than thirty years remained in quiet possession of Ross and Bodega, under the rule of Koskoff, Klebinkoff, Kostromitinkoff and Rotscheff The latter Governor advanced with a party of Russians to Mount Mayacamas, on the summit of which he fixed a brass plate bearing an inscripscription in his own language. He named the mountain St. Helena, for his wife, the Princess de Gagarin. The beauty of this lady excited so ardent a passion in the breast of Prince Solano, chief of all the Indians about Sonoma, that he formed a plan to capture by force or stratagem the object of his love; and he might very likely have succeeded had not M. G. Vallejo heard of his intention in time to prevent its execution.

EARLY SETTLERS.

George C. Yount, a native of North Carolina, came to California in 1831, as a trapper in the Wolfskill party, from New Mexico. For several years he hunted otter, chiefly on San Francisco Bay and its tributaries, and at intervals made shingles. In 1835 he was baptized at San Rafael as Jorge Concepcion, and worked for Vallejo at Sonoma. In 1836 he obtained a grant of the Caymus ranch in Napa Valley, where he built a cabin or block-house, and for years was the only representative of the "Americans" in the valley. He still spent much of his time in hunting, and had many experiences with the Indians, being very successful in keeping them under control. In 1843 he was grantee of the La Jota ranch, an extension of Caymus, where he soon built a saw-mill, having also a flour-mill on his place; and the same year he was joined by two daughters who came overland with Chiles. In several of the old trapper's experiences, as related by him and embellished by others, a trace of faith in dreams and omens is shown; but the old story that a dream led him to organize the first relief expedition for the Donner party is unfounded. In later years the old pioneer found the squatters and land lawyers more formidable foes than had been the Indians and grizzlies of earlier times; but he saved a portion of his land, and died at his Napa home—called Yountville in his honor—in 1865, at the age of seventy-one years.

Joseph B. Chiles, born in Kentucky in 1810, came first to California with the Bartleson party in 1841, obtained from Vallejo the promise of a mill-site, and the next year returned East for the mill; in 1843 he came back with the party that bears his name, being obliged to leave his mill on the way. In 1844 he was grantee of Catacula rancho in Napa Valley. He went East again in 1847, probably as guide and hunter in Stockton's party. In 1848 he made his third overland trip to California, at the head of a party, including his own family of a son and three daughters. For his second wife he married M. G. Garnett in 1853, and has since then resided in Napa and Lake counties, an exemplary citizen.

Edward Turner Bale, an English surgeon, landed at Monterey in 1837, and practiced medicine there for five or six years; in 1840–'3 he was surgeon of the California forces by General Vallejo's appointment: was a man of good education, but always more or less in trouble on account of his debts and quarrels. In 1840 he opened a liquor shop in a room hired of Larkin for a drug store, and was arrested in the resulting complications with the authorities. In 1841 he obtained a grant of the Carne Humana rancho in Napa Valley, where he went in 1843. In 1844, having been whipped by Salvador Vallejo, he attempted to shoot the latter, was put in jail and narrowly saved his life. The rumored intention of the Kelseys and other foreigners to rescue the doctor caused much excitement. In 1846 he built a saw-mill, and in 1847–'48 did a large business in lumber, the increased value of his land making him a rich man. He died in 1849 or 1850, leaving a widow, two sons and four daughters.

Harrison M. Pieras settled in Napa probably about 1843, coming in a whaling vessel from Oregon the preceding year; in 1845–'48 he was in the employ of Dr. Bale; in 1848 he built the first structure at Napa City, used as a saloon, and this building was still standing in 1881. Pieras died in 1870.

William Hargrave, an immigrant from Oregon in the Kelsey party in 1844, settled in Napa as a hunter. He was prominent in the Bear revolt, and later served in the south as a Lieutenant in the California Battalion. A few years ago he was still living in Napa.

William Fowler, a native of New York, emigrated from Illinois to Oregon in 1843, and the next year, with two or more sons, in the Kelsey party, to this State, bringing with him a letter of recommendation as a good Catholic and carpenter; worked for a time at Sonoma; spent some time in Pope Valley; was at New Helvetia in 1847; and finally, with his son Henry, bought a farm of Dr. Bale near Calistoga,

where at the age of seventy-two he married a second wife, and died in 1865, at the age of eighty-six years. His son, also named William, came in the same party from Oregon, and worked as a carpenter at Sonoma, New Helvetia and San Rafael. In Oregon he had married Rebecca Kelsey, who left him on his arrival in California. Application was made to Larkin for a divorce, and despite his lack of authority to grant it she was married by Sutter to another man. This, the junior Fowler, was probably killed in 1846, in the Bear-Flag rebellion.

William E. Elliott, a native of North Carolina, came overland from Missouri in 1845, with the Grigsby and Ide party, with his wife, Elizabeth, whom he had married in 1821, and seven children. Was summoned before Castro as the representative of the immigration; became a famous hunter, and on one of his early expeditions is credited with having discovered the geysers. He built a cabin on Mark West Creek; worked for Smith at Bodega, but left his family in Napa Valley. He joined the "Bear" in 1846, and Mrs. Elliott is said to have furnished cloth and needles for the famous flag. The old hunter raised grain and cattle in Napa and Sonoma; kept a hotel in 1849, and in 1854 moved to a farm in Lake County, near Upper Lake, where he died in 1876, at the age of seventy-eight.

THE MEXICAN LAND GRANTS

that were made within the present limits of Napa County were the following: Humana Carne, 17,962 acres, patented to the heirs of Edward A. Bale in 1879; Catacula, 8,546 acres, to J. B. Chiles in 1865; Caymus, 11,887 acres, to George C. Yount in 1863; Chimiles, 17,762 acres, to Gordon and Coombs in 1860; Entre Napa, 400 acres, to P. D. Baily, 81 acres to N. Coombs in 1866, 2,051 acres to J. Green in 1881, 877 acres to M. F. de Niguara in 1879, 403 acres to Ralph L. Kilburn, 40 acres to Joseph Mount and others, 1,104 acres to Mount & Cotrell, 70 acres to John Patchett, 307 acres to J. P. Thompson, 62 acres to J. P. Walker, 335 acres to Edward Wilson, 360 acres to Charles E. Hart, and 2,558 acres to Julius Martin; Le Jota, 4,454 acres to George C. Yount in 1857; Locoallomi, 8,873 cares to the heirs of Julian Pope in 1862; Napa, in parts to S. Vallejo, Lyman Bartlett, A. L. Boggs, L. W. Boggs, J. E. Brown, L. D. Brown, Nathan Coombs, G. M. Cornwall, A. Farley, O. H. Frank, J. M. Harbin, Hart & McGarry, Johnson Horrell, H. Ingraham, William Keely, Eben Knight, H. G. Langley, John Love, B. McCoombs, Hannah McCoombs, J. R. McCoombs, Ann McDonald and others, James McNeil, W. H. Osborne, A. A. Ritchie, J. K. Rose, J. P. Thompson, John Truebody and Ogden & Wise; Tulucay, 8,865 acres to C. Juarez in 1861; Yajome, 6,652 acres to Salvador Vallejo in 1864. In Napa and Sonoma counties: Huichia, 18,704 acres to J. E. Leese in 1859; Mallacomes, 17,742 acres to J. S. Berreyesa in 1873.

GOVERNMENTAL.

At the time of the conquest Napa County formed part of the northern military department, under the Mexican Government, of which the headquarters were at Sonoma. It was organized and its boundaries fixed by the Legislature April 25, 1851. The boundaries were afterward changed, April 4, 1855. A considerable portion of its area was afterward cut off and became a portion of Lake County. At the 1872 session of the Legislature a further change was made, altering its northern line and giving a portion of Lake County to Napa.

The first deed on record at the court-house was dated April 3, 1850, from Nicolas Higuera to John C. Brown, and acknowledged before H. M. Kendig, recorder. Some records are in the Spanish language. The second is dated February 15, 1850, from Nathan Coombs and Isabella, his wife, to Joseph Brackett and J. W. Brackett "of Napa Valley, District of Sonoma, in the northern department of California," and acknowledged before R. L. Kilburn, alcalde.

The present court-house plaza was occupied

by Lawley & Lefferts, as a lumber-yard, in 1855. It was originally a low field, but after the building was constructed, in 1857, the grounds were graded and filled and shrubbery planted, the cost being defrayed partly by the supervisors and partly by citizens. The original fence around the ground was built in 1857. The plaza is now a very faithful tract, worthy of the reputation of the Golden State. The corner-stone of the present court-house was laid in 1856, and, as originally built, the upper story was largely used as a jail; but it was afterward rebuilt and a new jail erected in the rear.

Napa County has had three court-houses: the first, 20x30 feet, two stories high and without plastering, was located on the northwest corner of Coombs and Second streets. Persons sentenced for long terms were confined in the adobe jail at Sonoma, while petty offenders were placed in the upper rooms of this court-house. This building was burned August 25, 1875. It served for a court-house from 1850 to 1856, when the second building was erected, at a cost of $19,990; but afterward improvements were made to the extent of $11,000 from time to time, and required frequent repairs, so that in course of time it cost the county over $50,000. The present court-house, a modern structure, was built in 1878–'79, the contract price being $50,990.

The Assemblymen from Napa County have been: T. H. Anderson, 1857–'58; John M. Coghlan, 1865–'66; F. L. Coombs, 1887; Nathan Coombs, 1855, 1860; George N. Cornwall, 1854, 1875–'76; J. C. Crigler, 1867–'70; W. B. H. Dodson, 1863–'64; Edward Evey, 1862; R. C. Haile, 1856, 1869–'70, 1877–'78; Chancellor Hartson, 1863, 1880–'81; F. C. Johnston, 1883; William R. Matthews, 1859; J. M. Mayfield, 1877–'78; Edward McGarry, 1853; J. McKamy, 1853; H. A. Pellet, 1885; John B. Scott, 1861; John S. Stark, 1852; W. W. Stillwagon, 1871–'72; S. K. Welch, 1873–'74, 1877–'78.

RESOURCES.

Napa County consists mainly of two large valleys. The Napa Valley extends the entire length of the county, and throughout its length is a railroad. The Berryessa Valley is on the east side of the county. The main dividing ranges consist of mountains 500 to 2,500 feet high. The mountain range which bounds Napa on the east contains several peaks of considerable elevation, the highest being Mount St. Helena, supposed to be an extinct volcano, 4,343 feet high. The summit is accessible even by vehicle. The Mayacamus Ridge forms the western line of the county and is one of the most beautiful in the State. It was included in the ranch of 35,000 acres granted to Jose de Jesus Berryessa and Sisto Berryessa in 1843, by Manuel Micheltorena, Governor of the Californias.

The main valley is about thirty-five miles long, about five miles wide at the southern end and tapering to a sharp point at the north. Its river gives name to the county. It is tortuous, especially in the southern portion, where it passes through a large tract of level tule land. It runs generally close to the foot-hills on the east side of the valley.

There are no heavily timbered tracts in the county; in the western part there were some redwoods of considerable size. On Howell Mountain were mountain sugar-pines six feet in diameter. Away from the water courses is a great deal of oak of different kinds, but it is all brittle and almost worthless. About the geysers and across the northern part of the county is found the California nutmeg. This is a beautiful tree, with a fruit resembling the nutmeg of commerce.

Napa has some of the most valuable building stone in California, a light volcanic rock found in the mountains east of Napa Valley. This material was largely used in constructing the asylum. It is light yellow in color, coarse and soft in texture, but hardens by protracted exposure.

While Napa is distinguished as a fruit, grain and vine-growing county, it possesses also a variety of mineral products, of which gold, silver, mercury, iron, petroleum, chromium and manganese are the principal; but about the only mining is of cinnabar. Deposits of this quicksilver ore occur in the northern part of the county, where several companies are engaged in this branch of mining. The first discovery of this mineral was made in September, 1861, by John Newman; and the first miners of this metal were James Hamilton, at the Phoenix mines, and George N. Cornwell, R. G. Montgomery and George E. Goodman, at the Redington or Knoxville mines, in Pope Valley, and Knox & Osborne afterward at the same mine.

Chrome is mined in Capelle Valley. Indications of coal have more than once caused considerable expenditure, but no returns. The manganese exists near St. Helena.

Mining has at various times occupied a good deal of attention in Napa County. At present gold and silver are being successfully extracted at the Palisade mine above Calistoga, and a force of men is now opening up the old Silverado mine on the eastern side of Mount St. Helena, which gave large returns in silver in the sixties, the ore-chute being then considered worked out.

It has been said of Napa County that, proportionately to size, it is the wealthiest county in California. Certain it is that it leads all other counties in its production of wine and wine grapes, and during the continuance of high prices for wines, a vast deal of money flowed into the county, of which a goodly part was laid out in extending the vineyards and in making other improvements. As a result, the whole valley, and especially the upper end where the process of subdivision has been most rapid, has an old and settled look most pleasing to the eye. When to this is added the unusual and picturesque beauty of the valley, it is no wonder that Napa County has called forth the most glowing eulogiums and has been called the "most lovely, the most fertile and the most favored land of the West." A feature that appeals to most is the fact that the county is entirely out of debt, saving only railroad and court-house bonds to the amount of $175,000, funded at six per cent. and falling in within the next fifteen years.

The date at which the prosperity of the county begins is the advent of the railroad, in January, 1865. The first movement made for the building of the Napa Valley Railroad, was made in in January, 1864, when subscription books to start in the enterprise were opened at the bank and store of A. Y. Easterby & Co. March 26, of that year, Hon. Chancellor Hartson introduced a bill before the Legislature providing for the issuing of county bonds to the amount of $225,000 to aid the project. It was provided that bonds should be issued at the rate of $10,000 per mile for the first five miles constructed and $5,000 for the remaining thirty-five miles on to Calistoga. This proposition was submitted to a vote of the people, who answered with 486 yeas to 168 nays. Soon afterward the company was organized with C. Hartson as President, Samuel Brannan, Treasurer, A. A. Cohen, Secretary, and A. Y. Easterby as Vice-President. By the following January the road was completed, as to grading and track laying, from Soscol to Napa City, by Patterson & Gray, for the sum of $32,000. A small engine and two cars were placed on duty. Subsequently, further measures were taken with some opposition until 1868, when the road was completed to Calistoga, its present terminus.

This work, which has been of the greatest ultimate benefit to the valley, was characterized at the time as a gigantic "steal," engineered by that prince of scheme and adventure, the famous Sam Brannan. This line, which the county paid for but does not own, is now a portion of the Southern Pacific system, and is conducted generally in the interests of the valley. In 1888 a company was organized to build a road from Napa City to Lake County, via Conn Cañon and Pope Valley, and thence to Humboldt County. Considerable grading was done in

parts of the county, when the grade and right of way was sold to the Southern Pacific. Since then all work has stopped, and it is doubtful if it will ever be resumed.

Until the advent of the railroad as stated, Napa County had been almost entirely devoted to grain and stock-raising, with dairying as the leading industry of the lower tide lands of the southern part of the county. Since then grape-growing and wine-making has become the chief industry, with fruit-growing and the like, a promising record. From Napa City to Calistoga there is a constant succession of vineyards and wine-cellars, showing plainly the great importance of the industry to the county. From Yountville, nine miles above Napa City to a point about midway between St. Helena and Calistoga, the whole country is given over to the vineyards, St. Helena being the center of production. The many massive stone wine cellars, many of them architecturally very fine, is a great surprise to the stranger.

In other places will be found descriptions of some of the leading cellars, so that we need not enter into detail here. The success of the industry is due, however, to such men as C. Krug, J. C. Weinberger (now deceased), H. A. Pellet, Dr. Crane, H. W. Crabb, J. Schram and others, pioneers in wine-making, who have expended time and money in experimenting and attaining good results, and later to such as W. W. Lyman (the Napa Wine Company), the Berniger Bros., W. B. Brown, C. Lemme (now deceased), and his son R. W. Lemme, the Edgehill Wine Company, C. P. Adamson, Captain Niebaum, Ewer & Atkinson, J. A. Brun & Co., Carpy & Co., and many others, who with those first mentioned are carrying to the highest perfection the processes of wine manufacture. Noteworthy in this connection, is the fact that experienced wine men are gradually drawing out of the valley bottom lands and are seeking the products of the hillside and mountain vineyards. While the yield of grapes from these is less, the quality is vastly superior. It is from these mountain vineyards that the choicer brands of wines have come which have made Napa County famous the world over, and enabled her to sell her wines even in the markets of Germany and France.

The raising of fine-blooded horses, trotters, etc., is also becoming a feature of Napa County. There are already the beginning of several valuable studs. The organization of the Napa Agricultural Society has been a moving cause in this. It had its beginning in a small way as far back as 1854. It is now merged in the Napa and Solano Agricultural Association, which holds fairs alternately at Napa and Vallejo, at both of which places it has grounds and courses. The race-course at Napa is said to be one of the best in the country, and is noted for the fast time made on it.

NAPA.

Napa, formerly styled Napa City, is the county town and leading city of Napa County, a place of great prosperity and extensive trade, and a favorite residence for retired wealth.

The original town plat of Napa City was planted in beans in 1847, which was the first evidence of civilization in that locality. There was then not a house in the county except a few adobes, occupied by Mexicans and a few hardy American pioneers. The first mention of the place in a newspaper was a statement in 1848 that the ship Amalek Adhel had passed up the Napa river and found plenty of water to a certain point, and that beyond that was the embarcadero de Napa. Early in May, 1848, the first building was erected, which formed the nucleus around which the present city has grown. It was one and half stories high, 18 x 24 feet in size, and was built by Harrison Pierce for a saloon. This building was still standing a very few years ago.

The town site was surveyed and laid out by of the late Hon. Nathan Coombs in the spring 1848, the limits including only the land lying between Brown street and the river, and extending 600 yards from Napa street to the steamboat landing. During that year John Trubody mowed almost the entire plat, which was cov-

ered with a rank growth of wild oats, and sold the hay to the Government. The gold discovery temporarily checked settlement here; but after the first reverberation improvements began and were continued until a beautiful city was the result.

A mile and a half southeast of the city is the

STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

With the view of providing further accommodations for the care of the insane of this State, the Legislature of 1869–'70 authorized the appointment of a commissioner to visit the principal asylums of the United States and Europe for the purpose of obtaining all practicable information. Governor Haight appointed Dr. E. T. Wilkins, who visited 149 asylums. From the numerous plans which he collected, the one for the asylum at Napa was selected, with the aid of Wright & Saunders of San Francisco, architects. In March, 1872, the Legislature authorized the appointment of a commission to select a site and made an appropriation of $237,500 toward the erection of the building. Governor Booth appointed Judge C. H. Swift of Sacramento, Dr. G. A. Shurtleff of Stockton, and Dr. E. T. Wilkins of Marysville, and in August of that year Napa City was selected for the site.

The Legislature of 1873–'74 further appropriated $600,000 for the completion of the asylum, and the next Legislature made a still further appropriation of $494,000. That structure does not accommodate more than 500 patients at any one time. May 31, 1878, there were 501 patients at the asylum, and at the time of the next meeting of the Legislature, 1880, there were 808 patients, rendering further accommodations necessary. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for fitting up the attics in the rear of the amusement hall. Since then further improvements have been made. The total cost of the buildings has been $1,300,000. Under its roof are now sheltered over 1,400 inmates, and upon its pay-roll are some 200 employés, including physicians, etc. It bears the reputation of being one of the best conducted institutions of its class in the world.

Further particulars are given in the biographical sketches of Drs. Benjamin Shurtleff and E. T. Wilkins elsewhere in this volume.

EDUCATIONAL

The first school-house in Napa County was built by William H. Nash, near Tucker Creek, above St. Helena, in 1849. In it a private school was taught by Mrs. Forbes, whose husband had perished with the Donner party in 1846. Down to 1854 there was not a public school in the county, but there had been two or three private schools. In 1855 a public school-house was erected by subscription in Napa City.

The Napa Collegiate Institute was erected in 1858–'60, and opened in August of the latter year, by the citizens of the vicinity, and afterward it fell into the hands of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has since been remodeled and enlarged.

The Napa Ladies' Seminary, an efficient school for young ladies, and the Oak Mound School, are also good schools to fit for colleges.

It will thus be seen that Napa has unusual school facilities; and it also has well appointed churches of all the principal denominations.

The county infirmary, near Napa, is a commodious and well arranged structure, erected in 1869, at a cost exceeding $80,000.

In Napa there are two tanneries, one of them the largest wool-pulling and tanning establishment on the Pacific Coast. It has drain-tile and brick-works, a glue factory, a busy fruit-packing establishment and wineries that rank in size and reputation with the best in the State. The Napa woolen-mill has a wide reputation for making fine fabrics. A company has also lately gone largely into the business of grape drying and shipping. It has also a large sash and door factory, etc., etc., has splendid water-works and no debt.

OTHER TOWNS.

Yountville, the home of the old pioneer, George C. Yount, is a quiet little town sup-

VIEW OF THE STATE INSANE ASYLUM AT NAPA.

ported by wine-making and general farming. Near it is the Veterans' Home, three fine buildings erected at intervals since 1882 by the Veterans' Home Association, now receiving State and Government aid. About $100,000 has so far been expended and about 300 old soldiers receive shelter. Additions to cost $150,000 will shortly be made, which will more than double the capacity—a noble work.

Oakville, the next station going up the valley, is supported wholly by the wine and farm interests. J. A. Brun & Co., and H. W. Crabb are the leading wine men of the place.

Rutherford is a shipping point of some importance. Here are the great cellars of Ewer & Atkinson, Captain Niebaum, C. P. Adamson and others.

The ground on which St. Helena stands was first owned and occupied by Edward Bale, an English doctor, who procured it by grant from the Mexican Government. Messrs. Still & Walters afterward bought from the grant the part now comprising St. Helena. A. Tainter and John Greer bought of the latter parties the ground now southwest of Main street, and other parties bought that portion lying northeast of that line. Still & Walters built the first house in St. Helena, about 1851, being a store building on the site subsequently occupied by G. F. Brown. The original building was burned many years ago. The next settlers were Dr. Stratton, John Kister, Mr. Fulton, A. Tainter, John Greer and others.

St. Helena is now a busy town, second only in population and wealth to Napa. It is the center *par excellence* of the wine industry of the county, its cellarage capacity being something like 3,000,000 gallons out of a total for the county of about 4,000,000 gallons. It has considerable manufacturing importance, cooperage, foundry, etc., has excellent schools, good churches and many handsome residences, notably those of T. Parrott, Fred. Beringer, Seneca Ewer, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Fuller, and others. Another noteworthy feature is the extraordinary number of spry, active old men it possesses, seventy, eighty, and in one instance a man over ninety in active business.

Calistoga, at the base of Mt. St. Helena and the third in size in the county, is the staging point for Lake County, the Geysers, etc., and a beautiful and lively little town, having mines, large fruit orchards, especially prunes, and some of the handsomest estates of wealthy men in the county. We may mention the summer homes of A. L. Tubbs, Mr. Dexter, Dr. R. Beverley Cole and others as types. It is a busy shipping point, being at the head of the railway. John York was the first white settler in this locality, erecting a log cabin in the fall of 1845, the first in that part of the county; and he also put in the first crop of wheat.

Calistoga has had a varied history. Sam Brannan, the "great and only," purchased its famous hot sulphur springs in 1859, immediately began to improve the property and to construct a railroad. During its palmy days Calistoga was the favored resort of wealth and fashion and drew great numbers of pleasure-seekers from San Francisco and elsewhere. Brannan probably spent half a million dollars in the effort to make Calistoga what he boasted he would do, the Saratoga of the Pacific Coast. In 1868, however, an altercation with some employés occurred, Brannan receiving pistol wounds in it which were at first thought to be mortal. Family and financial troubles assailed him at about the same time and shortly afterward the hotel was burned, the property passed from his hands and the glory of the place departed. The springs are now the property of the Southern Pacific and are lying idle. Not far from Calistoga is the Petrified Forest, across the line in Sonoma County. Mount St. Helena rears its huge proportions immediately at the head of the valley—a noble scene. Calistoga has good public schools and churches of the leading denominations.

Monticello is a little town in Berryessa Valley, the center of its trade and a point of growing importance. Knoxville is a small village in Pope Valley, grown up from the activity of the quicksilver mines.

About six miles from Napa are the celebrated

NAPA SODA SPRINGS.

These springs, whose waters have been famous for more than thirty years past, are situated on the mountain side of the valley rendered almost classic by the pen of the tourist and the brush of the painter. Forty-five miles north of San Francisco, they stand at the head of a cañon in the mountains which form the eastern boundary of Napa Valley, and six miles from Napa City. From this point the artists Keith and Virgil Williams have so often transferred to canvas the natural beauties of the landscape that their pictures form the most attractive gems in some of our best art collections. The valley for twenty-five miles below, the bay reflecting the white-winged sails of its proportion of the world's commerce, mounts Tamalpais and Diablo, form a panorama bf surpassing beauty and impressiveness. Among the attractions of the place we find groves of patriarchal trees,—the live oak, the black oak, festooned with gray Spanish moss or mistletoe, the eucalyptus, the mountain pine, while the Italian cypress adds an exotic charm to the natural scenery. The almond, the olive, and the orange give variety to the view, and testify to the semi-tropical mildness of the climate and the generous fertility of the soil. Numerous living springs of fresh water burst from the mountain side at such an elevation as to send the natural flow over the entire property, and throughout the year this water is as cold as ice. Along one side of the ground a mountain brook gathers the waters of adjacent springs, filling a natural swimming pond cut out of the solid rock, some 50 x 200 feet in size, and from six to nine feet deep, and also an artificial swimming bath, 50 x 150, which is under cover and heated by steam. On the other boundary a rocky gorge forms the background of a miniature Niagara, with ninety feet of perpendicular fall. Stone quarried on the spot has supplied the material for building; an orchard in full bearing furnishes abundant fruit, and the choice vineyard has received numerous endorsements of the quality of its wine.

But the feature which most distinguishes this favored spot, and makes it especially attractive, is its mineral springs, which are famous for their curative properties, the same elements being held in solution that give to the Carlsbad springs in Bohemia their rank among the first in the world. From more than twenty of these springs is produced the article known as Napa Soda. This water is bottled and sold just as it flows from Nature's laboratory, and its long and continuous use attests its merit. A beautiful pagoda is built over one of the springs, the solid stone pillars and floor forming a most appropriate setting for the natural stone basin whence flow the waters which refresh, purify and regulate the system and restore its strength and energy.

The Bellevue is a conspicuously situated stone house of ten rooms, with turrets, the main feature of which is the columns that grace the entrance, standing upon a broad and open piazza, from which is a perfect view of the entire lower half of Napa Valley, extending to the bay in the distance. These columns are copied from those in the Capitol in Washington, beneath the United States Marshal's office, which were designed by the engineer Latrobe, the favorite architect of President Jefferson. They are what were known in that day as the "corn-cob capitals," and consist of an imitation of corn stalks in the columns, with the maize or ears half exposed in the capital. The adoption of this design by Jefferson was in pursuance of his desire to establish a distinctively American order of architecture. He thought it unworthy of America that she should depend upon foreign nations for her artistic adornments, and sought to introduce this new feature into the ornamentation of the public buildings. His patriotic attempt to revolutionize the artistic taste of the public appears to have been a failure, and the two cases mentioned are, perhaps, the only instances where the idea has been adopted.

One of the most notable buildings is the elegant new Rotunda. Circular in form and seventy-five feet in height, it is surmounted by a glass cupola which reflects for many miles both the rising and setting sun. On the right as one enters the building, is the postoffice with a telephone communication with Napa and thence by telegraph with any part of the world. On the opposite side is a reception room for the convenience of the lady guests. The court in the center is nearly 100 feet in diameter, fitted up as a grand parlor and ball-room, handsomely carpeted and furnished, and lighted by a huge gas chandelier of thirty-two lights. Extending around this entire circle is a wide promenade, outside of which are arranged the rooms for guests; all hard-finished, with gas and water, and with windows looking out upon the land-scape.

The club-house is another building of white stone, in which are the bar and billiard-rooms, bagatelle table, bowling-alley, etc. The new dining-hall is isolated from the remaining buildings, and is flanked by a commodious kitchen and the rooms for the servants. Gas mains are laid throughout the grounds, and the premises are lighted at night. Among the many pleasure resorts of California, and within the reach of the the metropolis of the Pacific coast, none surpasses in beauty and comfort this charming retreat. Its magnificent scenery, fine drives and perfect accommodations render it the most delightful of watering places; the last breath of the sea breeze reaches it, and the pure air and the soothing hush of night always insure sound and refreshing slumbers.

COLONEL J. P. JACKSON,

lawyer, journalist, politician and man of affairs, first saw the light in Cleveland, Ohio, the State which has furnished during the last quarter of a century a large proportion of the men who have been prominent in public life. Here he lived until he was fourteen years of age, when he removed to Cincinnati, where, after the usual course of preparation for professional life, he practiced law for fifteen years. In 1857 he was married to Miss Anna Hooper, a native of the State of Kentucky. They have had nine children, seven sons and two daughters, five of whom were born in Kentucky and four in California. He took an active part in the war of the rebellion, serving in the army of the Cumberland, under Rosecrans and Buell, and from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth on detached service under Grant. Fortunate in his early association with an unusual number of men who have made their mark in life, he had occasion to measure swords with many whose names have been historic in the daily forensic contests of the bar and the platform. Always prominent as a public speaker he easily carried off the honors and success which are peculiarly the rewards of his profession, and has played a leading part in many important enterprises.

In 1867 he went to Europe to negotiate the bonds of the California Pacific Railroad, and his service resulted in his coming to the Coast, where he assisted in building the road and remained its President until it was bought by the Central Pacific Company. After building two other roads, both of which were in like manner sold out to the Central, he retired from the railroad business and turned his attention to other enterprises. Deeply interested in politics, he has stumped the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and California as an enthusiastic and successful champion of the Republican cause, but has until now succeeded remarkably in escaping the toils and trials of office-holding as far as he himself is concerned. In 1864 he received the unanimous nomination for the Governorship of Kentucky, and afterward declined a nomination to Congress from the Sixth District of that State, when such nomination was equivalent to an election. He refused an appointment to the commissionership of Internal Revenue under Andrew Johnson, and also the position of First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Grant. He has hitherto preferred the sterling activities of an extensive business to the dignified retirement of official position.

His first enterprise in journalism was the management of the San Francisco *Evening Post*, which he twice enlarged, changed it in politics from Democrat to Republican, and made it a recognized power in the journalistic field. He is the proprietor of the celebrated pleasure and health resort known all over the world under the name of the Napa Soda Springs, described in the preceding section, and has made a conspicuous success of the development and management of the large business interests connected with that property. For some years past he has most ably conducted that spicy and satirical journal, *The Wasp*, of San Francisco. The sting of this lively and ubiquitous insect, though not fatally poisonous, is credited with an effect the reverse of soothing, and that journal is certainly a terror to evil-doers, even if it has no space to waste in the praise of them that do well. It is an open secret that Colonel Jackson's objections to the cares and responsibilities of official life have at last been overcome, and that President Harrison, his early personal friend, has appointed him sub-treasurer at San Francisco. His thorough business training and experience have admirably fitted him for his position of trust, and Uncle Sam's millions will have no more able or faithful custodian than he.

SPRINGS.

Two and one-half miles south of St. Helena there are nine springs whose waters are sulphuretted, and whose temperature is from 69 degrees to 89.6 degrees Fahrenheit. These springs are used as a resort. In Pope Valley are the Ætna Springs and Walters Springs, both favorite resorts. On the mountain side above St. Helena are the Crystal Springs, or Rural Health Retreat, a deservedly prosperous institution under the auspices of the Adventists.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in the county was the Napa *Reporter*, the first number of which was issued July 4, 1856, by Alexander J. Cox. Although very small it was in advance of the population, and could scarcely be sustained. The Napa *Register* was established by Hoxie & Strong, August 10, 1863, and has been regularly issued ever since.

The present newspapers of the county are as follow: In Napa are the *Register* and *Reporter*, both daily and weekly, founded both in 1856, both ably conducted papers, the *Journal* founded in 1884, a weekly, and the *Bee*, first issued in 1890. In St. Helena are the *Star*, a weekly, conducted with unusual ability, established in 1874, and the *Reflector*, a smart daily, lately come into existence. At Calistoga is the *Independent Calistogian*, a weekly of influence and strength, first issued in 1877.

NEVADA COUNTY.

BOUNDARY, CLIMATE, ETC.

Commencing at the Yuba County line, Nevada is hemmed in between the Middle Yuba and Bear rivers until the sources of those streams are reached, when the boundary line runs directly east until it reaches the western line of the State of Nevada. It is bounded on the north by Yuba and Sierra counties, on the east by the State of Nevada and Placer County, on the south by Placer County and on the west by Yuba County. Nevada is abundantly supplied by streams of water, sufficient for all purposes, even for hydraulic mining in its day. Ever rolling and ever ascending in tiers one above another until they reach the summit, Nevada County is a vast succession of hills, the snow-capped summits seeming but just high enough to peep over the verdant-covered crests of their lower brothers; and hundreds of fertile valleys greet the eye on every side, few of them containing as many as a hundred acres.

The range of the thermometer is very great, the highest recorded being 142½° above zero in the sun at the office of the South Yuba Canal Company, and the lowest being 40° below zero on Prosser Creek in the Truckee basin. At the point where the highest mark was reached, the thermometer has never fallen below zero.

These figures are seldom reached within 20°, except in unusual seasons.

The rainfall is also very heavy, and when it comes in the form of snow it often lies on the ground in places to a depth of twenty-five feet. These deep snows isolate the mining camps and other neighborhoods from each other, sometimes for many weeks, and the blinding storms often cause the traveler to lose his way or locks him up for a time; and many lose their lives, or are saved as by miracle. A little communication is maintained by means of snow-shoes. The amount of rainfall (including melted snow) on the mountain sides in this county is about three times that which occurs at Sacramento, or about fifty-five inches per annum, the variation being from 14 to 109 inches.

EARLY TIMES.

The first settlement in Nevada County was made by John Rose, whose name was given to the celebrated Rose Bar near Smartsville, Yuba County. Rose and Reynolds were engaged in trading with the miners and Indians, their store being at Rose Bar. They made a specialty of raising cattle and producing beef for the miners. Afterward Rose built a corral at Pleasant Valley and established a trading post there. Following him, a man named Findlay, from Oregon, opened a trading post on Bear River near the mouth of Greenhorn Creek. David Bowyer also opened a store at White-oak Springs, in Rough and Ready Township. The Rough and Ready company settled at the town of that name. All these and a few others were in 1849.

The winter of 1852–'53 being very severe, the miners in the mountain fastnesses of this county ran short of provisions and met in convention in order to devise what to do; and on account of their resolving "to go to San Francisco and obtain the necessary supplies, peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we must," a great deal of laughter was indulged in at their expense.

When the State was originally divided into twenty-seven counties in 1850, this region was unknown, except partially to a few prospectors. Soon real-estate owners in the valleys among the foothills laid out "cities," obtained the ear of legislators and had county seats established for counties which, on account of their great number, had to be narrow strips of territory running far up into the mountains. Besides, many "cities" did not get the county-seat, or even become towns. The career of these rival points reminds one of a striking feature of almost or quite every department of life, well illustrated by a patch of weeds as they spring up all evenly at the start, but soon a few, having at the early stage but a very slight advantage, generally invisible, get ahead of the rest, shade the ground, kill down their neighbors, absorb all the nutriment of the surrounding earth and easily thrive ever afterward.

In Yuba County there were seven of these "cities,"—Kearney on Bear River, Plumas City, El Dorado City, Eliza, Marysville and Featherton on Feather River, and Linda on the Yuba River. The one that blew the loudest blasts upon its horn, and really had the most to blow for, was Marysville; and this place, though at one extremity of the county and over a hundred miles distant from the other extreme, was made the county-seat. The county of Yuba was made to embrace all of Yuba, Sierra, Nevada and a portion of Placer counties, thus constituting a most unwieldy territory. The shifting of population in those days was as incessant and rapid as drifting clouds of the sky; and thus was it that a few months after the creation of Yuba County, this region, to which scarce a thought had been given, became the scene of life and activity. The disadvantages of belonging to Yuba County were early felt; Marysville was too distant, and a county governernment located at that place was to the citizens here almost as useless as one in Oregon.

The first officers in 1850 were: Wm. R. Turner, District Judge, succeeded by Gordon N. Mott; Henry P. Haun, County Judge; S. B. Mulford, District Attorney, succeeded by H. P. Watkins and J. O. Goodwin; E. D. Wheeler, Clerk;

Alfred Lawton, Recorder; R. B. Buchanan, Sheriff; L. W. Taylor, Treasurer; James B. Cushing, Surveyor; S. C. Tompkins, Assessor; and S. T. Brewster, Coroner. Very few changes have been made in the judiciary, and the usual number in the other offices.

By the time the next Legislature met, Nevada City had become a town of considerable importance, and both Grass Valley and Rough and Ready were coming into prominence; the latter was also an aspirant for the seat of government. A re-division of the State into counties was therefore made by a Legislative act April 25, 1851, by which, among others, the new county of Nevada was created. The county derived its name from Nevada City, at which point the seat of justice was located. The word "Nevada" is Spanish for snowy. At the first election, thereafter, in May, about 2,900 votes were cast, resulting in the choice of the following officers: Thomas H. Caswell, Judge; John R. McConnell, District Attorney; Theodore Miller, Clerk; John Gallagher, Sheriff; Charles Marsh, Surveyor; H. C. Dodge, Treasurer; and T. G. Williams, Assessor.

The boundaries given to the county by the above act were as follows: Beginning at a point in the Yuba River opposite the mouth of Deer Creek, and running thence up the middle of Yuba River to a point opposite the month of the middle branch of the Yuba; thence up the middle of said middle branch ten miles from its mouth; thence easterly in a straight line to the boundary of the State; thence south along the boundary line of the State to the northeast corner of Placer County; thence westerly on the northerly line of Placer County to the source of Bear Creek; thence down Bear Creek to a point due south of the junction of Deer Creek and Yuba River; thence north to the place of beginning. But April 19, 1856, the line on the Sierra County side was changed thus: Commencing at a point in the Main Yuba opposite the mouth of Deer Creek, and running thence up Main Yuba to the mouth of Middle Yuba; thence up Middle Yuba to the south fork of the same; thence up said fork to its source; thence east to the State line; then south on the State line to the northeast corner of Placer County; thence west on the north line of Placer County to the source of Bear River; thence down Bear River to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning.

February 2, 1857, the boundary lines were again described by a detailed delineation of the respective townships.

By the burning of the court-house July 19, 1856, some of the county records were destroyed, thus cutting off some of the sources of early history.

THE INDIAN WAR

in the Washoe country in 1860 is of special interest to Nevada County on account of the prominent part taken in it by her citizens. On the evening of May 7, that year, intelligence of the massacre of seven white men by Indians was brought to Nevada City. Two companies, one commanded by Major Ormsby and the other by Captain McDonald, in all over 100 men, proceeded toward the scene of the massacre, below the great bend of the Truckee River. They followed the trail until on the 12th, near Pyramid Lake, when they were ambushed by a band of Piutes in a pass. The men fought desperately until their ammunition became exhausted and then sought to escape by flight. Many were killed in the action, while many more were shot in their attempt to escape. Henry Meredith, a gentleman well and favorably known in this vicinity and Sacramento, was killed while fighting after many had fled.

The news reached Nevada City on Sunday. The alarm bells were rung, and the people assembled in the theatre and made arrangements to send aid to the terrified settlers. All that night men were busy making cartridges and preparing ammunition. Early in the morning a volunteer company of thirty men, under Captain Van Hagan of the Nevada City Rifles, started for the scene of action, having a great amount of ammunition and about sixty muskets. At

Virginia City the company was increased to seventy-seven men and served through the campaign of six weeks, doing good service. On returning they brought back the body of Meredith.

A few days after the departure of the company for the seat of war, an effort was made to raise another. It is related that, at the meeting called for the purpose, an enthusiastic gentleman was moved by the scarcity of volunteers to say: "Let us make up a company consistent with the pride of the county and the danger to be encountered. Yes, gentlemen; let us raise enough to make a respectable *corpse*." The effect of this ghastly remark was the opposite of that intended, as many of the volunteers wilted on the spot.

RAILROADS.

In 1859 the Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad was projected, and a survey was commenced from Folsom to Auburn, by Sherman Day. The intention was eventually to extend the line to Nevada City, and the merchants of this county subscribed a sum sufficient for a survey of a route from Auburn to Nevada City by the way of Grass Valley. A preliminary survey was made, and was embodied in Day's report, showing that a line could be constructed thirty-six miles in length and with a grade of eighty feet to the mile. From this time the railroad question was never entirely laid aside; every year it was brought out, rubbed over and polished, and laid carefully away within easy reach.

A road to Lincoln was at one time under discussion.

As soon as it became evident that the great transcontinental road would be built, great efforts were made to have the Henness pass route adopted, but in vain. After several tedious efforts, work was commenced on the narrow-gauge road in February, 1875, and was completed from Colfax to Grass Valley in April, 1876, and regular trains began to run between those points. The total length of the road is twenty-two and a half miles.

JOURNALISM.

As an exception in the field of journalism, Nevada County has not been the fatal ground of many newspaper enterprises, a majority of them having been paying investments for a number of years, and some for many years. The Nevada *Journal* first appeared in April, 1851, started by Warren B. Ewer. This was the second paper started in the mines of California. R. A. Davidge issued the first number of the *Young America* September 14, 1853. This was afterward changed to the *Democrat*, under Niles Searls, and died in 1863. The Nevada *Daily Transcript* first appeared September 6, 1860, under the management of N. P. Brown & Co., with the name of *Morning Transcript*. The Grass Valley *Telegraph* was started in September, 1853, by Oliver & Moore. After several changes of proprietorship, it was changed in July, 1858, to the Grass Valley *National*. In 1872 the material of the paper was sold to the Nevada *Gazette* and taken to Nevada City.

In 1854–'56 the noted Lola Montez made Grass Valley her residence and the scene of many of her eccentricities. She attempted to cowhide Henry Shipley, editor of the Grass Valley *Telegraph*, but was disarmed after she struck one blow. Both Lola and Shipley published their versions of the affair, each severely reflecting upon the character of the other. The true, full name of this woman was Maria Dolores Porris Montez. She was born in Ireland, in 1824; was married early, and soon separated from her husband; appeared as a danseuse at Paris in 1840, and soon afterward at Munich, where she became mistress of King Louis and received the title of Countess of Landsfeld, in 1846; took an active part in politics, but was compelled to leave the country by the popular outbreaks of 1848; came to the United States in 1851; appeared for some years as an actress and lecturer, and published her autobiography, besides various other writings. She died at New York in 1861.

COURT-HOUSE.

The handsome and substantial structure that now serves the double purpose of court-house and jail in Nevada City, is the third costly building that has been erected on the present site. Twice have the destroying fingers of flame seized upon the building and in a few moments demolished the work of months.

Court was first held in the "Red Store" on the corner of Main and Church streets, near the present location. The county soon purchased an old shake building on Broad street. This "shaky" old building, formerly a hotel, in time became dilapidated, and court was held in the Methodist and Congregational churches, Frisbie's theater and Abbott's hall. In 1855–'56 a new building was erected, at a cost of nearly $50,000. This fine structure was destroyed in the great fire of July 19, 1856, but a few weeks after the county offices had been moved into it.

A rare incident occurred in connection with this fire. The sheriff, W. W. Wright, when he saw that the court-house must burn, and the jail with it, and after he had exhausted all his strength in endeavoring to subdue the flames, opened the door of the jail to free the prisoners, falling at the same instant to the floor utterly exhausted. A prisoner named Lewis, indicted for murder, on emerging from the jail could easily enough have made his escape; but instead of doing so he lifted up Sheriff Wright, carried him down to Deer Creek, and bathed his temples and nursed him until he revived. He then asked him where he should go. Wright told him to go where he pleased, but to appear in court the following Monday morning. Lewis accordingly appeared, was admitted to bail in a nominal sum, with plenty of men to become his bondsmen, and on a short trial he was readily acquitted, the jury assuming "that he had fully compensated for the taking of a worthless life by preserving a worthy one."

A new court-house was completed January 26, 1857, at a cost of over $19,000, and on Sunday, November 8, 1863, this also was consumed by fire. The third and present court-house building was completed in March, 1865, at an expense of over $46,000. In this building, July 27, 1867, R. H. Farquhar, the county clerk, was killed by the explosion of coal gas which had leaked out into the room the previous night. The jet had been left burning in the vault, and when the oxygen had become exhausted the flame went out, and the gas continued to flow until the air was saturated. On lighting a match there in the morning the fatal explosion took place.

THE ASSEMBLYMEN

from this county have been: Wm. R. Armstrong, 1859; John M. Avery, 1861–'62; S. Barker, 1871–'72; Robert Bell, 1871–'72; Vincent G. Bell, 1856; S. L. Blackwell, 1875–'78; Thomas P. Blue, 1875–'76; S. W. Boring, 1856; John H. Bostwick, 1853–'54; H. M. C. Brown, 1855; E. F. Burton, 1854; C. W. Calahan, 1859; John Caldwell, 1858–'59; George Cassin, 1857; James Collins, 1862–'63; E. W. Councilman, 1861; J. T. Crenshaw, 1853; Samuel T. Curtis, 1860; E. M. Davidson, 1857; I. N. Dawley, 1854; J. M. Days, 1867–'68, 1871–'72; George D. Dornin, 1865–'68; Daniel Dustin, 1856; J. C. Eastman, 1861; E. E. W. Ellis, 1852; Henry Everett, 1871–'72; Michael Garver, 1877–'78; E. H. Gaylord, 1855; George W. Giffen, 1873–'78; H. L. Hatch, 1865–'66; B. F. Hawley, 1869–'70; Henry Hayes, 1860; Wm. Hill, 1873–'74; W. A. King, 1869–'70; Wm. J. Knox, 1855; Reuben Leach, 1862, 1865–'66; J. Levee, 1880; J. L. Lewison, 1883; Wm. H. Lindsey, 1854; W. D. Long, 1881; Wm. H. Lyons, 1852; Seth Martin, 1863–'64; T. B. McFarland, 1856; Charles F. McGlashan, 1885; Thomas Mein, 1881; N. C. Miller, 1861; Philip Moore, 1853, 1857, 1859–'60; B. C. Northup, 1873–'74; S. T. Oates, 1869–'70; M. P. O'Conner, 1860; J. B. Patterson, 1881; John Pattison, 1865–'66; A. J. Phelan, 1873–'74; J. Phelps, 1855; Parker H. Pierce, 1857; G. A. F. Reynolds, 1856; H. G. Rollins, 1867–'68; J. W. Rule, 1863–'64; Wm. H. Scars, 1862–'64; Josiah Sims, 1887; T. A. Slicer, 1869–'70; A.

A. Smith, 1863–'64; C. F. Smith, 1860; James K. Smith, 1858; E. F. Spence, 1861; H. P. Sweetland, 1854; J. O. Sweetland, 1880, 1883; J. I. Sykes, 1887; J. N. Turner, 1852; E. G. Waite, 1855; A. M. Walker, 1863–'64, 1871–'72; Austin Walrath, 1883–'85; J. B. Warfield, 1858; James D. White, 1867–'68; W. C. Wood, 1857; George A. Young, 1858–'59.

RESOURCES AND PRESENT CONDITION.

It has been the fashion these many years for the writer about Nevada County, newspaper or other kind, to proceed to what at first sight seem extravagant terms. Witness this, culled from the *Recorder Union* of Sacramento, on the occasion of a late State Fair. The article is headed "Grand Old Nevada."

"Nevada, the mother of the mineral counties, the foremost of all the gold sections of the world, the historic, inexhaustible Nevada, not making a great display of minerals as yet because she has done that before in a manner to defy rivalry, comes to the front this year with the largest fruit, grain, vine and vegetable exhibit in the pavilion, or that has been made by any county heretofore."

The peculiarity is, that the further one examines the better she seems entitled to all that can be said for her. Nevada is a mountain county, possessing, among others, the richest quartz mine in America, if not the world, the Idaho mine at Grass Valley, and until the stoppage of hydraulic mining by judicial edict, producing the greatest output of gold of all counties in California. That decision has had a very depressing effect upon the county, but yet only temporarily, for so large and varied are the natural resources of Nevada and so energetically are they being developed that no sign remains of the depression save the gigantic cuts or banks washed down by the "monitors" with their head of water. The Idaho mine has paid its owners $11,000,000 since it began operations. Other considerable mines are the North Star, the Omaha, Yuba, Washington and Diamond Creek. The last three are in the Washington mining district.

Nevada is one of the imperial mining counties of California, contesting with Amador the honor of being the largest bullion producing county in the State. The annual output of gold, amounting now to nearly $3,000,000 for each county, would have been much larger but for the suppression of hydraulic mining. The bullion product of Nevada has suffered the largest curtailment from this cause. Every form of gold mining elsewhere pursued is represented in this county, gravel washing by the hydraulic process alone excepted; this, after reaching here its greatest expansion, having been prohibited by the courts. In Nevada County, California, gold quartz mining had its origin; the business having begun at Grass Valley as early as 1850, in which year the first quartz mill in the State was erected. In Nevada, also, auriferous gravel washing by the hydraulic method was invented and first practiced, the process having afterward in this county seen its most extensive application. Here are found the longest and most extensive water ditches and the most capacious reservoirs, constructed in this or, perhaps, in any other country. The record made by some of the quartz mines of this county is remarkable, both as regards large, long continued and steady production. The ores here are for the most part of good grade and free milling, carrying usually not over two per cent. of sulphurets. The concentrates yield on an average about $100 per ton. The ore is chiefly gold-bearing quartz, while the veins are not apt to be large, ranging generally from two to three feet in thickness.

The surface of this county is uneven throughout, the great snowy range covering its eastern, and the foot-hills its western part. With the exception of the Truckee River which flows across its southeastern corner, and the South Fork of the Yuba, flowing centrally through it, there are no large streams wholly in Nevada, the Middle Yuba separating this from Sierra County on the north, and Bear River separating

it from Placer County on the south. There are several small lakes in the upper part of the county. Of these, Donner, some two miles long, and situated east of the main summit of the Sierra, is the principal. Except a narrow strip along its western border, the county is well timbered.

Nevada County is known almost the world over for the excellency of her Bartlett pears. The vicinity of Grass Valley, Nevada City, and Rough and Ready, once the most typical of mining camps, seems the natural home of that fruit. Every year a large quantity of the fresh fruit is shipped from the two first named places, the shipping points of the western end of the county, say a million pounds from Grass Valley, and half that quantity from its neighbor. Every year is seeing the increase in the number of trees, while the planting of other fruits, grapes, and garden stuff is also going forward rapidly. "Chicago Park" is a Bartlett pear colony from Chicago, a strong and prosperous company who publish semi-monthly the *Chicago Park Horticulturist*, having their office temporarily in the Chicago Opera House building, with C. H. Briot as editor. Their colony or park is of course in the midst of the pear belt.

Until the completion of the Nevada County Narrow-gauge Road, May 20, 1876, the county had practically no outside market, the haul by wagon or stage being too rough and far for the favorable handling of fruit. The completion of that road, however, from Colfax, on the line of the Central Pacific to Nevada City, a distance of twenty-two miles, has developed the agricultural and horticultural interests of the county, and has opened to tourists a series of views of magnificence and grandeur. Invalids visit the county, also, in great numbers, seeking relief from the malarial or pulmonary troubles of other parts. John F. Kidder, of Grass Valley, president of the road, was prime mover in its building.

NEVADA CITY

is the county-seat, and one of the handsomest cities in the State. Its buildings are scattered about in a most picturesque way upon a number of adjoining hills, while in the city and its outskirts are about twenty quartz mines and mills. It is a place of great trade, being the supply point for much of the mining country above. Stages leave for all the adjacent camps, there being no less than five lines centering in the city. It is a thriving and wide-awake place, possessing a large number of active business houses, two foundries, excellent hotels, a fine theater, an efficient fire department, and is lighted by gas and electricity.

The surrounding country is a strange mingling of quartz mines, abandoned gravel mines, beautiful gardens and orchards, vineyards and grain farms, the support of the city being drawn from all these sources. It is said that one of the best quartz mines in the county was discovered by a man named Schmidt, who had purchased a piece of land to start a vineyard. He bought the land for $300, and while digging a post hole struck a rich quartz vein, which he immediately sold for $15,000. The court-house is a handsome building occupying a splendid site. The county hospital, a little way from town, is a commodious and well managed institution. The town has a fine school system and live churches.

Three miles or less from Nevada City is the city of

GRASS VALLEY,

the twin towns being connected by two lines of busses, in addition to the railroad.

This beautiful mining city, for a long time the second but now the first in size and importance in Nevada County, lies in a lovely little valley, surrounded by gracefully sloping hills whose sides are dotted with the hundreds of quartz mines that have made the city so famous and prosperous. The first visitors here were David Stump, Mr. Berry and another man, from the Willamette Valley in Oregon, during the fall of 1848. Starting northward on a prospecting tour from Placerville, they discovered on Bear River evidences of crevicing, and continued their journey still further north in

search of a country entirely new. They found a stream running through a fertile valley whose luxuriant growth of grass and wild pea-vines refreshed their weary eyes. Here they stopped three weeks and creviced for gold near where the Eureka and Idaho mines have wrested millions from the stubborn rock. They found gold in large quantities and heavy pieces; but when the first indications of approaching winter crossed the sky they departed for the valley, fearing to spend the winter season in the mountains. Except these gentlemen, no one is known to have visited this valley until 1849, when immigrants came here in search of cattle strayed from their camps on Bear River or Greenhorn Creek. Here the cattle were found contentedly feeding and fattening upon the tall and juicy grass that billowed before the breeze and waved in the noonday sun.

The earliest actual settlers within the limits of the city appear to have been a party of five immigrants who crossed the plains in 1849 and built a cabin on Badger Hill, near the east line of the corporation, some time in the month of August. The party consisted of Benjamin Taylor, Dr. Saunders, Captain Broughton and his two sons, Greenbury and Alexander. Zenas H. Denman arrived August 12, and remained nearly twenty years. John Little, John Barry and the Fowler brothers also built a cabin in the same vicinity. The "Rhode Island Company" built the Providence store on the summit of Main street. Boston Ravine, the point that early became of importance and was the chief settlement in this vicinity for two years, was settled by a Boston company September 23, 1849. Rev. H. Cummings was the president of the company.

At the present day the place is a town of substantial, steady-growing advance. Its future is bright, the quartz ledges, horticultural and agricultural resources giving assurance of permanent prosperity. The town is situated in and on the hills bounding what in early days was a small grass-covered valley, whence was derived the name. On the uncultivated hills about is a thick growth of fine trees, chiefly pine, giving a peculiar and pleasing aspect to the vicinity. Orchards, vineyards and gardens abound, and the place is the market town of a large and thickly-settled region. At Grass Valley are the shops of the railroad. The town has gas works, electric lights and a most excellent water system. There are seven churches, the Roman Catholic having formerly been a cathedral, Grass Valley being the see of the bishop, now removed to Sacramento. The school system is perfect, and in addition there is a Roman Catholic convent. Here are situated some of the largest and richest mines in the country, the celebrated Idaho mine being the most noteworthy. The business center is well built up and presents a scene of activity.

ROUGH AND READY

is a mining camp in the lower part of the county, once famous, now devoted largely to agriculture as well as mining.

TRUCKEE.

The name Truckee was given to the home of the leaping trout, the beautiful river that receives its waters from Lake Tahoe and carries them swiftly through this enchanting valley, by an immigrant party who slaked their thirst in the cool stream and replenished their nearly exhausted larder from the abundance of its fish. That party passed up the river in the fall of 1844, guided by an Indian named Truckee. In 1863, when the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake wagon road was being constructed across the mountains, Joseph Gray moved here with his family and built a log house. The next year J. McConnell settled on the site now occupied by the Truckee Lumber Company's store, the ground being soon after claimed by a man named Owens. The dispute between the two men resulted in the shooting of McConnell by Owens. The wounded man recovered, and Owens was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

The town rapidly improved and was made

the end of divisions on the railroad. Thus it became the principal point between Sacramento and Ogden. During the year 1871 three destructive conflagrations visited Truckee, the last of which resulted in nearly a total destruction of the place. Serious fires also occurred in 1873 and 1875.

The business of Truckee has been confined to three articles,—lumber, wood and ice. The town is the third of the large towns of Nevada County, is located east of the Sierra Nevadas, on the line of the Central Pacific. In the vicinity are six saw-mills, manufacturing about 24,000,000 feet of lumber annually, mostly yellow pine. Truckee is a favorite stopping place for tourists, being in the "heart of the Sierras" and connected by stage with all the more interesting points, such as lakes Tahoe, Webber and Donner.

THE PRESS.

The *Transcript*, daily and weekly, established in 1860, and the *Herald*, a daily, founded in 1868, are the newspapers of Nevada City. At Grass Valley there are three papers, the *Tidings*, the *Union* and the *Evening Telegraph*, all dailies with weekly editions. They were founded respectively in 1877, 1880 and 1889. The Truckee *Republican* is published semi-weekly, the first issue being in 1871. The press of this county is live, earnest and energetic, truly representative of their great section.

PLACER COUNTY.

IN EARLY DAY.

The word "placer" is Spanish, signifying a place where gold is found mixed with alluvial detritus.

This county has no history prior to 1848. From Johnson's ranch on Bear River, a road led to Sinclair's on the American, and thence to Sutter's Fort, but no settlements were made, nor discoveries nor developments that could give a name to a locality. South of Johnson's ranch were some ponds which several writers have mentioned as lagoons, which is the nearest to a Spanish name of all that we can find in that period. Gold had been discovered on the south fork of the American, in January, 1848, and in two or three months thereafter the fact was made known throughout California and the rush to the placers began. As the miners spread rapidly over the country it is presumed that some reached to the north fork of the American early in the season.

During the summer of 1850, the first duel was fought in Placer County. Colonel Potter, who was subsequently a clerk in the California Legislature during several sessions, and an English sailor named George Millville, a well-bred and companionable man, fell into a dispute relative to mining operations, and a challenge passed. Early the next morning (Sunday) the combatants, with seconds and perhaps twenty friends of each party, crossed the river and took position at twenty paces apart on the mining ground just back of Buckner's Bar. The weapons were pistols. One shot was fired by each, and neither was hit. Potter, seeing that his opponent was unhurt, threw down his weapon and cried out, "load again;" but seconds and friends intervened, explanations were given and apologies made, when the two men shook hands, recrossed the stream and passed the remainder of the day in conviviality.

When Sutter County included Placer, the Legislature named the first Monday in April, 1850, for the election of county officers. The officers first elected were: Gordon N. Mott, County Judge; W. Fisher, Attorney; T. B. Reardon, Clerk; John Pole, Sheriff; George Pierson, Recorder; Willard Post, Treasurer; William H. Monroe, Assessor.

The first meeting of the Court of Sessions was held June 10, this year, at Oro, the county seat, with Judge Gordon N. Mott presiding, and P. W. Thomas and T. H. Rolfe, associate justices.

Oro enjoyed its position as the capital of the county but a short time. There was not a house nor a building in the town for any purpose,

much less for holding court, the transaction of county business and the preservation of public records. Some preparations, however, had to be made by the owners of the town to enable the first term, at least, of court to be held there; and for this end they erected, or rather placed upon the ground, a zinc building about twenty feet square, with a floor of rough boards, a roof of zinc, and holes cut for the persons to enter, but they were scarcely doors; and the windows had neither glass nor shutters. Not a tree or bush, or shrub grew near enough to give any shade to the building. A June sun poured its rays down upon that zinc building, until, outside and inside, it became almost as hot as the furnace of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. Law and equity, lawyers and litigants, jurors and witnesses, with a spontaneity of action that would astonish nothing but a salamander, rushed out of that building and fled, never to return. Such was the first court-house of Placer County.

The first act of the Legislature organizing the State into counties, placed within Sutter County a portion of the territory afterward included in Placer County. That section was southwest of a line running from a point on Bear River six miles from its mouth direct to the junction of the north and middle forks of the American River. All the regions east of that line belonged to Yuba County. The Sutter County portion, the county seat in 1850 being at Auburn, had political recognition in the appointment of election precincts at Auburn, Spanish Corral, Miners' Hotel, Mormon Bar, Horseshoe Bar, Halfway House and Beal's Bar. April 25, 1851, another act was passed by the Legislature, redividing the State into counties, and the boundaries of Placer were next described as follows: "Beginning on the Sacramento River at the northwest point of Sacramento County, and running thence up the middle of said river to a point ten miles below the junction of Sacramento and Feather Rivers; thence in a northerly direction in a straight line to a point in the middle of Bear Creek opposite Camp Far West; thence up the middle of said creek to its source; thence due east of State line; thence southerly of the State to the northeasterly corner of El Dorado County; thence westerly on the northerly line of El Dorado County to the junction of the north and south forks of the American River; thence westerly of the northerly line of Sacramento County to the place of beginning." The county-seat was fixed by the same act at Auburn.

The dividing line between Placer and Sutter counties was for a number of years a subject of controversy and uncertainty. The western line "from Sacramento County, and running thence up the middle of Sacramento River to a point ten miles below the junction of Feather and Sacramento rivers," was reported by a county surveyor as impossible, as the northwest corner of Sacramento County was already nearer than ten miles of the junction of those rivers; so the county had no starting point. When the country became settled, this indefinite line gave great trouble to the county officers, and several acts were passed to remedy the difficulty. But it was not until after the lines of the United States Land Survey was adopted March 13, 1866, that the question was satisfactorily settled. This act was adopted by the Codes, taking effect January 1, 1873, making the boundaries as follows:

"Beginning on the southwest corner at a point where the west line of 5 east, Mount Diablo meridian, intersects the northern line of Sacramento County, as established in section 3,928; thence north to the northwest corner of township 12 north, range 5 east; thence east to the southwest corner of section 34, township 13 north, range 5 east, thence north to Bear River, thence on the southerly line of Nevada County up said river to its source; thence east in a direct line to the eastern line of the State of California, forming the northeast corner; thence southerly along said line to the northeast corner of El Dorado County, as established in section 3,027 (said northeast corner of El Dorado being a point on the State line, directly east of Sugar Pine Point on Lake Tahoe); thence westerly on

the northern lines of El Dorado and Sacramento, as established in sections 3,927 and 3,928, to place of beginning."

The topography of the county is as irregular as its outline. From the valley of the Sacramento, thirty feet above the sea, where perennial verdure and semi-tropic fruits gladden the eye, it rises in one grand swell to the summit of the Sierra Nevada, embracing Twin, Granite Chief, Tinker, Lincoln and Donner Peaks, which stud the crest of the lofty range, glistening in their white mantle of snow 9,000 feet in the sky. In the valley of the Sacramento the county has about 216 square miles; in the foothills and mountain valleys adapted to tillage about 200 more; in Lake Tahoe, 90; and the remainder, 880 square miles, include the mountain ridges and snowy peaks, with the intervening lakes and deep cañons. The forests are magnificent.

The act of the Legislature approved April 28, 1851, providing for the organization of the county, ordered an election to be held in Placer and Nevada counties, for county and township officers, on the fourth Monday of May. The election accordingly occurred May 26, two days before the approval of the bill by the Government, resulting in choosing Hugh Fitzsimmons as Judge; Samuel C. Austin, Sheriff; R. D. Hopkins, District Attorney; James T. Stewart, Clerk; Alfred Lewis, Assessor; Douglas Bingham, Treasurer; Abram Bronk, Public Administrator; and John C. Montgomery, Coroner. But the loose manner in which the election was conducted in the mining camps left no definite means of ascertaining the true vote. No party lines were drawn nor conventions held. Friends of aspirants and the aspirants themselves presented names in which the two parties were represented and voted for indiscriminately.

The first military organization in Placer County was at Illinoistown, in December, 1849, of a company called the California Blades, for a campaign against the Indians, who had committed many daring robberies and were suspected of some motives. This company was not recruited under the form of law, and its roster will not be found in the archives of the State; nor was it armed and equipped in the manner of armies of a great Government. Even the names of its officers are lost to history by their title and rank, and, what is a singular exception, their bills for salaries, arms, ammunition, forage, transportation and damages, swell no list of "war claims" for annual presentment and subject of demogogic appeals on the floors of Congress. Nevertheless, the California Blades was a stalwart company, armed with long rifles, yagers and shot-guns, dragoon and pepper-box pistols, butcher and bowie knives, and with powder-horns and bullet pouches, blankets, and hard-tack and bacon, made several marches against the Indians, killed and laid waste, and, after the manner of larger armies, struck terror to the foe that lasting peace followed their victory. No outrages were committed against the savages not justified by the occasion; and as soon as the Indians ceased their depredations hostilities ended, and from that day they were kindly treated.

In 1853 society was in a somewhat chaotic condition, as the chief organizing element—woman—was not sufficiently numerous to exercise a commanding influence. Accordingly the "Miners' Guards" were organized as a kind of social body and also to preserve order and repel Indian depredations. William L. Carpenter was captain. Since, the other military organizations have been effected in this county, and several companies were sent to the last war.

The county had a section of purely agricultural land, which was occupied shortly before the conquest by settlers who raised wheat and planted fruit before the gold excitement came to interrupt them. It is said that a crop of wheat was put in on Bear River by Johnson & Sicard in 1845, and that Chanon helped Sicard to plant fruit trees the following season. Peaches, almonds and vines from San Jose followed in 1848, and later oranges. The peaches brought high prices in the gold fields. Mendenhall planted Oregon fruit at Illinoistown in

1850. In 1852, 679 acres were under cultivation, chiefly in barley; and there were 3,500 head of stock, one-third consisting of hogs. Of the population, 6,602 were white men, 343 females, 3,019 Chinese, 730 Indians and the rest foreigners. By 1855 there were 143 improved ranches, after which a rapid increase set in.

The above improvements centered their interest mainly at Auburn, making it the leading town and the county-seat. It also occupies a beautiful spot, and from the earliest time it has been considered a health resort. Dutch Flat was the trading center in 1849, and as late as 1860 it polled the largest vote in the county, namely, over 500. Forest Hill and Iowa Hill long held the lead in the eastern section, overshadowing Elizabethtown and Wisconsin Hill, as did Forest Hill excel Sarahsville or Bath, assisted by its cement deposits. Illinoistown, first called Alder Grove or Upper Corral, and Yankee Jim's were prominent in early days, owing to the rich diggings. The latter, according to one authority, was named after Jim Goodland, but according to another, Jim Robinson, who was hanged for horse stealing in 1852. Ophir, sustained by horticulture and quartz-mining, was the largest place in the county in 1852, the vote being 500. Michigan Bluffs and Todd Valley were long prominent. The railroad built up a number of stations between Cisco and Rocklin, notably Lincoln and Colfax, the latter being a junction. Placer's larger area of tillable soil saved this county from sharing in the decadence of El Dorado.

THE ASSEMBLYMEN

from Placer County have been: Moses Andrews, 1855; Wm. P. Barclay, 1859; D. S. Beach, 1860; N. W. Blanchard, 1863; John Bosquit, 1865–'66; S. B. Burt, 1873–'74; M. H. Calderwood, 1869–'70; Patrick Cannay, 1852–'53; W. W. Caperton, 1857; T. L. Chamberlain, 1880; George H. Colby, 1885; Wm. Corey, 1855; W. M. Crutcher, 1875–'76; D. B. Curtis, 1858; John Davis, 1887; Charles C. Dudley, 1862–'63; B. L. Fairfield, 1854; Joseph H. Gibson, 1852; R. F. Gragg, 1855; J. E. Hale, 1881; W. D. Harriman, 1861; W. J. Harrison, 1861; John W. Harville, 1860; E. W. Hillyer, 1862; Nicholas Kabler, 1858; O. H. Lee, 1871–'72; Henry Long, 1871–'72; S. W. Lowell, 1860; Philip Lynch, 1859; J. M. Makins, 1860; P. McHale, 1883; Thomas Moreland, 1855; P. Munday, 1861; B. F. Myers, 1853–'54; Wm. C. Norton, 1873–'74; James O'Neill, 1854, 1857; M. H. Power, 1869–'70; J. D. Pratt, 1863–'64; T. H. Reed, 1856; Wm. Rousch, 1873–'74; A. P. K. Safford, 1857–'58; Silas Sellick, 1856; William Sexton, 1865–'66; L. G. Smith, 1861; E. H. Snyder, 1863–'64; C. G. Spencer, 1867–'68; Lansing Stout, 1856; W. C. Stratton, 1858–'59; Charles A. Tuttle, 1867–'68; G. H. Van Cleft, 1854; Mahlon Waldron, 1867–'70; Jacob Welty, 1871–'72; R. L. Williams, 1856; M. W. Wilson, 1877–'78; M. C. Winchester, 1863–'64; W. P. Wing, 1859; S. B. Wyman, 1857; John Yule, 1862–'63, 1865–'66.

IN MODERN TIMES.

The most noteworthy feature of the later history of Placer County has been the great extension and development of horticulture and the growth of grapes for table use and raisin-making. In this direction she has outstripped most of the other mountain counties, and has consequently suffered less than they from the stoppage of hydraulic mining. Until that event gold-mining was her leading industry, and still occupies a considerable share of the energy of the county, but since then fruit-raising has been much the more important. Her people discovered that they possessed a "citrus or warm belt" and were quick to take advantage of it. Here in Placer County is seen perhaps as well as anywhere the unusual—almost paradoxical—fact of flourishing orchards, oranges at that, side by side wtih paying mines, or rather above and below one another, for such is literally often the case.

The people of Placer County, too, are enterprising. They are willing to spend money for advertising, and hence Placer has been better advertised, is better known, and has attracted population faster than some of her neighbors.

She has one great advantage over them, however, in the fact that she is traversed from end to end by the Central Pacific Railroad, and her lower or western end is crossed by the California and Oregon Road. It is along the line of the railway that her chief, but not by any means only, development has been made. The newer towns of Rocklin, Loomis, Newcastle, Penryn, Lincoln, with their fame as fruit producers, were first made possible by the railroad, while the lustre of the older towns, such as Auburn and Colfax, has been greatly added to by the same means, with the possibilities it opened in a horticultural way.

Placer has still another advantage from the railroad in that invalids and pleasure-seekers gain thereby an easy access to the invigorating mountain altitude, and to the cool, sparkling attraction of those unique mountain lakes,—Tahoe, Webber and Donner, with their summer hotels. It will be seen, therefore, that the activity and prominence of the county in everything but in mining, has sprung up since the railroad was built along in the years from 1863 to '67, and has been progressive since.

One hopeful feature of the favorable outlook for this county, is the taking advantage of the exhaustless water supplies of the high mountains in the eastern part. The Bear River Canal has already been mentioned. Other irrigating and general water supply ditches are the North Fork ditch, the Hickey ditches and the South Yuba Water and Mining Company's ditches, already a large supply. The Sierra Water Company, a strong San Francisco company, proposes to make a ditch with water sufficient to irrigate 40,000 acres, when the supply will be ample for the whole county.

AUBURN,

the county seat and a pretty mountain town, has attained considerable reputation as a health resort. It is growing steadily, but not rapidly, and has a number of fine business and residence structures. The court-house and county offices are old buildings that have done duty for many years, sufficient for their purpose, perhaps, but likely to give way shortly to more modern and sightly structures. They occupy a splendid site on an elevation in the center of the lower part of town. Within the town, in a large tract devoted to its uses, is a well-appointed county hospital. On one of the hills overlooking the town is the Sierra Normal College, established in 1882 by Professor M. W. Ward, giving normal, collegiate and commercial courses, and possessing a high merit. In addition, the public and high school system is complete and thorough. A fine stone and brick opera house is now being erected (1890), at a cost of something like $40,000, which will eclipse anything of the kind outside the large cities. The water supply of Auburn, which is ample, is drawn from the Bear River ditch, the pressure of water being sufficient to generate the electricity with which the town is lighted; but there are no manufactories to take advantage of this convenient water power. Auburn is a shipping point of great importance, drawing largely from the sister county of El Dorado. There are two fruit-packing establishments at the depot. The town was originally incorporated in 1861. This was repealed in 1868, and not until 1888 was it re-incorporated. Three miles below Auburn, along what is called Auburn Ravine, is the famous old mining camp of Ophir, now given over largely to fruit, although possessing rich quartz ledges upon which a few mills are successfully working. This Auburn Ravine was fabulously rich in gold in early days, and even yet sometimes after a rain a nugget will be picked up in the very streets of Auburn.

VILLAGES.

Newcastle is the centre of a section rich in orchards and vineyards, and a lively business point. About five-sixths of the total shipments of fruit from the county is placed on board the cars here, there being four extensive fruit-packing establishments in the town. From 6,000 to 8,000 tons of fresh fruit is now being shipped annually, besides dried fruit. All or nearly all

of this goes East. It should be remembered, however, that some portion of this vast amount is drawn from El Dorado County. In the vicinity are many large orchards of the various fruits. Penryn and Loomis are important points in the fruit region, each shipping largely. Near the latter is the noted ranch of E. W. Maslin, with its fine fig orchard and large vineyards. Large stone quarries exist in the neighborhood, both the Loomis and the Penryn granite being considered very superior.

Rocklin, the next station, going down, has gained a reputation for its valuable granite quarries and for its orange groves. It is the scene of the great enterprises of J. Parker Whitney, the owner of the Spring Valley ranch of 20,000 acres, so well known as a leading Californian orchardist and fine-stock breeder. There are extensive orchards and vineyards of all kinds here, there being one raisin vineyard of 200 acres. Rocklin has a round-house and railroad shops. It lies at the beginning of the heavy grade over the mountains, and here are attached the second engines that help pull every train to the summit. It has a fruit cannery.

Roseville is the point of junction of the Central Pacific and the Oregon line. It has a brick-kiln and a good foundry. Some grain is shipped.

At Lincoln, on the California & Oregon Railway, are the pottery and terra-cotta works of Gladding McBean & Co., of San Francisco, the leading manufacturing establishment of Placer County. About 100 men are employed, and an immense business done. Near Lincoln there has recently been discovered a valuable deposit of glass sand, and also lignite coal; and a company is now proceeding to establish large glass works in town. Considerable grain is shipped here, and there is a fruit-packing establishment.

Sheridan, a minor station near the line, between Yuba and Placer, possesses a flouring-mill, while grain-shipping and sheep-grazing are prominent industries.

Returning to the line of the Central Pacific, and proceeding eastward up the Sierras from Auburn, the first place of importance is Colfax, where the Nevada County narrow-gauge joins the Central Pacific. Much fruit, grapes, etc., is grown here. Pears and table grapes are the specialty. Formerly a great deal of mining was done here. Dutch Flat the next town going east, has felt most severely the stoppage of hydraulic mining, and has dwindled in size. Fruit-growing is being actively engaged in, and the town promises to recover its flagging energies. The great pine timber belt of the county begins just above here. At Towles are the large mills of Towles Bros. & Co., while at Emigrant Gap, Bear River, etc., are other large mills, cutting in all something like 16,000,000 feet per annum. At Alta is a box factory and a pulp mill. At Hotaling is the California Iron Company's mines and a blast furnace not now in operation.

MINING.

On the Forest Hill Divide, which lies south of the railroad, between the north and middle forks of the American River, is the chief mining district of the county, gravel mining being the chief, or following the hidden beds of old rivers to work the gravel for the gold contained.

Among the leading mines may be mentioned the Hidden Treasure, the Mayflower, the Church, Golden River, Mammoth Bar, and many others which are paying their fortunate owners large sums monthly. Chili Bar slate is discovered in workable quantities. There is also some mining for chrome ore on the divide, which is teamed to Auburn. Some timber is also cut and sawed into lumber for local use. Forest Hill is the chief town, and its glory is largely of the past. It is yet, however, a thriving business point. Iowa Hill is quite a lively mining camp, but Yankee Jim's and other such places are now hardly more than a memory of the past.

LAKE TAHOE,

a remarkably deep and clear body of water, lying partly in Placer and partly in El Dorado County, and on the State line, was first named Bigler, in honor of Governor John Bigler, who

afterward had during the war strong secession proclivities. Afterward Rev. Starr King and a party visiting the place named it Tahoe, which is the Indian word for big water; and the people generally have adopted this name. It was called Lake Bonpland on Fremont's map, after a companion of Humboldt, the great scientific traveler. Of late years it has become one of California's most favored summer resorts. Tahoe City has fine hotels, steamboats and every appurtenance to summer enjoyment, including fishing, hunting and grand scenery. Lumbering is also extensively carried on, the timber being taken to Truckee, just across the line, in Nevada County.

THE NEWSPAPERS

of Placer County rank high. In Auburn are the *Herald*, *Argus* and *Republican*, founded respectively in 1852, 1872 and 1884, able and representative weeklies. At Newcastle is the *News*, founded 1887, and at Lincoln the *Report*, 1890, both weeklies, and comparing favorably with their contemporaries anywhere.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

The word "plumas" is Spanish for feathers. In 1824 a Mexican exploring expedition penetrated to the north and named the stream "Rio de las Plumas," on account of the feathers of a water-fowl which were found floating upon its bosom. The river is now called the Feather, but the Spanish name was applied to the county. At the same time the Yuba River was christened Rio de los Uva (pronounced by them cova), and Bear River Rio de los Osos.

The county is bounded on the north by Shasta and Lassen; on the east by Lassen, on the south by Sierra and Butte, and on the west by Butte and Tehama counties.

Plumas is one elevated and mountainous region, very little of it having an altitude of less than 4,500 feet. Pilot Peak, on its southern border, reaches an elevation of more than 6,000 feet, there being a number of other peaks in the Sierra further north nearly as high. These mountain ridges being eroded by many deep and precipitous cañons, impresses upon the whole country a wild and rugged aspect. Scattered throughout these mountains are many small but fertile and well watered valleys, in which some grain is raised and many cows are kept, dairying being here the principal industry. The county, with the exception of these open valleys, is everywhere heavily timbered with pine, spruce, cedar and fir. Plumas is abundantly watered by the several forks of the Feather and the Yuba rivers, and their numerous tributaries. The winter climate here is rigorous and the snowfall deep at that season. The summers, however, are long and pleasant—warm without being excessively hot.

Nearly all the water (including snow as melted) finds its way into the Feather River. The water-shed between the Nevada and Sacramento basins forms the dividing line between Plumas and Lassen, while the dividing ridge between the Feather and the Yuba rivers form the Sierra County line. On the northwest the dividing ridge between the waters of the Feather and the Buttes and Dry creeks form the boundary line, so that Plumas County lies wholly within the domain of Feather River.

Altitudes: Plumas House at Quincy, 3,400 feet; Geysers, 5,864 feet; Mount Ingalls, between Red Clover and Grizzly valleys, 8,470 feet; Mount Harkness, above Warner Valley, 8,875.

Lying partly in Plumas and partly in Sierra county, is the Sierra Valley, the largest in the whole Sierra chain. With an altitude of 5,000 feet, its atmosphere is cool, clear and healthful. It is a very prosperous section, containing six villages. One of these is Beckwourth; and this, as well as the valley and the pass at the northeastern end of the valley, was named after James P. Beckwourth, an old mountaineer whose autobiography has been published by the Harper Brothers of New York. The book contains many interesting stories, fraught with the usual exaggerations which no one has the opportunity of disproving.

Next, Peter Lassen settled at the head of the celebrated Lassen's Ranch, on Deer Creek, in Tehama Coun y. It was in December, 1843, that this old pioneer started from Sutter's Fort and reached the place which he chose for his settlement in February following, having encamped several weeks at the Marysville Buttes. This was the first settlement north of Marysville, where Theodore Cordua was then living. Associated with Lassen was a Russian Pole named Isadore Meyerwitz. It is probable that these two men were the first to set foot within the present limits of Plumas County. They were here at least as early as 1848, and probably earlier.

From 1850 to 1854 all the Feather River region was attached to Butte County; meanwhile no law existed here but that of the miners. March 18, 1854, the act organizing the county of Plumas was passed, and the first officers elected were: William T. Ward, Judge; Thomas Cox, District Attorney; John Harbison, Clerk; George W. Sharpe, Sheriff; Daniel R. Cate, Treasurer; John R. Buckbee, Assessor; and Jacob T. Taylor, Surveyor. William V. Kingsbury was the opponent of Sharpe, and it is thought would have been elected in a fair contest. Buckbee's opponent was Christopher Porter, and for them the vote was a tie. They were persuaded to decide the matter by a game of seven-up, in which Porter was badly beaten! A merry drinking crowd of course attended the play. After considerable lively discussion the town of La Porte and vicinity was taken from Sierra County and annexed to Plumas, by the Legislature, March 31, 1866.

The first District Court for Plumas County was held June 19, 1854, by Judge Joseph W. McCorkle, at American Valley, the temporary county-seat named in the organizing act. The only business of the court was to discharge the venire of jurors whom the sheriff had summoned, and admit attorneys to practice. McCorkle came to California from Ohio in 1849, and in 1850 was elected the first district attorney for Butte and Shasta counties. In 1851 he served in the Legislature, and that fall went to Washington to represent his district in the lower house of Congress. Upon his return in 1853 the Governor appointed him Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, which then included Butte County, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of George Adams Smith. He was occupying this office when Plumas County was created and attached to this district. In 1863 he moved to Virginia City, in 1868 to San Francisco, and later to Washington, District of Columbia, chiefly to prosecute claims before the Mexican claims commission.

William T. Ward, the first County Judge of Plumas County, was born in Massachusetts in 1802, and came from Wisconsin to California in 1853; from 1857 to 1861 he was a farmer; from 1861 to 1865 he was the proprietor of the Genesee mine; then he was a resident of Susanville until 1875, during a part of which time he was postmaster, and then he moved to Quincy, where he resided until his death, April 21, 1878.

In 1864 the county of Lassen was cut off, taking territory that contained, in 1860, a population of 476.

Financially, although there have been several defalcations in the treasury, Plumas County has kept up its good credit, so that its six per cent. bonds bear a premium in the market.

Both Plumas and Sierra counties have a "gold lake" in tradition; but the exact "gold lake" concerning which a curious man named Stoddard raised a great excitement in 1849–'50, can not now be identified, even if it ever was ascertained. There are several interpretations of Stoddard's story, which was to the effect that he found a large number of lumps of pure gold on the edge of the pond where he got down upon his hands and knees to drink. When he started out with a company to rediscover the place, nearly a thousand others followed closely, and he either went off the trail purposely to keep the place a secret, or he lost his way. It is a secret to this day.

The result of the Stoddard gold-lake excite-

ment was the discovery, by some small parties following it up, of diggings on Nelson, Poorman and Hopkins' creeks, early in June, 1850, and those on Rich Bar and Middle Fork a few days later. Then there was a rush to those points, and more than could be provided with claims, but they all had to leave on the approach of winter.

The pioneer wagon road ran from Meadow Valley to Buckeye; was constructed in 1856–'57; and the first turnpike company was formed March 28, 1860, who built the turnpike road from Plumas Mills to Indian Valley.

The first stage line operated in Plumas County was run by a joint stock company, namely, McElhany, Thomas & Co., organized in 1851 to run a stage from that point to Marysville twice a week. It ran and did well until winter set in, but did not resume the next spring. The next passenger enterprise was inaugurated in 1854, by Thomas H. Morrow, who ran a saddle-train of mules between Bidwell and American Valley. The next year he was succeeded by W. S. Dean, who ran the mules for a year and then put on stages. In 1858 he sold to the celebrated California Stage Company.

The principal towns in Plumas are Quincy, the county-seat, La Porte, Gibsonville, Jamison City, Indian Bar, Greenville, Taylorsville, and Big Meadows, the last three being in the agricultural districts. There are besides these a number of mining camps and hamlets containing from fifty to 200 inhabitants each.

Quincy was laid out and named by H. J. Bradley, of Quincy, Illinois, and proprietor of the American ranch on which the village is situated. As an inducement to the people to locate the county-seat there in 1854 he built and tendered to the use of the county free of charge a rude shake building in the rear of his hotel. This was used as the court-room, while the other county officials found offices elsewhere in town. John Harbison, the county clerk, located his office in the upper story of the Bullard building, corner of Harbison avenue and Main street.

At the fall election there were three candidates for the honor of being the county-seat,—Quincy, Elizabethtown and O'Neill's Flat. Thomas B. Shannon, a merchant of Elizabethtown, worked for that place,—"Betsyburg," as it was called,—but the people concluded that that village was locked up in a ravine too narrow, and decided in favor of Quincy; and upon representation to the postoffice department at Washington that Quincy was a larger place than Betsyburg, the postoffice was the next year moved from the latter place to Quincy, greatly to the disgust of the abandoned ambitious little town. On each letter to that place the postage at that day was 25 cents, until 1858, when the California Stage Company took the contract for carrying the mail from Oroville to Quincy. Whiting & Co.'s dog express was chiefly depended upon in the winter for the transportation of mail.

A new and substantial court-house was completed in 1859. The first jail was a log structure, built in the spring of 1855, by John S. Thompson, at a cost of $500. In it convicts condemned for the gallows were safely kept. The present brick jail was built in 1863, by Mowbry & Clark, for $7,035.

Quincy is now a thriving mountain town, surrounded by good farms and a mineral region that is in a good way of development.

La Porte, at first called Rabbit Creek Diggings, is the most important settlement in the extreme southern portion of the county. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of Rabbit Creek, 4,500 feet above sea level, sixty-one miles from Marysville, twenty miles from Downieville and thirty-five from Quincy. The first house here was built in the fall of 1852, by Eli S. Lester, and was called the Rabbit Creek Hotel.

The first newspaper in Plumas County was established at Quincy in August, 1855, edited and published by John K. Lovejoy and Edward McElwain. It was named the *Old Mountaineer*, was independent in politics and successful in finances. In 1857 they sold to John C.

Lewis and James McNabb, who changed the name to *Plumas Argus* and ran it until 1860, when it fell into the hands of the sheriff. During the three-sided campaign of 1856 three papers were published at the office of the *Old Mountaineer*, namely, the *Argus*, the *Plumas Democrat* and the *Fillmore Banner*. The *Old Mountaineer* was Republican in politics.

At present Plumas County ships a great deal of the products of the dairy to San Francisco.

The representatives of Plumas County in the State Assembly have been: B. W. Barnes, 1871–'72; J. R. Buckbee, 1867–'68; J. D. Byers, 1873–'74; J. W. S. Chapman, 1875–'76; R. A. Clark, 1863–'64; J. D. Goodwin, 1865–'66; M. D. Howell, 1863; P. O. Hundley, 1860; Richard Irwin, 1857; W. W. Kellogg, 1881; R. C. Kelly, 1856; Asa Kinney, 1855; John Lambert, 1869–'70; Calvin McClaskey, 1883; Charles Mulholland, 1880; Thomas B. Shannon, 1859–'60, 1862; J. L. C. Sherwin, 1858; R. H. F. Variel, 1887; J. H. Whitlock, 1877–'78; Joseph Winston, 1856; A. Wood, 1861; George Wood, 1881, 1885.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Sacramento County is named after the river upon which it is situated, and the latter was named by the Spanish Mexicans, Catholics, in honor of a Christian institution. The word differs from its English correspondent only in the addition of one letter. It would have been a graceful compliment to General Sutter if his own name, or the name New Helvetia, which he had bestowed upon this locality, had been given to the city. Helvetia is the classic name of Switzerland, Sutter's native country.

Sacramento City is 38° 35′ north latitude and 121° 30′ west longitude from Greenwich.

The depot at Sacramento is thirty-one feet above sea level. From the city the most prominent mountains and mountain ranges visible are:

1. The Sierra Nevada, snow-capped during half the year or a little more. The most visible portion of this range, to whose snow-line the distance is about seventy-five miles eastward, is the head of the American River. The most conspicuous peaks there are: Pyramid, 10,052 feet high; Alpine, 10,426; Round Top, 9,624; Tell, 9,042; Ralston, 9,140; Robb's, 6,746.

2. To the southwest fifty-three miles, rises Mt. Diablo, 3,450 feet high.

3. Toward the west thirty or forty miles arises an eastern spur of the Coast Range, while toward the northwest about ninety miles, in the same ranges, are Mt. John's, 8,000 feet high, Mt. Snow and Sheet Iron Mount, on the western border of Colusa County.

4. The Marysville Buttes, forty to fifty miles north, are about 2,000 feet high and cover an area of fifty-five square miles.

The surface of the Sacramento Valley presents three distinct features. As the mountains descended into the valley, they are fringed by a range of low foot-hills, which gradually disappear in a broad, level plain, which must have been at some time long past the bottom of a large body of water. Through the center of this plain runs the Sacramento River, fringed by the low bottom lands always found with such geological formations. Thus the foot-hills, the plain, and the bottoms present three distinct tracts of land, each with peculiarities fitting it for special use. It may be said in a general way, that on the foot-hills and the plain lands near them are the great fruit-raising districts, while the plain proper is most suitable for grains and grasses, and on the rich alluvial bottom lands any fruit or vegetable suitable for a temperate or semi-tropical climate will grow to full perfection.

At the southern end of Sacramento Valley, in the very richest portion of the State, and very near its geographical center, lies Sacramento County, with an area of 640,000 acres, 200,000 of which are under the highest cultivation, while about 320,000 more are in use for stock-raising, pasturage, etc. It is watered its entire length from north to south by the Sacramento River, and by the American, Cosumnes and Mokelumne from east to west.

The surface of the county is generally level, a section along the eastern side rising into low hills and rolling prairies. Along the east side of the Sacramento River extends a belt of tule land, which toward the southern boundary of the county expands to a width of fifteen miles. Parallel with the Cosumnes is Dry Creek, forming part of the county boundary. Sycamore and cottonwood abound along the watercourses.

Near the center of Sacramento County, and on the east bank of the Sacramento River, at the point of its confluence with the American, is the city of Sacramento, the capital of the State, a thriving, wealthy and beautiful city. Here is the railroad center of the State. To the east, the Central Pacific stretches its iron arm across the continent. To the north, the California and Oregon reaches out to connect with the Northern Pacific, and so furnish another route to Eastern markets; to the west the California Pacific makes possible almost hourly communication with San Francisco and the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, while the Western Pacific connecting at Oakland with the Southern Pacific system opens up another route to seaports east and west. In addition numerous branch roads and feeders make this city the best connecting and distributing point in the State.

The average rain-fall has been 19.4 inches. This, with the moisture incident to the proximity of so many rivers and running streams, and the almost annual overflow of the bottom lands, renders the county so well watered that but little irrigation is necessary. Still there are some small sections lying comparatively high, and away from the streams, where the natural water supply is insufficient. They are, however, small, and in nearly all cases abundant water is obtained by sinking wells and raising the water by windmills or other power. A total failure of crops for want of water has never been known. Still, as an abundant supply of water renders many things possible which are not so without it, a company has been formed to offer an abundant supply of water to all who desire to irrigate any of the plain lands, in raising crops that need more water than the usual rain-fall affords, or where the availability of water may insure against the danger of injury to valuable plants, which might be seriously affected by even an occasional year of unusual drought. An application has been made for 2,000 inches of water from the American River.

All fruits do well without the aid of artificial watering, but in some of the high-lying sections irrigation is said to increase the lusciousness of the fruit. Vegetables require irrigation, especiallyfor the second and third crops.

As stated, the soil of the county offers every variety requisite for a large and varied production. The foot-hills and their washings form a fringe, from five to eight miles wide, entirely around the Sacramento Valley. The soil here varies from a red, sandy loam to a cool, gravelly soil, all especially adapted to fruits. For many years the foot-hill lands were regarded as almost valueless, but experience has shown that their soil is perhaps better adapted to a full development of the best qualities of strength and flavor in fruit, especially in grapes, than the lower-lying lands, which are of more clay or alluvial character, and so warmer soils. And it is now claimed that the question of securing fine flavor for California grapes and wines, as well as abundant quantity, will find its best solution among the cool, gravelly soils of the foot-hills. The soil of the plain lands varies from red loam and a rich clay to a rich alluvium mixed with sand. This varies in localities, but affords such a variety that the productions of this portion of the county covers a range from those of the cereals of the middle temperate climate to the fruits of the semi-tropical. They afford, however, mostly soil for grains and grasses. Wheat, oats, hay, alfalfa, barley, corn, hop, besides grapes and fruits, flourish when planted in suitable locations. But the richest lands are the bottom lands, which fringe the rivers and larger streams for a distance of from one to three miles. These are covered with a deep, rich alluvium, upon

which may be raised any kind of vegetables, and temperate and semi-tropical fruits are reaching full perfection in size, quantity and quality. These lands are almost annually overflowed, and the deposit left by the receding waters is said almost to equal guano in its fertilizing effects. Many of these lands are now protected, so that the rising waters may be controlled and utilized with judgment. Upon such lands, so watered, and in such a climate, almost anything will grow.

Owing to the fact that the country is traversed by so many rivers, it contains an unusual amount of this exceedingly rich land, which is nearly all under the highest cultivation.

PRODUCTIONS.

The productions of Sacramento County comprise all the grains, vegetables, fruits, trees and flowers grown in the temperate and semi-tropical climates. Everything in the way of grain, bread-stuffs, vegetables, and fruits needed for man's comfort and support may be successfully cultivated here The soil is rich and varied, water is abundant, and the climate is propitious. Here is no winter, in the common acceptation of the word, nor any rainy season as it is understood in the tropics. The winter months are called the "rainy season," not that it then rains incessantly or severely, but because the rainfall comes almost exclusively in those months. In the summer it rarely rains. The grain is seldom housed when harvested, but is left in the fields until ready for the market, the husbandman feeling little fear of trouble from the elements.

CLIMATE.

Perhaps no feature of California has been more powerful in inducing immigration than its mild and equable climate. The north Atlantic States have their cold, damp east winds, which blow from the ocean at times for days in succession, and whose power of penetration is such that neither woolen underwear nor rubber topcoats seem able to keep them from "searching the marrow of one's bones." The borders of the Great Lakes are visited with winds so cold and so charged with moisture that they clothe all nature in coats of ice, and often jeopardize the lives of the domestic animals. On the northern shores of the lakes, the jingling sleigh-bells for fully five months in the year strive by their merry music to direct attention from the chill of death that lies over the land, and from these section thousands longingly turn their faces from the cold and ice to the sunny land where each may sit in the shade of "his own vine and fig tree.

In this regard Sacramento County offers temptations that are not exceeded in attractiveness by those of any portion of the State. The following data, culled from the published reports of the United States Government observers will give a fair idea of the charming climate, which has enabled the city of Sacramento to win for itself the delightfully suggestive sobriquet of the "City of Roses."

During the ten years 1878–'88, the highest temperature recorded is 105°, which was reached once, and the lowest is 21°, also reached but once. A better idea of the range of temperature may be had from the fact that during the same period the average number of days in each year upon which the thermometer reached 90° was but thirty-six, while the average number upon which it sank below 32° was but eleven. With no severity in winter, the warmth of summer is rendered enjoyable by the winds from the sea, which reach this region of the country modified and tempered, so that with scarcely an exception the warmth of a light blanket is desirable at night. Here the heat has never the oppressive and enervating effect which renders summer so depressing in some sections. The atmosphere is never over-charged with moisture, and never entirely dry; so the open air is always invigorating and the breezes refreshing. The long, mild, summer day renders the cultivation of the lands easy and profitable, while the cool nights so refresh the workman that he is not enervated, but all mental and physical force is strengthened, and life is vigorous and enjoy-

able. It is usual to compare such climates with that of Italy, so famous as the resort during past centuries for those seeking the relief and pleasure found beneath her skies. So it may not be out of place to simply state a comparison between Rome, the capital and center of Italy, and Sacramento, the capital and center of California. The statistics from official sources on either hand are stated below. Averages for past ten years:

	Spring.	Sum'r.	Autumn.	Winter.	Year
Sacramento	59.5	71.7	61.5	48.3	59.5
Rome	57.6	72.2	64.0	48.9	60.7

In the face of these facts, the claim must not longer be made for fair Italy alone, that it is a land where "perpetual summer exists, skies are blue, and the sun ever shines."

As to the healthfulness of Sacramento, Judge J. W. Armstrong has ascertained that but one other city in the world shows a cleaner bill of health, and that is the capital of the Basque Province, in the northern part of Spain.

MINES AND MINERALS.

In the early days of mining a great deal of gold dust was taken from the placers in this county—Mormon Island, Michigan Bar and several other localities having afforded good diggings of this kind. In the low hills on the east a considerable extent of shallow placers have also been worked, some of these until quite recently.

The most of the gold now produced in Sacramento is taken out in the vicinity of Folsom, chiefly along Alder Gulch, by the Portuguese and Chinamen. The deep deposits are worked by shafts and drifting, the shallow by hand sluicing in the dry season and ground sluicing in the wet, when there is free water. There are gold-bearing quartz veins in the east-lying hills, but they are mostly small, and have been but little worked. In these hills occurs a belt of serpentine containing chromic iron in small bunches and pockets.

In the neighborhood of Folsom occurs an extensive bed of excellent granite, which for many years has been largely worked.

At the quarry of David Blower, two miles east of Folsom, opened ten years ago, there is exposed a thirty-foot face, twenty feet above and ten below the surface. About fifteen tons of roughly dressed stone are shipped from this quarry weekly, the most of it being used for cemetery work and street curbs. Thirteen men are employed here at wages ranging from $2.50 to $4 per day.

In the quarry on the State Prison grounds at Folsom, a large force of convicts are employed getting out stone for the dam being built by the State on the American River.

Most of the cobblestones used for paving the streets of San Francisco were taken from the banks of the American River, in the vicinity of Folsom.

At Michigan Bar, on the Cosumnes River, occurs an extensive bed of potter's clay. Being a good article, and easily obtained, large quantities of this clay are taken out and shipped to the potteries at Sacramento, San Francisco, and elsewhere in the State. Great quantities of brick are made from the more common clays found abundantly in this county.

THE MEXICAN LAND GRANTS

within the present limits of Sacramento County were: Cosumnes, 26,605 acres, patented to the heirs of W. E. P. Hartnell in 1869; Omochumnes, 18,662 acres to Catherine Sheldon and others in 1870; Rio de los Americanos, 25,521 acres to J. L. Folsom in 1864; San Juan, 19,983 acres, to Hiram Grimes in 1860. In Sacramento and San Joaquin counties, Jabjon de los Moquelumnes, 35,508 acres, to the heirs of A. Chavolla in 1865.

In February, 1858, Edwin Stanton was sent to San Francisco as special counsel for the Government in pending law cases. Captain Sutter claimed thirty-three leagues of land in the Sacramento Valley, under two grants; one for eleven leagues made by Governor Alvarado in 1841, which was adjudged legitimate; but the other, which he had obtained from Micheltorena, for twenty-two leagues, covering the sites of

Sacramento and Marysville, was not allowed, the commissioners deciding that the act was done after Micheltorena had been expelled by a revolution, and not being governor he continued to exercise the powers and functions of that office. This decision also affected the titles of several other grantees in this region. Nye's claim to four leagues on Sacramento was one of these. Great uneasiness prevailed among the settlers regarding the titles until 1865, when Sutter's original grant of eleven leagues was confirmed.

JOHN A. SUTTER AND HIS FORT.

The first permanent settler within the limits of what is now Sacramento County, who is known to history, and who initiated European civilization, was Captain John A. Sutter. The following sketch of his life we condense from a lecture delivered in New York, April 6, 1866, by General Dunbar in Sutter's presence, and published in the Sacramento *Union* of May 10 following:

Sutter was born of Swiss parents, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, February 28, 1803. Reared and educated in Baden, young Sutter entered the military service of France as Captain under Charles X., and remained there until he was thirty years of age. At this period, yielding to his pioneer impulses, he embarked for New York, and arrived there in July, 1834. His object in coming to the New World was to select a place and prepare the way for a colony of his countrymen in the West. He first located at St. Charles, Missouri; but the vessel containing his effects was sunk, his property lost, and he abandoned the place of his first choice.

After sojourning in St. Louis for a time, he made a journey of exploration to New Mexico, where he met hunters and trappers, who had traversed Upper California, and they described to him the beautiful sun-lit valleys, the verdure-covered hills and the magnificent mountains of that remarkable land. These accounts resolved him to make California the field of his future operations.

The only way of reaching the Pacific Coast at that time was to accompany trapping expeditions of the English and American fur companies. On the 1st of April, 1836, Sutter joined Captain Tripp of the American Fur Company, and traveled with his party to their rendezvous in the Rocky Mountain region. Thence, with six horsemen, he crossed the mountains and after encountering many dangers, arrived at Fort Vancouver. Not finding it practicable to go south from Vancouver by land, he embarked on a vessel bound for the Sandwich Islands, hoping to find an opportunity of sailing thence to the California coast. He sailed from the Islands in a vessel bound for Sitka, and from there down the coast. The vessel was driven by gales into the Bay of San Francisco on July 2, 1839. (The point at which San Francisco now stands was then called Yerba Buena.) The vessel was boarded by a government officer, with an armed force, who ordered Sutter to leave, saying that Monterey, ninety miles southward, was the port of entry. Permission, however, was obtained to remain forty-eight hours for supplies.

On reaching Monterey, Sutter told the Governor, General Alvarado, that he desired to occupy and colonize a section of country in Upper California, on the Sacramento River. The governor warmly approved his plan, as he was desirous that the upper country should be subdued and settled. He informed Sutter that the Indians in that country were hostile, that they would not permit the whites to settle there, and that they had robbed the inhabitants of San José and the lower settlements of their cattle, etc; but he readily gave Sutter a passport with authority to explore and occupy any territory which he should consider profitable for his colony, and requested him to return in one year, when he should have his citizenship acknowledged and receive a grant of such lands as he might desire.

Sutter returned to Yerba Buena, then containing scarcely fifty inhabitants, engaged a schooner and several small boats and with a

company of ten whites started to ascend the river with no guide, as no one could be found in Yerba Buena, who had ever ascended the Sacramento River. After eight days' search he found the mouth of the Sacramento. Reaching a point about ten miles below the present site of Sacramento City, he encountered a party of 200 Indian warriors, who exhibited every indication of hostility. Fortunately, two or three of the Indians understood Spanish and Sutter soon soothed them by an assurance that there were no Spaniards in his party,—against whom the Indians were particularly hostile,—and explained to them that he came only to be a peaceable citizen.

Guided by two Indians, who could speak Spanish, Sutter made his way up the Sacramento to the Feather River, and ascended the latter stream some distance; but, on account of the alarm of some of his men, returned down the Sacramento River to the mouth of the American, and on August 16, 1839, landed his effects upon the south bank of that stream, a little above the mouth and near where the city of Sacramento is now located. Here he informed the disappointed whites that they might leave him if they wished, but that the Kanakas were willing to remain. Three of the whites left, with the schooner, for Yerba Buena.

Three weeks later Sutter removed to where he built the fort which has since become famous. But little did he think then that he was to be the most important instrumentality in the founding of a magnificent empire. His companions were six wandering whites of various nativities and eight Kanakas, who were ever faithful to him, and who constituted his "colony" and his army. By their aid he was to hold his ground, subdue and colonize a district of country entirely unknown, and inhabited only by wild and roving tribes of hostile Indians. This portion of Upper California, though fair to look upon, was peculiarly solitary and uninviting. It was isolated and remote from civilization. The nearest white settlement was a small one at Martinez. The Indians were of that class known as "Diggers."

Born and reared in the atmosphere of royalty and the refined society of Europe, with a liberal military education, gentle and polished in manners, and of unbounded generosity of heart, we find Sutter successfully planting his little colony in the midst of the wild Digger Indians of the Sacramento country. At length a few pioneers came stealing over the border, then the solid tramp of masses was heard, and then came a human deluge, that overwhelmed our bold Swiss pioneer.

The first tide of immigration was entirely from Oregon. In the fall of 1839 there was an accession of eight white men, and in August, 1840, five of those who had crossed the Rocky Mountains with Sutter, and whom he had left in Oregon, joined him. During the fall of that year the Mokelumme Indians, with other tribes, became so troublesome that open war was made against them; and after a severe but short campaign they were subdued, and an enduring peace established. Other bands of Indians organized secret expeditions to destroy the colony, but by force and strict vigilance their machinations were defeated, and Sutter conquered the entire Sacramento Valley, bringing into willing subjection many of those who had been his fiercest enemies. In time he made them cultivate the soil, build his fort, care for the stock, and make themselves generally useful. In the subsequent military history of California, Sutter and his Indians were a power. Traffic increased apace. He sent hides to San Francisco, furnished the trappers with supplies, and received in exchange or by purchase their furs. The mechanics and laborers who came he employed, or procured them work.

In June, 1841, Sutter visited Monterey, then the capital of the country, was declared a Mexican citizen, and received from Governor Alvarado a grant of the land upon which he had located—eleven "leagues"—under the title of "New Helvetia." The Governor also gave him a commission. Returning to his colony, he was shortly afterward visited by Captain Ringgold, of the United States Exploring Expedition

under Commodore Wilkes, with officers and men. About the same time Alexander Kotchkoff, Governor of the Russian Possessions in California, visited Sutter and offered to sell him all the possessions of his government known as Ross and Bodega. Accepting the bargain, Sutter came into possession of a vast extent of real estate, besides 2,000 cattle, 1,000 horses, fifty mules and 2,500 sheep, most of which were transferred to New Helvetia.

In 1844 Sutter's improvements were extensive, and the amount of his stock was large. During that year he petioned Governor Micheltorena for the grant or purchase of the surplus over the first eleven leagues of land within the bounds of the survey accompanying the Alvarado grant, and this petition was granted February 5, 1845, in consideration of Sutter's valuable services and his expenditure of $8,000 in the suppression of the Castro rebellion.

About 1844 small bodies of emigrants began to find their way to California direct from the States, striking Sutter's Fort, the first settlement after crossing the mountains. Year by year these parties of immigrants increased in size, until after the gold discovery, when they could be counted by thousands and tens of thousands. It was then that the value of Sutter's settlement and the generous qualities of the man became strikingly apparent. No weary, destitute immigrant reached his fort who was not supplied with all that he needed and sent on his way rejoicing. Frequently he even sent supplies in advance to those coming through the Sierras. Year after year he did this, without thinking of any return. On one occasion a solitary immigrant was just able to reach the fort and reported that his companions were at some distance back dying of starvation. Sutter immediately caused seven mules to be packed with supplies, and, attended by two Indian boys, started with the immigrant for the scene of distress. On arriving, everything was seized by the crazed wretches and devoured.

Other starving immigrants arriving, they killed Mr. Sutter's seven mules and ate them. Then they killed the two Indian boys and ate them! Said Sutter, referring to the circumstance afterward, with much feeling: "They ate my Indian boys all up!"

During the war between the United States and Mexico, Sutter was a Mexican citizen, and the representative of the Mexican government on the frontier; but his sympathies were naturally with the United States. Whenever any party of American citizens, civil or military, visited him, his unbounded hospitalities were uniformly and cordially extended to them. When the country surrendered to the United States forces, with joy he raised the American flag, July 10, 1846, and fired a salute from the guns of his fort. In 1849 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention; at the first State election was a candidate for Governor, and was afterward a Brigadier-General in the State militia.

But the day on which gold was discovered was an evil one for him. His mechanics and laborers deserted him, even the Kanakas and Indians. He could not hire laborers to plant or harvest his crops. Neither could he run his mills. For a time after the immense flood of immigration poured in, his rights were respected; but it was not for long. When men found that money could be made in other ways than by mining, many forcibly entered upon his lands and cut his wood, under the plea that they were vacant and unappropriated lands of the United States. By the 1st of January, 1852, the settlers had occupied his lands capable of settlement or appropriation, and others had stolen all his horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs, save a small portion used and sold by himself. One party of five, during the high waters of 1849–'50, when his cattle were partly surrounded by water near the Sacramento River, killed and sold enough to amount to $60,000.

Sutter, broken in purse, disheartened, robbed and powerless to help himself, removed to Sutter County and took up his residence at Hock Farm, then a beautiful piece of property, but now a waste of sand and *debris*, never having

recovered from the devastation of the floods of 1862. For some years he led the quiet life of a farmer there, but afterward was a continual haunter of Congress at Washington, where he sought to obtain redress from the General Government for the barefaced robberies that had been practiced upon him. In 1873 he removed to Litiz, Pennsylvania, and on the 18th day of June, 1880, died at Washington, District of Columbia.

Sutter was a generous man. His manners were polished, and the impression he made on every one was favorable. In figure he was of medium height, rather stout but well made. His head was round, features regular, with smiling and agreeable expression, while his complexion was healthy and roseate. He wore his hair cut close, and his moustache trimmed short *a la militaire*. He dressed very neatly in frock coat, pantaloons and cape of blue.

Such was the man to whom California owes so much, and upon whom she bestowed so little.

Captain John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder," arrived in this country in March, 1844, and in his narrative thus describes the situation of Sutter and his fort:

"Captain Sutter immigrated to this country from the western part of Missouri, in 1838–'39, and formed the first settlement in the valley, on a large grant of land which he obtained from the Mexican Government. He had at first some trouble with the Indians; but by the occasional exercise of well-timed authority, he has succeeded in converting them into a peaceful and industrious people. The ditches around his extensive wheat fields; the making of the sun-dried bricks of which his fort is constructed; the plowing, harrowing and other agricultural operations, are entirely the work of these Indians, for which they receive a very moderate compensation—principally in shirts, blankets and other articles of clothing. In the same manner, on application to the chief of the village, he readily obtains as many boys and girls as he has any use for. There were at this time a number of girls at the fort, in training for a future woolen factory; but they were now all busily engaged in constantly watering the gardens. Mr. Sutter was about making arrangements to irrigate his lands by means of the American River. He had this year sown, and altogether by Indian labor, 300 bushels of wheat.

"A few years since, the neighboring Russian establishment of Ross, being about to withdraw from the country, sold to him a large number of stock, with agricultural and other stores, with a number of pieces of artillery and other munitions of war; for these, a regular yearly payment is made in grain.

"The fort is a quadrangular adobe structure, mounting twelve pieces of artillery (two of them brass), and capable of admitting a garrison of 1,000 men; this at present consists of forty Indians, in uniform: one of whom is always found on duty at the gate. As might be expected, the pieces are not in very good order. The whites in the employ of Captain Sutter, American, French and German, number thirty men. The inner wall is formed into buildings comprising the common quarters, with blacksmith and other work-shops, the dwelling-houses with a large distillery house, and other buildings occupying more the center of the area.

"It is built upon a pond-like stream, at times a running creek, communicating with the American River, which enters the Sacramento about two miles below. The latter is here a noble river, about 300 yards broad, deep and tranquil, with several fathoms of water in the channel, and its banks continuously timbered. There were two vessels belonging to Captain Sutter at anchor near the landing—one a large two-masted lighter, and the other a schooner, which was shortly to proceed on a voyage to Fort Vancouver for a cargo of goods."

Nothing now remains of the fort excepting the main two-story building, which is still unprotected against the ravages of the elements and the vandalism of reckless boys. The south-

ern end was many years ago replaced with fire burned brick, and a new roof of shingles has supplanted the primitive Mexican tiling. The property is owned by a gentleman in the East.

OTHER NOTED MEN.

Samuel Brannan, Mormon elder and chief of the colony sent from New York on the ship Brooklyn, arrived in California in 1846. He was born in Saco, Maine, in 1819; learned the printers' trade in Ohio from 1833; from 1842 published the New York Messenger and later the Prophet, as organs of the Mormon church; and on coming to California it was evidently his intention to build up his own fortune with those of his church. Being displeased with Brigham Young's change of plans respecting California, his religious fervor gradually cooled down until he became an apostate; meanwhile he published the *Star* at San Francisco, preached eloquently on Sundays, bought town lots, participated in political controversies, worked zealously for the town's educational and other interests, always aggressive but liberal in his views, showing no signs of sectarianism.

In 1847 he established the firm of C. C. Smith & Co. at Sacramento, later Brannan & Co., in which Mellus & Howard and Wm. Stout were partners. The immense profits of his store after the discovery of gold, in connection with his mining operations at Mormon Island, and the rise of San Francisco real estate, made him a little later the richest man in California. As a capitalist and speculator his operations were very extensive, and he did more for San Francisco than scores of other capitalists who have lived here. In 1859 he purchased the Calistoga estate, which he vastly improved, establishing thereon also an immense distillery; and here, in 1868, he received eight bullets, and nearly lost his life in a quarrel for the possession of a mill. Meanwhile he had given himself up to strong drink; for twenty years or more he was rarely sober after noon, and he became as well-known for his dissolute habits and drunken freaks as he had been for his wealth and ability. Domestic troubles led to divorce from his wife, whom he had married in 1844. Division of the estate was followed by unlucky speculations, and Brannan's vast wealth gradually melted away. He afterward supported the cause of Mexico against Maximilian, obtained a grant of lands in Sonora, and was at last accounts living at Guaymas in that country.

Samuel J. Hensley, a native of Kentucky, came overland in the Chiles-Walker party in 1843, having been for some years a trapper in New Mexico. The next year he was naturalized and obtained a grant of the Agua de Nieves rancho, and entered Sutter's service as supercargo of his launch; while there he also signed the order for Weber's arrest, and during the Micheltorena campaign he served as commissary in Sutter's army. Returning to the north, he took charge of Hock farm and attended to Sutter's general business. In 1846 he was prominent in fomenting the Bear revolt; was captain, and later major, of the California Battalion in the south; went East with Stockton in 1847 and testified in the Fremont court-martial; returning to California he mined a short time and then opened a store in Sacramento, in partnership with Reading. From 1850 he engaged in the navigation of the Sacramento River, and a little later was one of the founders of the California Steam Navigation Company, of which he became president. His residence for many years was at San Jose, and he died at Warm Springs, Alameda County, in 1866, at the age of forty-nine years.

Wm. A. Leidesdorff, a native of the Danish West Indies, came to the United States when a boy and to California in 1841; entered business on a large scale in San Francisco, and after naturalization obtained a grant of the American River ranch, in what is now Sacramento County. In 1847 he launched the first steamer on San Francisco Bay. Also held local political offices in San Francisco. He was an intelligent man of fair education, speaking several languages, enterprising and public-spirited, but quick-

tempered. He died in May, 1848, at the age of thirty-eight years.

William Daylor, an English sailor, is said to have left his vessel in 1835. He entered Sutter's service in 1840–'41, and about 1844 settled on the Cosumnes River with Sheldon, his brother-in-law, in Sacramento County. General Kearny camped upon his rancho in 1847. He died in 1850 of cholera. He had in 1847 married Sarah Rhoads, who after his death married, in 1851, Wm. R. Grimshaw.

Joseph Libbey Folsom, a native of New Hampshire, graduated at West Point in 1840, and later was instructor in that institution; came to California as captain in the United States army, and assistant quartermaster in the New York Volunteer Regiment, and was chief of the quartermaster department station at San Francisco, being also collector of the port 1847–'49. He invested all the money he could raise in town lots, which in a few years made him a rich man. During a trip to the East in 1849 he was smart and lucky enough to find the heirs of Wm. A. Leidesdorff, and buy of them for a trifle their immense Leidesdorff estate in San Francisco. He thus became one of the wealthiest men in California. Among his possessions was the American River rancho, on which the town of Folsom now stands; and there is also a street in San Francisco named after him. His reputation is that of a most enterprising man of business, an honorable gentleman of superior education and refinement, but somewhat haughty and formal in manner. He died at Mission San Jose, in 1855, at the age of only thirty-eight years.

Louis Keseburg, who was forced to subsist upon human flesh longer than any other member of the Donner party, was supercargo for Sutter in 1847 and later for Vallejo at Sonoma; was in the mines in 1848–'49, kept boarding house and hotel at Sacramento, and was later a brewer at Calistoga and Sacramento. He made and lost several fortunes, the losses being mostly by fire and flood. He was an intelligent man, able in business, and in 1880 was living at Brighton, aged sixty-six, in extreme poverty.

Sebastian Keyser, a native of the Austrian Tyrol, was a trapper who came overland with Sutter to Oregon in 1838, and afterward joined him at New Helvetia. He was naturalized in 1844 and obtained a grant of the Llano Seco rancho. Married Elizabeth Rhoads, who soon left him, but afterward returned to him. In 1849 he sold his interest in the rancho, and subsequently resided on the Daylor place, running a ferry across the Cosumnes for Daylor & Grimshaw, by the sinking of which craft he was drowned in 1850.

James King of William assumed the affix "of William" at the age of sixteen, from his father's given name, to distinguish him from others named James King. He was a native of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and came to California in 1848, made some money in the mines, clerked for Reading & Co. at Sacramento, and in 1849 opened a bank in San Francisco; 1854–'55 he was employed by Adams & Co.; in October, 1855, he founded the San Francisco *Bulletin*, through which he attacked local corruption in violent terms, but was apparently honest in his sentiments. He was shot in May, 1856, by James P. Casey, and his murder led to the organization of the famous Vigilance Committee. He left a widow and six children.

FOUNDING OF SACRAMENTO CITY.

The city of Sacramento is located on the east bank of the Sacramento River, immediately below the mouth of the American River. The first settlement was made by John A. Sutter, in 1839, and long before there was any thought of establishing a city. The news of the gold discovery attracted to Sutter's Fort a large immigration from all portions of the civilized world, and this point, being practically the head of inland navigation, became the first nucleus of a settlement. At first a town of canvas tents was established, and afterward the city was regularly laid out, the survey being made in December, 1848, by Captain William H. Warner, of the United States army, assisted by W. T. Sherman, now General.

In 1844, however, an effort was made, under the patronage of Sutter and others, to lay out and build a town at a point three miles below the site of Sacramento City. A survey was made and a village commenced. The first house was erected by Sutter, the second by one Hadel, and the third by George Zins. The last mentioned was a brick building, and the first of the kind erected in California. Zins afterward manufactured the bricks, in Sacramento, which were used in the first brick buildings erected in this city. He stamped each brick with his initials, and one of them is now preserved in the Crocker Art Gallery Museum of the city, and one in the Museum of the Pioneer Association. For a time, "Sutterville," as it was called, in honor of its projector, flourished; but after the gold discovery the population centered at Sacramento, or the "Embarcadero," the Spanish name.

At the time of, or shortly after, the discovery of gold, quite a number of stores were established at the fort; and indeed that was the practical business center in this portion of the territory. The first store, an adobe building, was that of C. C. Smith & Co., Samuel Brannan being the "Co." This was started two months prior to the opening of the mines, and across its counters were made the first exchanges of American goods for California gold. Brannan subsequently became the sole proprietor. Hensley & Reading had a store afterward in the fort, and one of the clerks was James King of William, just mentioned.

When the city of Sacramento was established Sutter owned its site. After the discovery of gold and the laying out of the city, Sutter conveyed his entire interest in the plat to his son; and on December 30, 1849, Sutter, Jr., employed Peter H. Burnett—afterward governor—as his lawyer to manage his newly acquired interests. Conveyances were made by Sutter and his son, which resulted in a confusion of titles that were not adjusted until after many years of litigation.

After the establishment of Sacrmento there was a steady improvement of the town. From a village of canvas tents it grew to be one of wood and brick structures, and the town of Sutterville soon had an existence only on paper. After the flood of 1861–'62, an effort was made to revive the town of Sutterville, but it again failed.

During the time that Sacramento was flooded, in January, 1853, all communication with the mining counties was cut off, and some of the enterprising merchants sought higher ground for the city site, where freight could be landed from vessels without danger from floods. The site they selected was on the south bank of the American River, nearly due north from the point now called Brighton, and they named the new town "Hoboken." At that day the American River was navigable to that point. A large town was laid out there, with wide streets and a steamboat landing. Within ten days a place sprang up which promised to be a rival to Sacramento. Three steamers made daily trips between the two places. An express office was established at Hoboken, besides many other facilities for commercial business. Trade there flourished. Many of the business firms of Sacramento removed to the new town, and the newspapers of the city devoted a page to the interests of Hoboken. But Hoboken declined as rapidly as it had sprung up, and to-day its site constitutes a portion of a farm.

The city of "Boston" was laid out at the confluence of the American and Sacramento rivers, north of Sacramento. It, however, never "materialized," and existed only on maps.

The population of Sacramento, prior to January, 1848, was comparatively insignificant; but with the influx which followed the discovery of gold its augmentation had been perhaps unprecedented in the history of the world. The first census taken in the State—in 1851—during the administration of President Fillmore, was under the superintendency of J. Neely Johnson, as census agent of this district. He was afterward Governor of the State. In that enumeration Sacramento was credited with 11,000 in-

habitants. The population of the State as then returned was about 120,000. The Federal census of 1860 credits the city with 12,800; of 1870 with 16,283; of 1880, 21,420, and the present year, 1889, it has probably between 30,000 and 40,000.

George McDougal, brother of "I John," the second Governor, was a prominent character in the founding of Sacramento City. He came here from Indiana in 1848, joined Fremont's battalion, and was with it in the memorable campaign in Southern California. Returning to San Francisco, he became distinguished there; and when the mines were discovered joined the gold-seekers and had some exciting experiences in the mines. Shortly after the survey of Sacramento City was made, he procured a lease of a ferry privilege from Captain Sutter at a point below the entrance of Sutter Lake, and opened the first store in the place, bringing up a store ship and locating it near the foot of I street. His partner was Judge Blackburn, of Santa Cruz. The arrival of the son of Captain Sutter effected an important change in the destiny of the new city. He received the interest of his father in the city, and immediately a question arose between him and McDougal in respect to the prerogatives of his lease. The question being decided in favor of Sutter, McDougal became so disaffected with the place that he determined to "extinguish the prospects" of the new city, and move to Sutterville. Transporting all his goods to that point, and leaving his brother John in charge of them, he went East. John then issued immense placards, declaring that the firm over which he presided had determined to take the lead in competition, and accordingly would sell goods at "cost and freight," with a verbal assurance that if they could not obtain patronage at that rate they would sell at the primary cost of their merchandise. But the merchants at the fort combined and McDougal & Co. soon had to break up.

George wandered into Utah, New Mexico, and adjacent Territories, and meanwhile reports of his death were received on the coast. An Eastern brother administered on his estate. Trace of him was lost for years. Finally Captain Brown, of the ram Stonewall, was going to Japan through the Straits of Magellan, when some Patagonian chiefs came aboard, among whom was a "hirsute, squalid, weather-tanned and very tattooed man," none other than "Colonel George McDougal!" He had journeyed through Central America and various South American countries, and was then prospecting at Sandy Point, a savage and solitary station in the straits. He was the chief of an Indian tribe! He was a giant in size, and so princely and handsome that he had been called "Lord George McDougal." Captain Brown says that after he had had him shaved, cleaned up and dressed in good clothes, he was the handsomest and most distinguished looking man he had ever seen. McDougal sobbed and cried when told of his family; but all entreaty to keep him on board and get him back home was unavailing, as he had a valuable mine which he was developing by aid of these Indians. However, he promised that as soon as possible he would proceed farther north and then make for home. Some time afterward Brown chanced to meet McDougal in Valparaiso, and succeeded in sending him home.

The schooner John Dunlap, owned jointly by Simmons, Hutchins & Co. and E. S. Marsh, left San Francisco on her first trip to Sacramento, May 18, 1849. The first mail was brought on her second trip, when she sailed June 25 and arrived here in forty-eight hours.

The first directory of the city of Sacramento was published in 1851, by J. Horace Culver, and was printed by the *Transcript* press, then on K street, between Second and Third. It has ninety-six pages, with a vast amount of interesting information, the names of the citizens occupying not quite half the space. A copy of it is preserved in the State Library.

MUNICIPAL.

The first election for councilmen was held in the latter part of July, 1849, resulting in the choice of John P. Rogers, H. E. Robinson,

P. B. Cornwall, Wm. Stout, E. F. Gillespie, Thomas F. Chapman, M. T. McClelland, A. M. Winn and B. M. Jennings. Stout was elected the first president, but soon afterward Winn was substituted. The first charter submitted to a popular vote was defeated.

The council then appealed to the people by proclamation, asking what they should do,—go ahead under Mexican laws, or draft a new charter. This appeal stirred up the people, who held a mass meeting and appointed a committee to draw up amendments. The charter thus amended was substantially adopted by the succeeding Legislature, February 27, 1850.

Following is a list of the officers of the city of Sacramento, from 1849 to 1851, inclusive:

1849.—A. M. Winn, Mayor; the Alcalde, Recorder; N. C. Cunningham, Marshal; William Glaskin, City Clerk and Auditor; J. A. Tutt, Assessor; S. C. Hastings, Treasurer; B. Brown, Collector; Murray Morrison, City Attorney; R. J. Watson, Harbormaster.

1850. — Hardin Bigelow, Mayor; Horace Smith, Mayor; B. F. Washington, Recorder; N. C. Cunningham, Marshal; J. B. Mitchell, City Clerk and Auditor; J. W. Woodland, Assessor; Barton Lee, Treasurer; E. B. Pratt, Collector; J. Neely Johnson, City Attorney; George W. Hammersley, Harbormaster.

1851.—James R. Hardenbergh, Mayor; W. H. McGrew, Recorder; W. S. White, Marshal; L. Curtis, Clerk and Auditor; Samuel McKee, Assessor; W. R. McCracken, Treasurer; W. S. White, Collector; J. Neely Johnson, City Attorney; John Requa, Harbormaster.

PRISON BRIG.

The first ship ever used in the State of California as a "prison brig" was the bark Strafford, which was moored in the Sacramento River opposite the foot of I street. It was brought here from New York in 1849. While lying at the foot of O street it was sold at auction by J. B. Starr, and, though it had cost $50,000, it was knocked down to C. C. Hayden for $3,750! Immediately the latter sold three-quarters of his interest to Charles Morrill, Captain Isaac Derby and Mr. Whiting. In March, 1850, they rented the vessel to the county for a "prison brig." May 25, 1850, the others sold out their interests to Charles Morrill, who intended the bark for a trader between San Francisco and Panama. It was loaded at the levee, but in so poor a manner that she nearly capsized on reaching the Bay of San Francisco. It was readjusted and taken on to the sea, but was never brought back.

The county soon afterward purchased the La Grange, which had arrived in California from Salem, Massachusetts. It was moored about opposite H street. When the first freshet of the high water of 1861–'62 came on, the vessel pulled heavily at its moorings, and the water came in through the open seams so rapidly that it was only by great exertions the prisoners were safely removed to the city jail. The bark filled and sank right there at the anchors. Sand and sediment filled the hold and cabin and collected in great quantities all about it. Being sold at auction, it was purchased by T. Talbert, who, at considerable profit, disposed of it to a company of Chinese. The Celestials went actively to work pegging away at the carcass of the old bark, which had so many times braved storm and tempest; and if any of its remains were not carried off by them, they are in the deep bosom of the sand-bank buried.

Since then the Sacramento County jail has never been afloat.

CHOLERA IN SACRAMENTO.

The cholera made its first appearance in Sacramento on the 20th of October, 1850, when an immigrant by sea was found on the levee, in the collapsing stage of the disease. The infection was brought to San Francisco on the same steamer which conveyed the intelligence of California's admission to the Union, and reached Sacramento before the city had recovered from the demoralizing effects of the Squatter Riots. As usual in such cases, the local papers endeavored to conceal the extent of mortality, and

their files of that date give no adequate idea of the fearful scourge. On the 21st of October the city physician reported seven cases of cholera to the council, five of which were fatal. Some of the doctors attempted to quiet public apprehension by the opinion that the malady was only a violent form of the cholera morbus, and the *Times* "felt confident that there was very little danger, and had not heard of a single case where the patient had not been previously reduced by diarrhœa." On the 27th six cases were reported, and the *Times* "hoped that some precautionary measures would be taken," etc. On the 29th twelve cases appeared; on the 30th, nineteen, and it was no longer possible to conceal the presence of the ghastly destroyer. A Sacramento correspondent of the *Alta*, November 4, says: "This city presents an aspect truly terrible. Three of the large gambling resorts have been closed. The streets are deserted, and frequented only by the hearse. Nearly all business is at a stand-still. There seems to be a deep sense of expectancy, mingled with fear, pervading all classes. There is an expression of anxiety in every eye, and all sense of pecuniary loss is merged in a greater apprehension of personal danger. The daily mortality is about sixty. Many deaths are concealed, and many others are not reported. Deaths during the past week, so far as known, 188."

On the 14th of November the daily mortality had decreased to twelve, and on the 17th the plague was reported as having entirely disappeared.

THE SQUATTER RIOTS OF 1850.

During the early gold-mining period, 1848–'49, unprincipled immigrants stole great quantities of property from Captain Sutter. In the latter year others, more honorable in their intentions, questioned Sutter's title to certain tracts, including the site of the city of Sacramento. Their settling upon lands claimed by Sutter soon led to litigation, and ultimately to riot and bloodshed. May 5, this year, Sutter published a notice warning persons not to settle upon these tracts without his permission. December 2, following, H. A. Schoolcraft petitioned the city council of Sacramento to remove a house built by Charles Robinson upon property which he represented, and the petition was granted. Next day a suit was entered against the city for replevin, and this was denied. Then the party lines were closely drawn between those who had recognized Sutter's title and purchased lots of him, and those who denied his title and claimed that said lands were public and subject to pre-emption. The latter were eventually strengthened by the fresh arrivals of poor and worn-out immigrants who were willing to listen to the story that such good land was public and open to their settlement.

A "squatters' association" was organized, arguments and lawsuits commenced, and feeling grew more and more intense. Immigrants meanwhile continued to squat upon the contested lands with increasing boldness. On the 10th of May, 1850, the particular suit was commenced which resulted in the famous riots of August following. John P. Rodgers and De Witt J. Burnett commenced action against John F. Madden, in the recorder's court, B. F. Washington presiding, under the statutes concerning "unlawful entry and detainer." The case was sustained by E. J. C. Kewen and R. F. Morrison for the plaintiffs, and F. W. Thayer for the defendant. The latter set forth the plea of no jurisdiction, and the plea was overruled. He then instituted the plea that the property was public land, the freehold of the Government, and therefore subject to a title by settlement and improvement. A demurrer was interposed by plaintiffs upon the ground that the plea set forth by the defendant was insufficient in law; and this was overruled. The defendant then made affidavit, asking a change of venue on the ground that the recorder was biased and that he could not have a fair trial in this city, the citizens also being prejudiced against him. This application was also refused, and the case went to trial. After argument, the recorder returned a judgment against defendant, fining

him $300 and costs, and ordered the issuance of a writ of restitution.

The defendant appealed from this decision to the county court, and August 8 the case came up for a rehearing, before Judge E. J. Willis. At this trial the defendant was assisted by Judge McKune, C. A. Tweed and Lewis Aldrich. After argument the decision of the lower court was affirmed. The defendant then asked to appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, but there being no law to provide for such an appeal, the motion was overruled.

During this trial both parties became excited to the utmost degree, and the squatters as a body declared against the restoration of the property. Squatters and anti-squatters held meetings almost every night. Almost immediately after the decision of Judge Willis was pronounced the squatters issued a poster setting forth their arguments and their history of the case, concluding with the resolution to "appeal to arms, if necessary, to protect their sacred rights with their lives."

This was regarded as a declaration of civil war, and bloodshed was then sure to come in a short time. On the evening of the 11th the squatters held a meeting, where much wit and sarcasm was indulged in, and a resolution adopted to resist the execution of the court's decree. Speakers from both sides were invited to take the stand, but those from the Sutter side were drowned out by yells from the crowd. They indeed became so excited with their own noise that they sometimes voted viva-voce-iferously against themselves!

Madden, whose house became a sort of garrison for the squatters, refused to evacuate for several days. He was then forced out, but on the 14th succeeded in forcing himself back again, with the aid of his fellows. At two o'clock on the afternoon of this day the crisis arrived. The two parties came into actual and bloody contact. The mayor, Hardin Biglow, was called into service, to quell the riot. The squatters formed themselves in martial order on J street, and fired several shots at the mayor, four of which took effect, but not causing instant death. J. W. Woodland, who stood unarmed by his side, was accidentally killed by one of these shots. Several others were killed, on both sides.

Actual hostilities then informally ceased, but both parties, in the most feverish excitement, held meetings deliberating what to do. Brigadier-General A. M. Winn, of the milita, declared the city under martial law, and ordered all law-abiding citizens to form themselves into volunteer companies and report their organization at his headquarters as soon as possible. At evening quiet was fully restored throughout the city.

Recorder B. F. Washington was appointed marshal by the council, and State troops were ordered from Benicia. They arrived, and quiet was maintained, but in a day or two afterward the young sheriff, Joseph McKinney, was shot and killed while he was bravely doing his duty in endeavoring to capture one of the rioters out in the country, where there was a sort of rendezvous of the more violent squatters.

Thus ended the riot, but not the excitement; for it was feared that some of the vanquished squatters would incite a party of miners in the foot-hills and another attempt would be made to do violence in the city; but at length these fears were allayed, and excitement began gradually to cool down. The Sutter party were eventually victorious.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

In the fall of 1848 an election was held at the fort (Sutter's) for first and second alcaldes, and resulted in the election of Frank Bates and John S. Fowler. Fowler resigned in the spring following, and H. A. Schoolcraft was elected to fill the vacancy. In the spring of 1849, Brannan, Snyder, Slater, Hensley, King, Cheever, McCarver, McDougal, Barton Lee, Dr. Carpenter, Southard and Fowler were elected a Board of Commissioners to frame a code of laws for the district. Pursuant to the wish of this legislating committee, the people convened to-

gether under a broad-spreading oak at the foot of I street. The report, which was then officially submitted and which was duly accepted by the sovereigns assembled, provided the following officers of a jurisdiction extending from the Coast Range to the Sierra Nevada, and throughout the length of the Sacramento Valley, to-wit: One alcalde and a sheriff. H. A. Schoolcraft was then elected alcalde and A. M. Turner, sheriff. This constituted the judiciary of Northern California up to the time that those changes took place in very rapid succession after the immigration of 1849 began to concentrate at Sacramento.

The first attempt to establish a civil government under American ideas of government was made on April 30, 1849, when a mass meeting of the then residents of Sacramento City and other portions of Sacramento District was held at the Embarcadero to devise means for the government of the city and district. At this meeting Henry A. Schoolcraft presided, Peter Slater was vice-president and James King of William and E. J. Brooke, secretaries. Samuel Brannan explained the object of the meeting, and it was resolved that a Legislature of eleven members should be elected, "with full powers to enact laws for the government of the city and district." It was also determined to hold the election forthwith, and Henry Bates, M. D., M. T. McClellan, Mark Stewart, Ed. H. Von Pfister and Eugene F. Gillespie were appointed judges. The vote resulted in the election of John McDougal, Peter Slater, Barton Lee, John S. Fowler, J. S. Robb, Wm. Pettit, Wm. M. Carpenter, M. D., Chas. G. Southard, M. M. McCarver, James King of William and Samuel Brannan, but upon the announcement of the result Robb declined to accept, and Henry Cheever was chosen to fill the vacancy. [Whether the list given by Morse or this one is correct we cannot decide.] The eleven were immediately sworn in, and some time afterward adopted a code that no laws were wanted and that all the officers necessary for "the District of Sacramento, bounded on the north and west by the Sacramento River, on the east by the Sierra Nevadas, and on the south by the Cosumnes River, were one alcalde and one sheriff." They then submitted the code to the people for adoption or rejection, and asked them at the same time to vote for officers. The code was adopted.

Nothing further toward forming a local government was attempted until after the proclamation of General Riley (the military Governor) was issued at Monterey on June 3. In fact nothing seemed necessary, if theft was, by common consent, punished, as the *Times* says, "by giving the offender thirty or forty rawhide lashes, and then ordering him off, not to return under penalty of death."

General B. Riley, the military Governor of California, issued a proclamation for an election to be held August 1, 1849, to elect delegates to a general convention and for filling several necessary offices. On July 5, a meeting was held and a committee was appointed to organize the district into precincts, apportion the representation, and nominate the candidates to be voted for. The committee consisted of P. B. Cornwall, C. E. Pickett, William M. Carpenter, Samuel Brannan, John McDougal, W. Blackburn, J. S. Robb, Samuel J. Hensley, Mark Stewart, M. M. McCarver, John S. Fowler and A. M. Winn. On the 14th the committee reported, recommending the places for polls, etc. The delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention were: Jacob R. Snyder, John A. Sutter, John Bidwell, W. E. Shannon, L. W. Hastings, W. S. Sherwood, M. M. McCarver, John S. Fowler, John McDougal, Charles E. Pickett, W. Blackburn, E. O. Crosby, R. M. Jones, W. Lacey, James Queen. For local offices—William Stout, Henry E. Robinson, P. B. Cornwall, Eugene F. Gillespie, T. L. Chapman, Berryman Jennings, John P. Rodgers, A. M. Winn and M. T. McClellan were elected a City Council without opposition, and by an average vote of 424. James S. Thomas was elected First Magistrate by 393 votes, against twenty-two for S. S. White, and five for J. S. Fowler. J. C. Zabriskie was elected Second Magistrate; H.

A. Schoolcraft, Recorder; and D. B. Hanner, Sheriff.

Under the call for the Constitutional Convention, the district was entitled to but four delegates, and J. R. Snyder, W. E. Shannon, W. S. Sherwood and J. A. Sutter were the representatives, but afterward the representation was increased to fifteen, and in addition to the original four the following were appointed: L. W. Hastings, John Bidwell, John S. Fowler, M. M. McCarver, John McDougal, E. O. Crosby, W. Blackburn, James Queen, R. M. Jones, W. Lacey and C. E. Pickett.

In October the convention adjourned, and an election was called for Tuesday, November 13, 1849, to vote on the constitution, for State officers, and for representatives in the Legislature. At that election the vote of Sacramento District stood as follows: For the Constitution, 4,317: against it, 643. For Governor—P. H. Burnett, 2,409; J. A. Sutter, 856; Thomas McDowell, 87; W. S. Sherwood, 1,929; William M. Stewart, 448. For State Senators—John Bidwell, 3,474; Thomas J. Green, 2,516; Elisha O. Crosby, 2,610; Henry E. Robinson, 2,328; Murray Morrison, 2,171; Hardin Biglow, 1,407; Gilbert A. Grant, 1,687; Charles E. Pickett, 905. The first four were elected.

The county was formally organized when the Legislature passed "an act subdividing the State into counties and establishing the seats of justice therein," February 18, 1850, and section 17 of it defined the boundaries of Sacramento County as follows: "Beginning at a point ten miles due north of the mouth of the American River, and running thence in an easterly direction to the junction of the north and south forks of said river; thence up the middle of the principal channel of the south fork to a point one mile above the head of Mormon Island, so as to include said island in Sacramento County; thence in a southerly direction to a point on the Cosumnes River eight miles above the house of William Daylor; thence due south to Dry Creek; thence down the middle of said creek to its entrance into the Moquelumne River, or into a large slough in the tule marsh; thence down the middle of said slough to its junction with the San Joaquin River; thence down the middle of said river to the mouth of the Sacramento River, at the head of Suisun Bay; thence up the middle of the Sacramento to the mouth of Merritt's Slough; thence up the middle of said slough to its head; thence up the middle of the Sacramento River to a point due west of the place of beginning, and thence east to the place of beginning. The seat of justice shall be at Sacramento City."

The first election law appointed the first Monday in October the day for holding the election for State officers, and denominated that the general election. The first Monday in April was designated as the day for the election of county officers and was called the county election. The Legislature of 1851 repealed the clause relating to the county election and provided that it should be held the same time with the State election, and the time for holding the general election was changed from the first Monday in October to the first Wednesday in September, and it has since remained that way. The terms of the county officers commenced originally on the first Monday in May, 1850, but the Legislature of 1851 changed it so that the term commenced on the first Monday in October following the election. In 1863 the Legislature changed the law again so that the official terms commenced on the first Monday in March following the election, and it remains so now.

These were the first county officers, and they were elected April 1, 1850, to serve from April, 1850, to April, 1852; County Judge, E. J. Willis; Sheriff, Joseph McKinney; Clerk, Presley Dunlap; Recorder, L. A. Birdsall; District Attorney, William C. Wallace; County Attorney, John H. McKune; Treasurer, Wm. Glaskin; Assessor, David W. Thorpe; Surveyor, J. G. Cleal; Coroner, P. F. Ewer. J. S. Thomas was elected District Judge by the Legislature of 1849–'50, and he resigned January 1, 1851. Tod Robinson, lately deceased, was appointed

January 2, 1851, and served till the first part of August, when Ferris Foreman, who was Secretary of State during the administration of John B. Weller, succeeded him on the 14th of August, 1851, and presided one month. On the 15th of September, 1851, Lewis Aldrich became District Judge. The sheriff, Joseph McKinney, was killed near Brighton on the evening of August 15, 1850, the day after the squatter riot, and at a special election held the first Monday in September, Ben McCullough was elected to fill the vacancy. The Legislature of 1851 abolished the office of county attorney, and assigned the duties of the office to the district attorney. In the meantime Wallace resigned, and Milton S. Latham, afterward Governor, succeeded to the office of district attorney, October 18, 1850. Wm. Glaskin resigned the office of treasurer August 22, 1850, and John W. Peyton was appointed to fill the vacancy. Peyton resigned November 29, 1850, and Charles H. Swift was appointed treasurer and collector by the Court of Sessions, of which he was a member, to fill the vacancy.

COURT-HOUSE.

The first court house that was erected at Seventh and I streets in Sacramento City, and in which the sessions of 1852 and 1854 were held, was commenced in June, 1850, and completed on December 24, 1851. It was destroyed in the great fire of July 13, 1854, which consumed a large portion of the business part of the city.

Immediately after the fire a contract was entered into between Joseph Nougus and the county officers for the erection of the present court-house. As originally arranged the building answered the following description: Extreme height, sixty-one feet; dimensions, 80 x 120 feet; with a portico supported by ten pillars, three feet six inches in diameter by thirty-one feet six inches in height. The ground floor was devoted to a county prison. On the same floor were two separate offices containing fire-proof vaults and occupied by the State Controller and State Treasurer. The second floor was devoted to a Senate chamber, 37 x 30 feet, and an Assembly room, 72x41 feet, together with nine rooms for clerks and officers of the Legislature. The style of architecture is Ionic. The original contract price was $100,600, and the subsequent contracts made the total cost of the building to the county $240,000. The corner-stone was laid September 27, 1854, with Masonic honors, and the brick work was completed November 9, following. The entire building was finished January 1, 1855. It was rented to the State for Capitol purposes at an annual rent of $12,000, and was used for that purpose from 1855 until the completion of the present Capitol. In April, 1870, the building was raised to the high grade. The original corner-stone was opened on the 22d and its contents transferred by the Board of Supervisors into a new box. On that day the stone was relaid without public ceremony.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The first State Constitutional Convention met at Monterey, September 1, 1849, and during the session fixed the seat of the State Government at San José. December 15 following the first Legislature accordingly met at that place, but, finding the accommodations too limited, resolved to accept a proposition from General M. G. Vallejo, removing the capital to his place. Meeting there January 5, 1852, they fared even worse than they had at San José as the General had undertaken to do more than he could, and was far behind with his contract. The Sacramentans then stirred themselves, and endorsed the Court of Sessions in offering the use of the new court-house to the Legislature, which body accepted the offer January 12, 1852, and the very next day arrived here, on the steamer Empire. The citizens welcomed the members by a grand ball, tickets to which were sold at $20. During this session the contest between the rival points contending for the location of the capital naturally grew hotter, and all sorts of legal technicalities were

CALIFORNIA STATE CAPITOL.—Agricultural Pavilion in the Distance.

(View from the Northwest.)

brought to bear in favor and against the competing places. During all this time the State records were at San José, and doubts were entertained as to the legality of removing them to Vallejo, where there was no safe place for keeping them, or to Sacramento, which was not yet made the seat of government.

April 30, 1852, the Legislature passed a bill declaring Vallejo to be the seat of government, and ordering the Governor to remove the State records to that place. Next, General Vallejo procured a cancellation of his contract; then the following Legislature, meeting in January, 1853, in Vallejo, soon adjourned to meet at Benicia, declaring it to be the capital. January 2, 1854, the Legislature again met there. Governor Bigler submitted to them a communication from the mayor and council of Sacramento tendering the free use of the court-house, with safes, vaults, etc., to the State, together with a deed to the block of land between I and J and Ninth and Tenth streets. On the 9th of February, A. P. Catlin, now of Sacramento, introduced a bill in the Senate, fixing the permanent seat of government at Sacramento and accepting the block of land. The Legislature then adjourned to this city. The members and State officers were received with a great demonstration.

March 1, 1854, the Legislature met in the new court-house. On the 24th of this month they passed a law compelling the Supreme Court to hold its sessions here; but that body announced their opinion that San José was the constitutional and legal capital. Subsequently, however, by a change of judges of the Supreme Court, Sacramento was decided to be the legal capital. Accordingly, with the exception of the flood year, 1862, all sessions of the Legislature since 1854 have been held in Sacramento.

April 18, 1856, the Legislature provided for the issue of bonds to the amount of $300,000 for the erection of a State House where is now the beautiful Plaza. The board of commissioners, appointed to superintend the building, approved the plans of Reuben Clark for the structure, let the contract to Joseph Nongues, for $200,000, and broke ground for building December 4. But on the 15th of that month the commissioners refused to issue the bonds, because the Supreme Court had decided that the State had no authority to contract a debt so large. The contractor brought suit to compel the issuance of the bonds, but was beaten, and work was stopped and never resumed on that building. The land was deeded back to the city and has been made a beautiful park.

The building of a Capitol did not again receive much attention until 1860, when the supervisors deeded to the State the tract of land bounded by L and N and Tenth and Twelfth streets, and the Legislature appropriated $500,000 for the building. The plans of M. F. Butler were adopted, and Michael Fennell, of San Francisco, obtained the contract for furnishing the material and building the basement for $80,000. The corner-stone was laid May 15, 1861. Fennell, however, had dropped the contract April 1, and it was afterward let to G. W. Blake and P. E. Connor, who in turn dropped the task, having suffered severe losses in the great flood. The work was then placed in the hands of the commissioners, who had to "plod their weary way" along for several years, while the various Legislatures could not agree upon the amount of appropriations to be made. Indeed, the question of the location of the Capitol was mooted until 1867, when it was decided to discontinue the use of granite and hurry the building on to completion with brick. Thus the basement story only is built of granite. The brick, however, is of good quality, and the Capitol building, which is modeled somewhat after the pattern of the National Capitol at Washington, is substantially constructed, and is modestly beautiful in its exterior. Cost, about $1,447,000; with grounds (ten blocks), $2,590,460.19. Height, from first floor to the lantern, 240 feet. From this point can be seen a magnificent city and rural landscape, bounded by mountains fifty to one hundred miles distant. See topographical chapter for a description of

the objects visible. At the center of the first floor is a large piece of statuary, cut from Italian marble by Larkin G. Meade, and representing Columbus before Isabella. It was purchased by D. O. Mills, at an expense of $30,000, and by him presented to the State.

The completion of the Capitol in the fall of 1869 was celebrated by a grand ball given by the citizens of Sacramento, and the rooms, as they were finished, were occupied during the months of November and December. The present constitution provides that the seat of the State Government shall not be removed without a popular vote.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Amos Adams, 1861, 1863; Alexander Badlam, Jr., 1863–'64; John E. Baker, 1881; J. N. Barton, 1873–'74; W. H. Barton, 1862–'63; John E. Benton, 1862; Marion Biggs, 1867–'68; Marion Biggs, Jr., 1875–'76; John Bigler, 1849–'51; J. G. Brewton, 1855; Elwood Bruner, 1880; W. E. Bryan, 1873–'74; H. C. Cardwell, 1849–'50; Seymour Carr, 1880, 1887; H. W. Carroll, 1887; George H. Cartter, 1856; A. P. Catlin, 1857; Robert C. Clark, 1857; Thomas J. Clunie, 1875–'76; Paschal Coggins, 1867–'68, 1873–'74; Gilbert W. Colby, 1852; A. Comte, Jr, 1867–'68; George Cone, 1856; P. B. Cornwall, 1849–'50; Charles Crocker, 1861; N. Greene Curtis, 1861; T. R. Davidson, 1854; Winfield J. Davis, 1885; W. Grove Deal, 1849–'50; W. B. Dickenson, 1849–'50; Gillis Doty, 1883; James A. Duffy, 1869–'70; Charles Duncombe, 1859, 1863; P. L. Edwards, 1855; R. B. Ellis, 1859–'60; M. M. Estee, 1863; J. H. Estep, 1853; R. D. Fergnson, 1858, 1862; L. W. Ferris, 1857; I. F. Freeman, 1869–'70; C. G. W. French, 1871–'72; L. C. Goodman, 1860; Thomas Hansbrow, 1865–'66; J. W. Harrison, 1853; Obed Harvey, 1871–'72; Thomas J. Henley, 1849–'50; Dwight Hollister, 1865–'66, 1885; Peter J. Hopper, 1865–'66, 1871–'72; M. S. Horan, 1869–'70; Charles S. Howell, 1858; William B. Hunt, 1863–'66; A. R. Jackson, 1859; Grove L. Johnson, 1877–'78; J. Neely Johnson, 1853; William Johnston, 1871–'72; Charles T. Jones, 1885; Reuben Kercheval, 1873–'74, 1877–'78; Alpheus Kip, 1852; Hugh M. La Rue, 1883; Bruce B. Lee, 1867–'68; George W. Leihy, 1856; D. J. Lisle, 1851; J. B. Maholmb, 1865–'66; J. M. McBrayer, 1854; G. N. McConaha, 1852; E. W. McKinstry, 1849–'50; John H. McKune, 1857; H. B. Meredith, 1855; E. B. Mott, Jr., 1871–'72; John A. Odell, 1869–'70; F. A. and J. W. Park, 1854; A. D. Patterson, 1875–'76; Joseph Powell, 1861; J. W. Pugh, 1856; John P. Rhoads, 1863–'64; Charles Robinson, 1851; Robert Robinson, 1853; Joseph Routier, 1877–'78; P. H. Russell, 1873–'74; Frank D. Ryan, 1883; James B. Saul, 1862; James E. Sheridan, 1858–'59; Henry Starr, 1860; R. D. Stephens, 1869–'70; Moses Stout, 1858; L. S. Taylor, 1887; George B. Tingley, 1849–'50; Joseph C. Tucker, 1852; Francis Tukey, 1863–'64; W. C. Van Fleet, 1881; J. R. Vineyard, 1855; Madison Walthall, 1849–'50; J. H. Warwick, 1862–'63; J. R. Watson, 1863–'64; Daniel W. Welty, 1860; Thomas J. White, 1849–'50; John F. Williams, 1849–'50; Charles Wolleb, 1867–'68; John N. Young, 1880–'81.

POLITICAL.

In 1854, during the rapid decay of the old Whig party and the uprising of the anti-slavery party into prominence, and when the struggles in "bleeding Kansas" constituted the most exciting topics of political discussion, a Democratic convention was held at the Fourth Street Baptist Church in Sacramento, at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, July 18. Some time before the hour for the meeting, the doors of the church were surrounded by a large assemblage of persons, many of whom were not delegates; and as soon as the doors were opened, the church, which was estimated to afford accommodation for about 400 persons, was filled to its utmost capacity.

D. C. Broderick, the chairman of the State Committee, ascended the platform, and was re-

ceived with loud and continued cheering. On his calling the convention to order, several delegates instantly sprang to the floor for the purpose of nominating candidates for temporary chairman. Broderick recognized T. L. Vermeule as having the floor; but before the announcement was made, John O'Meara proposed ex-Governor John McDougal for chairman *pro tem.* Vermeule nominated Edward McGowan for the position. Broderick stated that he could not recognize O'Meara's motion, and put the question on McGowan's election, and declared that it had carried. McGowan instantly mounted the stand, closely followed by McDougal, whose friends insisted that he had been selected although his name had not been submitted to the convention in regular form. The two chairmen took seats side by side, and a scene of indescribable confusion and tumult ensued. When something like order was restored, McDougal read the names of Major G. W. Hook and John Bidwell as vice-presidents; and McGowan announced J. T. Hall and A. T. Laird as his appointees for those offices. Again a scene of extreme confusion occurred; but the gentlemen named seated themselves with their respective leaders. Two sets of secretaries and committees were then appointed, and reports were made to each side recommending that the temporary officers be declared permanently elected. Motions were made to adopt the reports, and amid the greatest excitement they were declared carried.

This double-headed convention sat until about 9 o'clock in the night. No further business was transacted, but each side tried to "sit" the other out. Two sickly candles, one in front of each president, lighted up the scene. The trustees of the church finally relieved both sides by stating that they could not tolerate the riotous crowd longer in the building, and the delegates left without a formal adjournment.

The session throughout was like pandemonium let loose. Soon after the organization, a rush was made by the crowd to the stage. One of the officers was seized, and at that instant a pistol exploded in the densely crowded room. A mad rush was made for the doors, and a portion of the delegates made a precipitate retreat through the windows to the ground, a distance of some fifteen feet. Toward night Governor Bigler was called to the stand and he made a conciliatory speech, but without effect.

On the 19th, the wing presided over by McDougal, and which represented the "chivalry," or Southern element of the party, met at Musical Hall; and the McGowan or Tammany branch, representing the Northern element, met in Carpenter's building. The officers of the chivalry wing resigned, and Major Hook was elected president, and H. P. Barber, William A. Mannerly, A. W. Taliaferro and J. G. Downey, vice-presidents. A communication was received from the other convention asking that a committee of conference be appointed, with a view of settling the disagreement; but the language of the communication was regarded as offensive, and it was withdrawn for the purpose of changing the phraseology. Afterward a second note, almost similar to the first, was sent in; but it was flatly rejected.

After nominating candidates for Congress and for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and passing resolutions favoring the construction of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad under the auspices of Congress, and endorsing the Nebraska bill, etc., they levied an asssessment of $5 per delegate to repair the damages to the church building. The convention also appointed a State Central Committee.

The McGowan wing met at 9:30 A. M. on the 19th, that gentleman continuing to act as the presiding officer. A committee of seven was appointed to invite the McDougal convention to attend, and the committee were empowered to arrange the difficulties. A recess was taken until 1 o'clock, to give the committee time to act. On the reassembling of the convention the committee reported that they had sent the following communication to the McDougal convention, and that the proposition therein contained had been rejected:

"JOHN MCDOUGAL, ESQ., *Chairman of Democratic Delegates convened at Musical Hall: Sir*—The undersigned have been this morning constituted a committee, with full powers, by and on behalf of the Democratic State Convention at Carpenter's Hall, for a conference with our fellow Democrats at Musical Hall, for the purpose of harmonizing and uniting the Democracy of California. You will be pleased to announce this to your body; and any communication may be addressed to the chairman of this committee, at Jones' Hotel."

The committee was discharged, and the convention proceeded to nominate a ticket, different throughout from the one nominated by the other convention. They also adopted a series of resolutions alluding to the heterogeneous character of the Democratic party in this State and the subsequent differences of the convention in this city, and urged the people to adopt their ticket as the one most conciliatory. They also appointed a State Central Committee. A collection of $400 was taken up to repair the damages that had been done to the Baptist church on the previous day, a committee having reported that the building had been injured to that extent.

Directly after the adjournment of the conventions, several of the nominees withdrew from the ticket, and after the election the Tammany party ascribed their defeat to the withdrawal of Milton S. Latham from the Congressional race.

The first mass meeting of "Republicans" in California was held in Sacramento, April 19, 1856. E. B. Crocker was the leader of the new party in this county, and opened the meeting with a speech which was listened to attentively. George C. Bates was then introduced, but the general disturbance raised by the "Americans" and Democrats present prevented his voice from being heard. Henry S. Foote, previously Governor of Mississippi, then took the stand and begged the disturbers to desist and allow the meeting to proceed; but he was not heeded. The Republican speakers again attempted to talk, when suddenly a rush was made for the stand by the crowd, and it was overturned and the meeting broken up.

On the 30th of that month the first State convention of the Republicans met in the Congregational church in Sacramento. E. B. Crocker was temporary chairman. Only thirteen counties were represented, and of the 125 delegates present sixty-six were from San Francisco and Sacramento. Resolutions were adopted opposing the further extension of slave territory and of slave power, welcoming honest and industrious immigrants, deprecating all attempts to prejudice immigrants against our free institutions, favoring the speedy construction of a trans-continental railroad by aid from Congress, favoring the speedy settlement of land titles in this State and the election only of bona-fide permanent settlers to office.

Early in May that year a public discussion was announced to take place at Sacramento between George C. Bates, Republican, and J. C. Zabriskie, Democrat; but when the appointed time arrived no location could be procured on account of the anticipated disturbance, and the meeting was postponed until the evening of the 10th of that month. When the time arrived the discussion was commenced. Rotten eggs were thrown and fire-crackers burned to create a disturbance, but the police made several arrests and order was restored. After the meeting closed, outsiders took possession of the stand, and a resolution was adopted declaring "that the people of this city have been outraged by the discussion of treasonable doctrines by a public felon; and that we will not submit to such an outrage in the future."

A few days later the Sacramento *Tribune* (American), referring to the meeting, said: "The fact that a public discussion was permitted to take place in a public street in the heart of our city, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens, almost all of whom disapprove the doctrine advocated by the speakers, and this too when it is the firm conviction of a large majority of the persons assembled that the agitation of the slavery question as the basis of

political party organization is against the true interest of the State and the Nation, speaks volumes in favor of the public morals of Sacramento."

In 1865 a dissension occurred in the Union party. On the 25th of July that year it culminated at a county convention held at Sacramento. The Low and the anti-Low delegates were about equally divided in numbers. Governor Frederick F. Low was a candidate for the United States Senate, and was supported by one wing of the party. There was, however, a strong opposition to him. The convention met in the Assembly chamber in the then State capitol, now the court-house. The desks which had ordinarily occupied the floor had been removed, and a sufficient number of chairs had been placed in their stead to accommodate the 106 delegates who were expected to participate in the proceedings. As the room filled it was a noticeable fact that almost without exception the Low, or short-hair, delegates occupied the seats on the right of the speaker's chair, and the anti-Low, or long-hairs, those on the left. Immediately after the convention was called to order, two persons were placed in nomination for temporary secretary, and voted for. The chairman of the county committee announced W. H. Barton, the long-hair candidate, elected to the position by a *viva voce* vote. The convention was at once thrown into confusion, and the Low delegates insisted on a count of the votes. Barton advanced from the left toward the secretary's table, when the delegates from the right made a general rush to the left side of the house.

Then ensued an indescribable and a terrible scene, such as was never before witnessed in Sacramento at any political convention. Barton was intercepted before reaching the secretary's table, and told that he should not take his seat. The delegates on the left crowded up for the purpose of supporting him, as those from the right formed a solid phalanx on the front to prevent him from advancing. In a moment the two parties were engaged in a hand-to-hand fight. Solid hickory canes, which appeared to be abundant on both sides, were plied with vigor. Spittoons flew from side to side like bomb-shells on a battle-field. Ink-stands took the place of solid shot. Pistols were drawn and used as substitutes for clubs. The principal weapons, however, which were used by both sides, were the cane-bottomed arm-chairs, which were of course within the reach of every one. These implements, though not very well adapted to purposes of warfare, were swung in the air by the dozen and broken over the heads of the contending parties. In some instances chairs were broken up for the purpose of procuring the legs to use as clubs. No fire-arms were discharged and no knives were used. The fight lasted probably five minutes. At the close the anti-Low men, or long-hairs, who had rallied to the support of Barton, were driven from the field. Several jumped out through the windows; others who were badly hurt were assisted out of the building, while the greater portion passed into the ante-room and the main hall to find neutral ground.

After the fight the long-hairs retired in a body and organized in another hall, while the short-hairs proceeded with business in the capitol. Each convention nominated a full local ticket, and elected a set of delegates to the State Convention. Newton Booth was nominated for State Senator by the long-hairs, and E. H. Heacock by the shorts. The shorts attributed the trouble to an alleged partial ruling by the chairman of the committee in favor of Barton, and to the determination on the part of the longs to run the convention without regard to the rights or wishes of the opposition. The short-hair convention instructed its nominees for the Legislature to vote for Low for United States Senator, but he afterward declined. His withdrawal, however, did not heal the breach in the Union party. The division continued until some time in August, when the short-hairs generally transferred their support to John B. Felton for United States Senator.

The result of the election was that Cornelius Cole was elected to the United States Senate,

December 16 following, as the agreed candidate of both parties.

Ex-Governor H. S. Foote, referred to in this chapter, was born in Virginia in 1800; graduated at Washington College in 1819; commenced the practice of law in 1822; edited a Democratic paper in Alabama in 1824–'32, and then resided many years in Mississippi, by which State he was elected United States Senator. In 1852 he was elected Governor of that State, having resigned his Senatorship. He came to California in 1854, joined the Native American party, and was their candidate for United States Senator in 1856, being defeated by David C. Broderick. In 1858 he returned to Mississippi and took an active part in politics; represented Tennessee in the Confederate Congress. One of his daughters became the wife of William M. Stewart, United States Senator; the other two daughters married and reside in this State, and two of the sons are practicing lawyers on the Pacific Coast. During his life Foote became engaged in three duels, in two of which he was wounded.

He possessed considerable literary ability. In 1866 he published "The War of the Rebellion" and "Scylla and Carybdis," and in 1871 a volume of reminiscences. He was also the author of "Texas and the Texans," published in 1847.

He died near Nashville, Tennessee, at his residence, May 20, 1880.

THE PRESS.

On the 28th of April, 1849, at Sutter's Fort, the first Sacramento newspaper, the *Placer Times*, was started by E. C. Kemble & Co., as an off-shoot of the *Alta California*, of San Francisco. The merchants in the vicinity rallied about the pioneer publisher and subscribed liberally to secure him from losss. A lot of old type was picked up out of the *Alta* office, an old Ramage press was repaired, a lot of Spanish foolscap secured in San Francisco, and the whole shipped to Sacramento on a vessel known as the Dice me Nana (says my mamma), the first craft to carry type and press to the interior of California, which trip she made in eight days. An office was built for the paper about 600 feet from the northeast corner of the bastion and near what is now the corner of Twenty-eighth and K streets. It was a strange mixture of adobe, wood and cotton cloth, but answered the purpose. The paper was 13 x 18 inches in size, with a title cut from wood with a pocket knife. All sorts of expedients were resorted to in cutting off and piecing out letters to make up a complement of "sorts" in the cases. The press had a wooden platen, which needed constant planing off to keep it level, and the rollers were anything but successes.

The *Times* appeared on Saturdays until June, when chills and fever drove Mr. Kemble to "The Bay," and T. P. Per Lee & Co. took charge. Per Lee ran the paper two weeks, but being a tyro in the business gave it up, and J. H. Giles took charge as agent for E. Gilbert & Co., owners of the *Alta*. In July the *Times* removed to Front street, where it flourished well for a time. The subscription was $10 per annum. In November, 1849, after a brief period of reduction in size, it resumed its old shape and was removed to Second street, between K and L. April 22, 1850, it began to appear as a tri-weekly, and J. E. Lawrence made his editorial bow. June 5 following, it appeared as a daily, and thus won the distinction of being the first daily paper of Sacramento. In July it was enlarged one-third. October 8, same year, it was purchased by Loring Pickering, J. E. Lawrence and L. Aldrich, the price paid being $16,000, which included the cost of the building and two lots. Aldrich soon sold out to the others. The paper had been neutral, but in 1850 inclined toward Democracy. When the Squatter Riot excitement came on, it had been valiant in defense of the real-estate owners, but under its new management was less partisan. Its last issue was dated June 15, 1851, during which month it was consolidated with its rival, the Sacramento *Transcript*.

The latter had been started April 1, 1850, as

a tri-weekly, and the size of the *Times*. It was the first paper printed in interior California to be issued oftener than once a week. The proprietors were G. K. Fitch, S. C. Upham, J. M. Julian, H. S. Warner, Theodore Russell and F. C. Ewer. Mr. Ewer had been a prominent minister of the Congregational Church eleswhere. After he left here he went to New York, where he again maintained his pre-eminence as a minister.

The *Transcript* was a good paper and aimed at literary excellence. Fifth interests in the paper sold during the first summer as high as $5,000. G. C. Weld bought the interest of Upham for $10,000 very shortly after the paper started. In July, that season, the paper was enlarged, and the rivalry between it and the *Times* became very warm. The *Transcript* was started as an independent sheet, but in December, 1850, came out for the Democratic party and was thus the first interior Democratic paper.

As before stated, the *Times* and *Transcript* were united June 16, 1851, and thus was the first double-headed paper printed in California. It was enlarged to a size slightly greater than the present *Record-Union* single sheet. G. K. Fitch had become State printer, and L. Pickering had the city printing. These formed the basis of the fusion, Fitch retaining a half interest in the printing, and Pickering & Lawrence holding the other half. The editors were Pickering, Fitch and Lawrence. The new paper found a rival in the *State Journal*, and in June, 1852, the *Times and Transcript* left the field and went to San Francisco, where it was published by the old firm, and subsequently by George Kerr & Co., composed of George Kerr, B. F. Washington, J. E. Lawrence and J. C. Haswell. It passed from them to Edwin Bell, and next to Vincent E. Geiger & Co. Pickering, Fitch & Co. meanwhile had acquired the *Alta California*, and December 17, 1854, they bought back their old *Times and Transcript*, and the *Alta* at once absorbed it.

October 30, 1850, the Squatter Association started an organ, styling it the *Settlers' and Miners' Tribune*.. Dr. Charles Robinson, the editor, was noted for the active part he took in the Squatter Riots. He subsequently became the Free State Governor of Kansas; James McClatchy and L. M. Booth were associate editors. Sirus Rowe brought the type from Maine. The paper was daily, except Sundays, for a month, when it declined to a weekly, and after another month quietly gave up the ghost and was laid to rest in the journalistic boneyard.

December 23, 1850, the first weekly paper, the Sacramento *Index*, was started by Lynch, Davidson & Rolfe, practical "typos," with J. W. Winans, since a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, as editor. H. B. Livingstone was associate. It was nearly the size of the *Record-Union*, typographically neat, and was issued from the *Times* office, and was the first evening paper in Sacramento. Taking ground against the act of a vigilance committee in hanging a gambler, it lost ground, and died March 17, 1851, after a life of three months. It was a paper of rare literary ability.

The competition between the *Times* and the *Transcript* before their union became so warm that prices of advertising declined until they fell below the cost of composition. The printers in both offices rebelled, and the greater number quit. They held a meeting in a building next to the *Transcript* office, which thereby acquired the name of "Sedition Half." They resolved to start a new paper and secured Dr. J. F. Morse as editor. They bought stock in San Francisco, and March 19, 1851, launched the Sacramento *Daily Union*, at 21 J street, in rented rooms in Langley's brick building. The proprietors were Alexander Clark, who subsequently went to the Society Islands and has never been heard of since; W. J. Keating, who died a few years afterward in the insane asylum; Alexander C. Cook; Joe Court, who was burned to death at the Western Hotel fire in this city, in the fall of 1874; E. G. Jeffries, Charles L. Hansicker, F. H. Harmon, W. A. Davison and Samuel H. Dosh. The last named subsequently was editor of the Shasta *Courier*, and is now dead.

Nearly a year elapsed, however, before type could be had. A lot had been ordered, but failed to arrive; and J. W. Simonton, having made an appearance with a full printing office, intending to start a Whig paper, his stock was purchased by the *Union* men. Dr. John F. Morse, the editor, was later known throughout California as one of the chief leaders in Odd-fellowship; and his death in 1874, in San Francisco, was the occasion of profound testimonials of esteem being made at many places throughout the State.

The size of the *Union* was 23 x 34 inches, with twenty-four columns, thirteen of which were filled with advertisements. The daily edition started with 500 copies, and rapidly increased. The paper was independent, outspoken and ably edited. The issue for March 29, 1851, was entitled the *Steamer Union*, and was designed for reading in the Eastern States. April 29, 1851, the *Union* hoisted the Whig flag, but declined to be ranked as a subservient partisan. S. H. Dosh sold out at this time for $600, and in June Harmon sold for a like sum. April 23 the paper was enlarged about to the size it has since averaged, and appeared with the new type at first ordered. January, 1852, H. B. Livingstone became associate editor, and Hansicker sold out for $2,000, the firm now being E. G. Jeffries & Co. They next sold out to W. W. Kurtz for $2,100. January 10, 1852, the first *Weekly Union* was issued. February 13 Cook sold out to H. W. Larkin, and April 3 Davidson to Paul Morrill. In May Dr. Morse retired as editor, being succeeded by A. C. Russell, who remained until August, when Lauren Upson became editor, retiring for a time in 1853; then John A. Collins filled the place.

November 2, 1852, the *Union* was burned out in the great fire. A small press and a little type were saved, and the paper came out the second morning after the fire, foolscap size, and soon resumed its former dimensions. A brick building was erected for it on J street near Second, the same now occupied by W. M. Lyon & Co.

RAILROADS.

As the railroads here described were the first in the State and still the most important, we feel justified in giving an account of them at length. The following account, with some corrections, is mostly taken from Thompson & West's History of Sacramento County, of 1880.

The project of building a railroad across the plains and mountains was agitated by Asa Whitney, in 1846, in Congress and out of it, till 1850, and he was supported in his movement by such men as Senator Breese, of Illinois, and Benton, of Missouri, the latter of whom introduced a bill into the Senate of the United States, for a Pacific Railroad, February 7, 1849. This bill was really the first tangible effort made in this direction. The first effort made in California toward the building of an overland road was the formation of a company by citizens of Nevada, Placer and Sacramento counties. There were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, August 17, 1852, articles of incorporation of the Sacramento, Auburn & Nevada Railroad Company, containing the names of twenty-six subscribers of twenty-eight shares each, at a value of $100 per share, and the names of the following directors: S. W. Lovell, Placer County; T. O. Dunn, John R. Coryell, Charles Marsh, Isaac Williamson and William H. Lyons, of Nevada County; John A. Read, J. B. Haggin and Lloyd Tevis, of Sacramento County. A line was surveyed from Sacramento City, through Folsom, Auburn and Grass Valley, to Nevada City. The line was sixty-eight miles long, and the estimated cost of construction was $2,000,000. From Nevada City the survey was continued through the Henness Pass. The enterprise was too gigantic for the means at the command of the incorporators, and they were compelled to abandon the project.

During the month of March, 1853, Congress passed an act providing for a survey, by the topographical engineers of the army, of three routes for a transcontinental railway, the northern, southern and middle routes. These sur-

veys were made, and reports submitted to Congress, and published, with elaborate engravings of the scenery along the routes, topographical maps, representations of the animals and plants discovered. These reports were, no doubt, immensely valuable, but they did not show that a route for a railway was practicable over the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas. The demonstration of the fact that such a route did exist was left to be made by Theodore D. Judah, the chief engineer of the first railroad ever built in California—the Sacramento Valley Railroad. It was while engaged in building this road, from 1854 to 1856, that Mr. Judah became convinced of the practicability of a railroad over the Sierra Nevadas, which was the only mountain range that had before been deemed impracticable. He made trial surveys, or, more properly, reconnoissances over several of the supposed passes over the Sierras, at his own expense. These were simply barometrical surveys, but were sufficiently accurate to convince Mr. Judah that a railroad could be built, and, armed with the data thus obtained, he lost no opportunity in presenting his views and aims whenever and wherever it seemed to him that it would advance the project of a Pacific railroad. He succeeded, through a concurrent resolution of the California Legislature of 1858, in having a railroad convention called, to meet in San Francisco, September 20, 1859. This convention was composed of many of the prominent men of California at that time; among them we note Hon. J. A. McDougall, Hon. J. B. Crockett, Major John Bidwell, Hon. S. B. Axtell, Hon. James T. Farley, Sherman Day and others, of California, together with delegates from Oregon and adjoining Territories.

They sent Mr. Judah to Washington, District of Columbia, to endeavor to procure legislation on the subject of the railroad. He proceeded thither in time to be at the opening of the Thirty-sixth Congress. Arrived at Washington, he lost no time in visiting the different departments, and collecting from each all the information they had that could in any way aid him in presenting plainly to Congress the importance and practicability of the enterprise. Unfortunately, this Congress was so entirely occupied with political matters that little could be done in the way of procuring legislation, but great good was effected by the personal interviews that Mr. Judah had with the different members and other prominent men. His knowledge of the subject was so thorough that he rarely failed to convince any one with whom he talked of the entire feasibility of the project. A bill was drawn up by himself and Hon. John C. Burch, then a member of Congress from California. It contained nearly all the provisions of the bill as finally passed in 1862. It was printed at private expense, and a copy sent to each Senator and member of Congress.

Mr. Judah returned to California in 1860, and set about making a more thorough survey of the Sierras for a pass and approach thereto. He was accompanied on this survey by Dr. D. W. Strong, of Dutch Flat, who contributed largely from his private means to pay the expenses of the trip, in addition to assisting very materially the progress of the work by his intimate knowledge of the mountains. Dr. Strong was one of the first directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company when formed.

After completing these surveys, which were made with a barometer, Mr. Judah went to San Francisco to lay his plan before the capitalists of that place, and induce them, if possible, to form a company to take hold of the work and push it forward. His ideas were received very coldly, and he failed to get any financial support in San Francisco. Returning to his hotel one evening, convinced of the futility of any further trials in San Francisco, Mr. Judah remarked: "The capitalists of San Francisco have refused this night to make an investment, for which, in less than three years, they shall have ample cause to blame their want of foresight. I shall return to Sacramento to-morrow, to interest merchants and others of that place in this great work, and this shall be my only other effort on this side of the continent."

Previously Mr. Judah had placed his plans and estimates before a friend, James Bailey, of Sacramento, who, struck by the force of these calculations, introduced Mr. Judah to Governor Stanford, Mark Hopkins and E. B. and CharlesCrocker; C. P. Huntington he knew before.

A meeting of the business men of Sacramento was called, and the preliminary steps were taken to organize a company. This organization was perfected and articles of incorporation filed with the Secretary of State, June 28, 1861. The company was named the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, and the following officers were elected: Leland Stanford, President; C. P. Huntington, Vice-President; Mark Hopkins, Treasurer; Theodore D. Judah, Chief Engineer; Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, James Bailey, Theodore D. Judah, L. A. Booth, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, D. W. Strong, of Dutch Flat, and Charles Marsh, of Nevada, Directors.

All but the two last named were residents of Sacramento, showing conclusively that to Sacramento and her citizens belongs the honor of inaugurating and carrying to a successful completion the Pacific railroads; for had not Judah spent his time and talents in proving that such an undertaking were possible, it is an open question if to-day the Pacific railroads would be in existence. His coadjutors, named in the foregoing list of officers, and some of whom are still the owners and officers of the road, deserve full credit for their faith in the enterprise and the masterly manner in which they managed the financial difficulties encountered in the years that elapsed between the organization of the company and the completion of the road; but we cannot forget that for three or four years previous to the organization of the company Mr. Judah had spent all his time, money and energy in collecting data, without which no prudent man would be inclined to invest a dollar in the project which was so generally believed to be chimerical. After the organization of the company, Mr. Judah was instructed to make a thorough instrumental survey of the route across the Sierras, which he did.

The previous surveys or reconnoissances had included three routes, one through El Dorado County, via Georgetown, another via Illinoistown and Dutch Flat, and the third via Nevada and Henness Pass. The observations had proved the existence of a route across the Sierras by which the summit could be reached with maximum grades of 105 feet per mile. The instrumental survey developed a line with lighter grades, less distance and fewer obstacles than the previous observations had shown. The first report of the chief engineer to the officers of the company gave the following as the topographical features of the Sierra Nevadas, which renderd them so formidable for railroad operations:

1. "The great elevation to be overcome in crossing its summit, and the want of uniformity in its western slope." The average length of the western slope of the Sierras is about seventy miles, and in this distance the altitude increases 7,000 feet, making it necessary to maintain an even grade on the ascent to avoid creating some sections with excessive grades.

2. "From the impracticability of the river crossings." These rivers run through gorges in many places over 1,000 feet deep, with the banks of varying slopes from perpendicular to 45°. A railroad line, therefore, must avoid crossing these cañons. The line, as established by the surveys of 1861, pursued its course along an unbroken ridge from the base to the summit of the Sierras, the only river crossing in the mountains being that of Little Bear River, about three miles above Dutch Flat. Another prominent feature of the location is the fact that it entirely avoids the second summit of the Sierras. The estimated cost of the road from Sacramento to the State Line was $88,000 per mile.

October 9, 1861, the Board of Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company passed a resolution directing Mr. Judah, the chief engineer of the company, to immediately proceed

to Washington on a steamer as their accredited agent, for the purpose of procuring appropriations of land and United States bonds from the Government, to aid in the construction of the road. Mr. Judah went East and this time accomplished his purpose, as was evidenced by the bill which passed Congress in July, 1862. This bill granted to the roads a free right-of-way of 400 feet wide over all Government lands on their route. The Government also agreed to extinguish the Indian titles to all the lands donated to the company, either for right-of-way or to the granted lands. The lands on either side of the route were to be withdrawn from settlement, by pre-emption or otherwise, for a distance of fifteen miles, until the final location of the road should be made and the United States surveys had determined the location of the section lines. This map of the route was made by Mr. Judah, filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and the lands withdrawn in accordance with the terms of the bill.

This bill also provided for the issue to the company of United States thirty-year six per cent. bonds, to be issued to the company as each forty-mile section of the road was completed, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for the line west of the western base of the Sierra Nevadas, and at the rate of $48,000 per mile from the western base east to the eastern base of the Sierras, the after subsidy to be paid on the completion of each twenty-mile section. To secure the Government from loss, and insure the repayment of these bonds, they were made a first lien on the road. This was subsequently modified, by an act passed July, 1864, allowing the company to issue first-mortgage bonds, the United States assuming the position of second mortgagee. The land grant in the first bill was every alternate section for ten miles, each side of the track. This allowance was subsequently doubled, making twenty sections per mile. The State of California also donated $10,000 per mile to the road, by an act approved April 25, 1863.

The engineering difficulties were great, and had been considered insurmountable, but the financial difficulties were also great, and undoubtedly required more labor and thought than the engineering, though of a different kind. That these difficulties were surmounted, and the originators of the effort still retain the ownership and control of the road, and, in addition to the original line, have built thousands of miles of road in California and Arizona, proves the ability of the leaders in this movement. These men were merchants in what cannot be classed among the large cities, and consequently not largely known to the financial world; they had never been engaged in the railroad business, and were supposably ignorant of the immense undertaking in which they had embarked. Aside from the natural difficulty of the situation, they encountered opposition from the moneyed men of San Francisco and other places, who gave their enterprise the not very pleasant name of the "Dutch Flat Swindle."

Mr. Huntington, Vice-President of the company, was sent East, with full power of attorney to do any acts he might think best for the interest of the company. One of the main objects of this visit was to see that the bill which was then before Congress should not oblige the company to pay interest on the bonds received of the Government for ten years, at least, from the date of their issue. After the passage of the bill, the books were opened for stock subscriptions, to the amount of $8,500,000, and for a long time the stock was disposed of very slowly. Huntington, on endeavoring to dispose of the bonds of the company in New York, was informed that they had no marketable value until some part of the road was built. Before he could dispose of them, he was obliged to give the personal guarantees of himself and four partners, Hopkins, Stanford, and the Crockers, for the money, until such time as they could be exchanged for United States bonds. The bonds so obtained, $1,500,000, built thirty-one miles of the road.

In 1862 the company was granted the right of way into the city of Sacramento, and also granted the Slough, or Sutter Lake. The first

shovelful of dirt thrown in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad was in Sacramento, January 8, 1863, by Governor Stanford, at the foot of K street, on the levee.

The contract for building the road from this point to Grider's, on the California Central Railroad, was let to C. Crocker & Co., December 22, 1862. C. Crocker & Co. sub-let the contract to different parties. Twenty miles of road each year were completed in 1863, 1864 and 1865, thirty miles in 1866, forty-six miles in 1867, 364 miles in 1868, 190½ miles in 1869; making 690½ miles from Sacramento to Promontory, where the roads met, May 10, 1869.

All of the materials, except the cross-ties, for constructing this road, including a large portion of the men employed, had to be brought from the East, via Cape Horn. Toward the latter end of the work several thousand Chinamen were employed. In addition to this, it was war times, and marine insurance was very high; iron and railroad materials of all kinds were held at enormous figures, and the price of the subsidy bonds was very low. All of these facts tended to make the cost of the road large.

The State of California agreed to pay the interest on $1,500,000 of bonds for twenty years, in exchange for which the railroad company gave a valuable stone quarry. Several of the counties along the line of the road granted bonds of the county in exchange for stock. Sacramento County gave her bonds to the amount of $300,000. These bonds were exchanged for money, and the work pushed forward. There was delay in obtaining the Government subsidy, and the money ran short. When Mr. Huntington returned from New York he found the treasury almost depleted of coin, and the necessity of raising more means or stopping the work was evident. "Huntington and Hopkins can, out of their own means, pay 500 men during a year; how much can each of you keep on the line?" was the characteristic way in which this man met the emergency. Before the meeting adjourned these five men had resolved that they would maintain 800 men on the road during the year out of their own private fortunes.

About this time (1863) Mr. Judah had sold out his interest in the company and gone East. On the way he was stricken with the Panama fever, of which he died shortly after his arrival in New York, in 1863, at the age of only thirty-seven years. Dr. Strong, of Dutch Flat, though a sincere believer in the enterprise, was unable to furnish what was considered his share of the expenses necessary to be advanced, and retired from the Board of Directors. Bailey, Mr. Marsh and Mr. Booth we hear nothing of after the enterprise was fairly under way, though we know they were all three earnest workers at the commencement.

S. S. Montague succeeded Mr. Judah as chief engineer of the road, which position he still holds. The location surveys were made under Mr. Montague's suggestions. The road from Sacramento to Colfax, or Lower Illinoistown Gap, was located on the line run by Mr. Judah in 1861; from Colfax to Long Ravine the line was changed materially; from Long Ravine to Alta the line ran on Judah's survey, and from Alta to the Summit on an entirely new line, located by Mr. L. M. Clement, engineer, in charge of second division from Colfax to the Summit. This final location gave a better grade line, and one more free from snow in the winter, two very desirable objects. The value of these changes is plainly shown by the report of George E. Gray, formerly chief engineer of the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Gray was requested by Leland Stanford, in a letter dated July 10, 1865, to inspect the line of road and surveys then made, and report to the Board of Directors of the company his opinion as to the quality of the work, and the economical location of that portion not then built. Mr. Gray's report gave as his opinion that the road already constructed would compare favorably with any road in the United States. Of that portion not constructed he reported that Mr. Judah's line had been materially altered, causing a saving in distance of nearly 5,000 feet, and also reducing the

aggregate length of the tunnels about 5,000 feet, a saving in cost of construction of over $400,000 at least. The road progressed, as we have stated above, slowly at first, but more rapidly toward the close, until, on the 10th day of May, 1869, the last spike was driven which completed the railroad connection between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. A large party were gathered on Promontory Point to see this ceremony. Telegraph wires had been connected with the different large cities of the Union, so that the exact moment of driving the last spike could be known in all at the same time. The hour designated having arrived, Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific, and other officers of the company, came forward. T. C. Durant, Vice-President of the Union Pacific, accompanied by General Dodge and others of the same company, met them at the end of the rail, where they paused, while Rev. Dr. Todd, of Massachusetts, gave a short prayer. The last tie, made of California laurel, with silver plates bearing suitable inscriptions, was put in place, and the last connecting rails were laid by parties from each company. The last spikes were made, one of gold from California, one of silver from Nevada, and one of gold and silver from Arizona. President Stanford then took the hammer of solid silver, to the handle of which were attached the telegraph wires, by which, at the first tap on the head of the gold spike, at 12 M., the news of the event was flashed over the American continent.

A locomotive of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and another of the Union Pacific Railroad Company approached from each way, and rubbed their pilots together, while bottles of champagne were passed from one to the other.

During the building of this road the track-laying force of the Central Pacific laid ten miles and 200 feet of track in one day. This herculean feat was performed on the 20th of April, 1869, when only fourteen miles of track remained to be laid to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad, and was entirely finished by 7 P. M.

By mutual agreement between the two roads Ogden was made the terminus of each. By this arrangement the Union Pacific sold fifty-three miles of road to the Central, making the length of road owned by the Central Pacific proper 743½ miles, from Sacramento to Ogden.

August 20, 1870, the Western Pacific, San Joaquin Valley, California & Oregon, and San Francisco, Oakland & Alameda railroads were all consolidated under the name of the Central Pacific Railroad.

The "Western Pacific Railroad Company" was incorporated December 13, 1862, for the purpose of constructing a railway from San José, through the counties of Alameda and San Joaquin, to the city of Sacramento. Its capital stock was $5,400,000. The road was 137½ miles in length, and made the whole length of the Central Pacific 881 miles. This road was not completed until 1870. The franchise had, we believe, passed into the hands of the Central Pacific Railroad Company a year before the above date of consolidation. The San Joaquin Valley Railroad is now the property of the Southern Pacific. The California & Oregon Railroad leaves the Central Pacific at Roseville, and runs from thence to Redding, California.

The "California Pacific Railroad Company" was for some time an active competitor for the carrying trade of the State, and at one time it was thought that the intention of its owners was to construct a line of railroad to connect with the Union Pacific. This company bought the boats and franchises of the California Steam Navigation Company, and for some time really controlled the rates of freight between Sacramento and San Francisco.

It was incorporated January 10, 1865, with a capital stock of $3,500,000. Work was begun in Vallejo in 1867, and the road was finished to Washington, Yolo County, November 11, 1868, and to Marysville in November, 1869. In June, 1869, this company purchased the Napa Valley Railroad; the two railroads were consolidated in December, 1869, with a capital of $12,000,000.

In 1869 and 1870 the Central Pacific and California Pacific railroads were at war with

each other. The track of the Central Pacific being laid on the levee, it was impossible for the California Pacific road to cross the river, and secure depot and switch accommodations, without crossing this track. Various attempts were made to lay the track and form the crossing of the two tracks, but these attempts were resisted; and at one time it appeared as if bloodshed would result. The crossing, however, was made, and passengers landed by the California Pacific in Sacramento, January 29, 1870. The train was received with a regular ovation; guns were fired, the fire department turned out, and intense enthusiasm was manifested on all sides. The war continued until August, 1871, during which time the rates of freight and travel were very low, and neither road could have made much profit.

Since March, 1885, the Central Pacific lines have been controlled by the great Southern Pacific Company.

The California Pacific gave the "Vallejo route" to San Francisco. The trip was made to Vallejo by rail, and from thence to San Francisco by boat. This was a very popular route, and monopolized the majority of the travel between Sacramento and San Francisco. December 28, 1879, the new road via Benicia was opened, and the trains have since been run through to Oakland, and the Vallejo route as a line of travel to San Francisco was abandoned. The large ferry at Benicia will be superseded by a bridge in a few years.

The "Sacramento Valley Railroad" was the first constructed in California. The company was organized August 4, 1852, when ten per cent. of the stock subscribed was paid in, amounting to $5,000. The company re-organized November 9, 1854, and made immediate preparations for building the road. The first shovelful of dirt was thrown in February, 1855, the first tie came in May, and the first vessel load of material and rolling stock arrived from Boston in June. The first work done on a railroad car in California was on this road, July 4, 1855. The first rail was laid August 9, 1855, and the first train was placed on the track August 14. The road had some little trouble with its finances, but was not impeded materially in its progress.

November 13, 1855, an excursion train was run to Patterson's, ten miles from Sacramento, the round trip costing $1.00. By January 1, 1856, the road was completed to Alder Creek, and on February 22 was finished to Folsom. The length of the road was twenty-two and one-half miles, and cost $1,568,000. The capital stock was $800.000—$792.000 of which were issued. The road was a very profitable one from the date of its completion. Its effect was to move the terminus of the stage and freight lines running to the northern mines to Folsom, building up quite a town at that point. At one time twenty-one different stage lines were centered at Folsom, all leaving shortly after the arrival of the trains from Sacramento.

In August, 1865, the Central Pacific Company purchased the Sacramento Valley road. The purchase was made by George F. Bragg, on behalf of himself and others, of the entire stock held by L. L. Robinson and Pioche and Bayerque. The price paid for this stock was $800,000. Bragg, soon after coming into possession, transferred the stock to the owners of the Central Pacific. The latter company was forced to do this in order to secure the whole of the Washoe trade, which at this time was immense, amounting to several million dollars per annum. The short line of the Sacramento Valley road alone declared an annual profit of nearly half a million dollars the year previous to its purchase, most of which came from the freights going to the Washoe and other mining districts.

California Central Railroad.—In the spring of 1857 a company was formed in Marysville, to build a railroad from that city to the terminus of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, at Folsom. This company was entirely independent of the Sacramento Valley Company. Colonel C. L. Wilson, who was one of the contractors on the Sacramento Valley road, was sent East to procure funds for building the road. This object he effected, and the construction com-

menced forthwith. The road, however, never was finished to Marysville by the original company. By 1861 the track was laid to Lincoln. The name was subsequently changed to the California & Oregon Railroad, and is now known as the Oregon Division of the Central Pacific Railroad. Shortly after the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad to Roseville, the company purchased the California Central Railroad; that portion of the road between Roseville and Folsom was abandoned; the bridge over the American River was condemned and sold in 1868.

The railroad shops at Sacramento comprise about twenty large buildings and scores of small ones, covering about fifteen acres of ground, and an average of 2,600 hands are employed.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first agricultural society in the State met in Sacramento, October 8, 1852, in the American Theater. C. I. Hutchinson was president, and Dr. J. F. Morse delivered the address. A fair was held a week or two on that occasion, under the supervision of Warren & Co. The "State Agricultural Society" was organized early in 1854, and on May 13, that year, was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature. The first officers were named in the charter and were as follows: F. W. Macondray, of San Francisco, President; Vice Presidents, E. L. Beard of Alameda, J. K. Rose of San Francisco, D. W. C. Thompson of Sonoma, H. C. Malone of Santa Clara, W. H. Thompson of San Francisco, and C. I. Hutchinson of Sacramento; Corresponding Secretary, J. L. L. Warren, of San Francisco; Recording Secretary, C. V. Gillespie, of San Francisco; Treasurer, David Chambers, of San Francisco. The same act appropriated $5,000 per annum for the first four years for premiums.

Under the new charter, the first fair was held in San Francisco, in October following; the second in Sacramento, September, 1855, when the general exhibition was held in the State House and the cattle show at the Louisiana race-track; the third in San José, in October, 1856; the fourth in Stockton, in 1857; the fifth in Marysville, in 1858, since which time all the fairs have been held at Sacramento. When the society, in 1860, voted to hold the next fair at Sacramento,—being the third time in succession at the same place,—it angered the competing points in the State, opposition agricultural societies were formed, and the receipts fell from $28,639 in 1860, to $18,584 in 1861.

In 1863 the Legislature provided for the election of a "Board of Agriculture," to be entrusted with the affairs of the State Agricultural Society. Under this arrangement the fairs were held until the State Constitution of 1879 was adopted, which cut off all State assistance unless the board of directors were appointed by State authority. The subsequent Legislature empowered the Governor to appoint the members of this board, and also divided the State into "agricultural districts" of several counties each, placing in the Third District the counties of Sacramento, Sutter, Yuba, Butte, Colusa, Tehama and Yolo; but at present, probably on account of the direct presence of the State institution, Sacramento is not taking an active part in the district organization.

In 1884 the present magnificent pavilion, east of the Capitol, was erected. It is, in general, about 400 feet square, and cost, with furnishings, in the neighborhood of $115,000. It is the largest public building in the State.

For some years the fairs have occupied about two weeks' time. At the exhibition of September 3 to 15, 1888, over $20,000 was awarded in premiums.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

In the year 1884 A. A. Krull, about two and a half miles northeast of Florin, executed a novel but brilliantly successful experiment in horticulture. Having several acres of "hard-pan" upon his place, he devised the plan of breaking it up with blasts of powder. Employing an expert, he bored holes in the ground, one for each tree, put down in each a pound of Huck-

ley's No. 2 giant powder, and exploded it, with the result of giving to each tree a mass of rich, loose, moist earth, not needing irrigation. It is now as good as the best land for raising fruit. The cost was $27 per 100 charges. Occasionally a spot required a second charge. Other horticulturists are taking lessons. It seems that in time all the hard-pan in the country, now considered nearly worthless, may be made the best of land.

HOSPITALS.

In April, 1850, the Freemasons and Odd Fellows together established a hospital, the Board of Trustees being elected by both orders. A series of concerts was given for the benefit of the hospital, which were liberally patronized. The managers of the Tehama Theatre and Rowe's Olympic Circus also gave benefits for the same object.

Dr. Dow had a "Thompsonian Hospital and Botanic Medicine Store" on K street, between Second and Third. The price of admission per day, $5 to $25, "according to trouble and expense."

Drs. T. J. White and C. D. Cleveland had an extensive hospital that would accommodate 100 patients, on the corner of Ninth and L streets.

Drs. James S. Martin and B. R. Carman conducted the "Sutter's Fort Hospital," inside the fort. Drs. Morse and Stillman also had a hospital at the corner of Third and K streets.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Several physicians, first at Sutter's Fort and afterward in the city, received boarding patients; but very few of the sick had the means to pay the prices asked. Very early, therefore, were the people led to establish a public hospital. The first was established about 1851–'52, in the business part of the city, and among the early physicians to the institution were Drs. J. F. Montgomery, Johnson Price, —— Procter and George W. Williams. In the City Directory of 1853 is the following entry: "Drs. Johnson, Price and George W. Williams, Physicians to the County Hospital, corner of I and Seventh streets." About the same time or shortly afterward, Price & Procter established a hospital on Second street, between I and J, with seventy-five or eighty beds. They entered into contract with the county for keeping the poor, of whom they had about fifty, charging very high fees. Within three or four years the county endeavored to break the contract, in the meantime establishing a hospital on the corner of Tenth and L streets. Price & Procter sued the county and obtained judgment. This county building was on the northwest corner of the present Capitol Park, and was torn down and removed soon after it was vacated, some time after the war.

In 1857 Dr. Montgomery was again the county physician; 1858–'59, Dr. G. L. Simmons; 1859–'60, Dr. Montgomery; 1861, from November, Dr. J. G. Phelan; 1869, from September, Dr. Montgomery; 1870, Dr. A. C. Donaldson, with Dr. G. A. White as assistant.

About this time the county purchased from James Lansing sixty acres of land on the upper Stockton road, about three miles southeast of the business center of the city, at a cost of about $11,000, and erected upon it a very fine building, and moved into it the seventy-five patients that were in the old building. October 5, 1878, this new building was accidentally burned, and the patients were temporarily cared for in the "old Pavilion," at the corner of Sixth and M streets, until the present structures were completed, in the summer of 1879. These buildings, erected according to designs drawn up by N. D. Goodell, of Sacramento, cost between $60,000 and $65,000, and are modern in all respects. There is now an average of 150 to 160 inmates, each costing the county about $14.50 a month.

The Central Pacific Railroad Hospital was built by the company at Sacramento in 1869, at a cost of $64,000. It consists of a main building 60 x 35 feet, four stories and basement, with a wide verandah at each story, two wings 35 x 52 feet, and a kitchen twenty-four feet

square, removed a few feet from the main building. The hospital has six wards, besides eight private rooms for patients, a library of some 1,500 volumes, well appointed executive and medical rooms, and will accommodate 125 patients.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

An association for the care of orphans was organized as early as 1858, but it proved short-lived. In 1867 Mrs. Elvira Baldwin interested a number of citizens, including the Governor, in the care of a family of seven children left orphans by the death of their mother, a poor woman; and this movement directly resulted in the organization of a society for the care of orphans and destitute children throughout the county, and even the State. Mrs. I. E. Dwinell was the first president. The society immediately rented and furnished a building on the corner of Seventh and D streets, where they placed fourteen or fifteen children in the care of Mrs. Cole, the first matron. The next year the association erected a building on the site of the present establishment on K street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. It was considerably damaged by fire December 7, 1878, but it was soon repaired, and another and a superior building added. Also, 1877, a neat school-house was built on the premises, where the school is made one of the "public schools" of the city, in the care of the City Board of Education. No child, however, but the proper inmates of the asylum, is admitted into this school.

The "Marguerite Home" in Sacramento is a fine institution for the care of aged dependent women, where from twelve to fifteen are now well cared for. The property is the munificent gift of Mrs. E. B. Crocker.

The "water-cure" of Dr. Clayton, in this ity, is an old institution.

ART, LIBRARIES, ETC.

One of the two best art galleries in the United States is located in Sacramento. This also is a gift to the public by the celebrated Mrs. E. B. Crocker, and a magnificent one it is, as its value is estimated at about $400,000. It is open to the public free on certain days of the week. It is controlled by the California Museum Association, who have had it in charge since the gift was made, in 1885. In returning thanks to the benefactress a magnificent flower festival was held at the great agricultural pavilion,—probably the greatest demonstration of the kind ever made in this country.

In the art gallery building are also the State mineral cabinet (in the basement) and the school of design (on the main floor),—a flourishing institution.

Besides the magnificent State library, the citizens of Sacramento are also blest with one of the best city libraries in the State, and an Odd Fellows' library, a large one for the kind.

The principal church building in Sacramento is the stately new cathedral of the Catholic Church, costing about $250,000, and built under the supervision of Bishop Patrick Manogue.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Captain Charles M. Weber, the father of Stockton, the county-seat, and practically of San Joaquin County, was born in the Netherlands in 1814, came to America in 1836, and in 1841 to California, with the Bartleson party, stopping first at Dr. Marsh's, near the east base of Mt. Diablo. During the ensuing winter he was an assistant of Captain Sutter at the fort, where he, with an eye to the future, cultivated friendly relations with Jose Jesus (pronounced hozay hasoos), the celebrated chief of the Siyakumna tribe, in this region. Seeing also that California would probably soon fall into the possession of the United States, he began in his calculations to cast his anchor in that direction.

In the spring he settled at San Jose, in mercantile business, in partnership with Guillermo (William) Gulnac, a Mexican citizen. Not yet being naturalized himself, and desiring a tract of land, he persuaded Gulnac to obtain for him a grant, in his, Gulnac's, name. This grant was

of about 44,000 acres of land, in the heart of what is now San Joaquin County, called Rancho del Campo de Los Franceses, whereon the city of Stockton now stands. Weber, however, did not move his residence upon this land until after the close of the Mexican war, in which he took a conspicuous part, for the United States. Moving upon the grant he proceeded to lay out a town, which he at first named Tuleburg, on account of the great quantity of rank tules in the vicinity. Soon afterward he named it Stockton, because Commodore Robert F. Stockton, while meeting him at Los Angeles during the war, made great promises as to what he would do in Congress for him by way of improving the navigation of the San Joaquin River, etc., but which were never fulfilled, and Weber was sorry afterward that he had named his pet village in his honor. Another name he had reserved for it was Castoria.

Weber was an exceedingly generous man, making many large donations to all the churches and schools, etc., although, especially toward the latter part of his life, his idiosyncrasies became rather conspicuous. Had he been as penurious as the average man he would have been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars more than he was at the time of his death, which occurred May 4, 1881. In 1850 he married Miss Helen Murphy, a member of the celebrated Murphy party of 1844, and they had three children, namely: Hon. C. M. Weber, who resides in the Santa Clara Valley, and is managing their vast estate there; Julia H. and T. J., residing at Stockton.

THE COUNTY

is probably the best part of the great San Joaquin Valley, and is characteristic of that level section of the country, being but twenty to 100 feet above the sea level. The lower portions are of adobe soil, which prevails mostly in the western part of the county, while the rest is more sandy. It has always been a great grain-raising section, but, like most other parts of California, it has of late years been drifting more into fruit-culture. All the fruits raised in California do well here, in streaks and spots, especially where irrigation can be had, for the county is greatly dependent upon this. Many artesian wells are in operation, and schemes are contemplated for the more thorough supply of water by canals from the mountains.

The digging of artesian wells has developed the fact that there is at least a thousand feet of "mountain wash" here, and that therefore the valley has, geologically speaking, been but recently elevated above the sea. But, to the surprise of the world, natural gas is found in the county, and already Stockton and other points are abundantly supplied with this most useful product.

San Joaquin County, where now live about 30,000 inhabitants, is the next south of Sacramento; is bounded on the east by Amador, Calaveras and Stanislaus, on the south by Stanislaus, and on the west by Contra Costa, Alameda and Santa Clara. The lines of latitude 38° north and longitude 121° 20′ west cross near the center of the county.

Politically, this is one of the original counties of February 18, 1850. In 1860 a slice was taken off its southeastern corner and attached to Stanislaus County.

For the purpose of forming a State government, General Bennett Riley, by virtue of his office as military governor, issued a proclamation in 1849, calling for a convention to frame a constitution, and dividing the Territory into districts in order that there be a fair geographical representation. The San Joaquin district comprised all the territory south of the Cosumnes River lying between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada mountains. The delegates elected were J. McH. Hollingsworth, O. M. Wozencroft, Thomas L. Vermeule, B. S. Lippincott, B. F. Moore, J. M. Jones, C. L. Peck, S. Halley, M. Fallon, B. Ogden, G. A. Pendleton, J. Ford, B. L. Morgan, Colonel Jackson and Walter Chapman,—only the first six named serving.

March 2, 1850, the county organized by the election of the following officers: Benjamin

Williams, Judge; S. A. Booker, District Attorney; R. P. Ashe, Sheriff; A. C. Bradford, Clerk; A. A. Mix, Recorder; B. F. Whittier, Assessor; H. W. Aldin, Treasurer; Walter Herron, Surveyor; E. L. B. Brooks, Administrator; and J. B. Clements, Coroner. Some amusing anecdotes are related with reference to the looseness with which the election was conducted. At one place a game of "seven-up" was played to decide a question in regard to counting of certain votes!

The court of sessions was organized June 3, 1850, consisting of Judge Benjamin Williams, ex-officio, and the associate justices Harrison Amyx and O. C. Emory. This court proceeded to levy a tax on all merchants, brokers, owners of hotels, etc., for the purpose of creating a county fund. These business men were thus aroused into opposition by such an unusual poll tax, and excitement grew so strong that bloodshed seemed imminent; but, taking the second thought that they could easily indemnify themselves by raising the prices of their goods they calmed down.

The first court-house was completed in the spring of 1854, at a cost of $83,920, built of brick manufactured in the vicinity, and served until it was torn away in 1888 to make room for the erection of the present magnificent structure, at a cost of about $229,000, in 1890. The new jail when completed will cost about $60,000.

The county hospital is a fine institution just outside the city limits east. The main building, erected about 1879, cost nearly $11,000. Two wings have since been added, at a cost of $5,000 or $6,000 each. Present number of inmates, about 175, who are kept at an average cost to the county of 42½ cents per day.

The first railroads in the county were the "Stockton & Copperopolis" and the Western Pacific, both built in 1869, the same year that the great trans-continental line was completed to Sacramento. The Western Pacific, afterward the Central Pacific, was the line from Sacramento through Stockton to San Jose. As usual there was a deal of underhanded work, delay and waste of funds, and even the citizens of Stockton themselves overreached when they imposed so great burdens upon the Central Pacific Company in 1869 that they lost the junction now at Lathrop. The "San Joaquin & Sierra Nevada" narrow-gauge road, running from the northwestern corner of the county to Burson in Calaveras County, was completed to the latter point in 1885. All these roads are now operated by the great Southern Pacific Company.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

1849—B. F. Moore, D. P. Baldwin, E. B. Bateman, I. S. K. Ogier, J. Stewart, C. M. Creanor, R. W. Heath, W. M. Shepherd, J. C. Morehead, J. T. Stephens, J. W. Van Benschoten and John Cave.

1851—F. Yeiser and W. C. McDougall.

1852—R. P. Hammond, F. Yeiser and H. A. Crabbe.

1853—M. P. Halley, F. Yeiser and Samuel Knight.

1854—T. J. Keyes, A. C. Bradford and J. Stemmons.

1855—T. J. Keyes, and D. F. Douglass.

1856—B. G. Weir and G. W. Hunter.

1857—Thomas Jenkins and T. J. M. Aull.

1858—A. G. Stakes and G. C. Holman.

1859—G. C. Holman and Thomas Laspeyre.

1860—Thomas Laspeyre and W. L. Campbell.

1861—Thomas Laspeyre and L. R. Bradley.

1862—John Thompson and S. Myers.

1863—T. J. Keyes and S. Myers.

1863-'64—E. H. Allen and J. E. Perley.

1865—C. H. Chamberlain and W. E. Greene.

1867—L. J. Morrow and Warner Oliver.

1869—J. S. Thurston and C. G. Hubner.

1871—R. C. Sargent and F. J. Woodward.

1873—Samuel Myers and A. C. Paulsell.

1875—R. C. Sargent, John Patterson and Martin Lammers.

1877—R. C. Sargent, R. B. Thompson and Samuel Myers.

1879—W. R. Leadbetter, E. McIntosh and H. J. Corcoran.

1881—John Patterson, R. C. Sargent and C. C. Paulk.

1883—C. S. Stephens, J. W. Kerrick and Samuel L. Terry.

1885—H. J. Corcoran and F. J. Woodward.

1887—J. R. Henry and J. D. Young.

1888—R. S. Johnson and John McMullen.

STOCKTON.

While the city of Stockton is the offspring of the bold and enterprising Weber, its first feed for rapid growth during babyhood was traffic with the "Southern" mines, along the foot-hills east. During the first year or two after the discovery of gold it was a city of white canvas tents, doing an immense amount of business as an entrepot. The times were fully as exciting as those at Sacramento during the same period,—a whirl of business, every fellow for himself, drinking, gambling and shooting. Before the close of 1849 it was estimated there were at least 1,000 people there, all men, doing business or gambling. Scarcely any good manners, scarcely any law, and still less execution of law.

The place was and is still favored as being at the head of good navigation of the San Joaquin River, it being really at the head of a deep and wide "slough," or channel, three miles from the river proper. According to the universal law of social development, society immediately began to crystallize, refine and coagulate. A city government was formed under State law in 1850, and law and order gradually assumed the sway.

THE STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE AT STOCKTON

is the outgrowth of a small beginning made as early as 1853. We have not space here to give a sketch of all the improvements and enlargements from time to time; but suffice it to say that at present the institution consists of several clusters of fine buildings, costing in the aggregate several hundred thousands of dollars, and situated upon a tract of 107 acres, beautifully kept, in the northeastern part of the city. The grounds indeed are a delicious retreat for those mentally afflicted, of whom over 1,500 are here. The well-known Dr. G. A. Shurtleff was for a long time the medical superintendent of this asylum, and was more than any other man the father of the same. Dr. Hiram N. Rucker has been in charge since November 1, 1888.

OTHER ITEMS.

Dr. Asa Clark also has long been keeping a private institution for the treatment of the insane in the southwestern part of town.

The Masonic Temple at Stockton, just completed, is a beautiful model of architecture.

The Agricultural Pavilion, also new, is the most beautiful in the State, and the second in size. The Agricultural Society is an equal rival of that at Sacramento.

SHASTA COUNTY.

The records and papers of the Alcalde of Shasta County were destroyed by fire June 14, 1853, and thus many important points of history are lost.

The word "shasta" is derived from the Russian language. Many years ago, and among the first travelers who visited that portion of the coast, were a party of Russians, who passed through California, going from the north to the south. They gave a name to many of the more prominent landmarks which they encountered on their journey. To the peak now called Shasta Butte, a mountain clothed with eternal snow, they gave the name of *Tcheste*, signifying white, pure, chaste, clear. Subsequent travelers and geographers changed the name to "Tchasta." The early Americans adopted the name, and spelled and pronounced it "Chasta," but time has changed the spelling as at present. The name was also applied to the valley that lies at the northern base of the mountain, to the river that pours its cold snow-waters into the Klamath, and to the tribe of Indians in that vicinity. When the counties of the State were first organized, Mount Shasta was in Shasta County. Afterward a new county was

created (Siskiyou), which embraces this lofty mountain within its borders.

Shasta, despite such curtailment of its original proportions, remains a very large county, its area comprising 3,765 square miles. As at present organized, this county is bounded on the north by Siskiyou County, on the east by Lassen, on the south by Tehama, and on the west by Trinity.

The whole of this county is more or less mountainous, the Sierra Nevada striking across its eastern border, and a branch of the Coast Range striking the western side, the crest of the latter forming the boundary line between this and Trinity County. Aside from these more prominent ranges, the face of the country here is diversified by many short straggling chains of mountains and irregular masses of hills. Standing in the Sierra Nevada, within the limits of this county, are several high peaks. The principal one of these, Lassen, has four distinct summits, the highest being 10,577 feet above the sea level. These summits are the fragments of what was once a great crater rim, formed when this was an active volcano.

Through this county flows the Sacramento River, and the McCloud and Pit rivers, tributaries from the northeast. Many smaller streams are also in the county. This region also abounds in mineral springs, many of them "thermals," and some of these boil fiercely, with a loud noise.

The western part of the county, and also the greater portion of the Sierra Nevada lying to the east, are covered with forests of pine, spruce and fir. The remainder of the county is but poorly timbered, much of the northeastern part being nearly treeless. In the southern portion of Shasta there is found along the Sacramento River a considerable extent of good farming land. Most of the tillable land elsewhere in the county is confined to the creek bottoms and small mountain valleys.

Besides gold and silver, Shasta contains the useful metals and minerals in great variety. Her deposits of gold, iron and copper, though not much developed, are no doubt valuable. From the earliest day the county has been a prominent mining region, and we regret that we have not space to enumerate the many notorious mines of the past, as well as the successful ones of the present day. We depend upon the biographical sketches in a subsequent portion of this volume for most of the important details.

The northern regions of Shasta County were entered by miners in 1850 by way of Trinity and Klamath rivers, and rich diggings were found, notably in Scott's Valley, named after J. W. Scott, who located himself on Scott's Bar in July or August, 1850. Governor Joseph Lane, of Oregon, was probably the first regular prospector near Yreka, while Rufus Johnson's party, which penetrated from Trinity to Yreka Creek in August, 1850, following in his tracks, had been prospecting the eastern districts during July. So large an immigration set in that winter, from the south as well as from Oregon, that the section was in March, 1852, formed into a separate county by the name of Siskiyou. The seat of government was assigned to Yreka, whose exceedingly remunerative flat deposits, opened in March, 1851, within a few weeks transformed the first tents into an important town, first known as Thompson's Dry Diggings, then with a slight change in location as Shasta Butte; and this, clashing with the Lower Shasta, Yreka was adopted, together with the county-seat, the name being a corruption of Wyeka, whiteness, the Indian term for the adjacent snow-crowned Shasta. Lockhart was prominent in formally laying out the town in August, 1851. Some ascribed the first house to Boles and Dane. The town was incorporated in 1854, illegally, but legally in 1857. Although the place somewhat declined with the mines, it still held a leading place in the county.

The decline of the diggings is compensated for by the fertility of Shasta Valley. In the adjoining Scott Valley, Fort Jones acquired the supremacy. This place was founded in

1851 as Wheelock's Trading Station, and later called Scottsburg, and incorporated in 1872. In the upper part of the county Etna rose around the flour and saw mills erected in 1853-'54 and absorbed Rough and Ready.

The southern part of Shasta was in 1856 segregated for the formation of Tehama County. Although occupied by several settlers before 1848, the district received for some time little addition to its occupants, owing to the strange lack of gold, although bordering on three sides by productive mining districts. It became evident, however, that traffic must pass this way for the mines east and north of it, and in 1849 three towns were founded, two on Deer Creek, which survived only on paper, Danville and Benton. Thus Tehama received a decided impulse as the proclaimed head of navigation. It became a lively stage town, and a fine farming district sustained it until the railroad came. Its prosperity was for a time checked by the ascent of a steamboat (the Jack Hays) to Red Bluff, which began to rise in 1850.

In October, 1849, Shasta, then known as Reading's Springs, because of the fine springs at that point, was a busy village of tents and nearly as many people lived on the hill as in the town under the same, where most of the buildings now are. Among those who spent the memorable winter of 1848-'49 there were R. J. Walsh and John S. Follansbee. Dick Chadman, a native of Tennessee, camped on the hill in January. Several Oregonians settled on the hill as soon as the trails were passable in the spring of 1849, and engaged in mining on Rock, Middle and Salt creeks. In October several log cabins were started up but none completed, and several hundred people arriving that fall were obliged to live in tents that winter and even sleep in the open air in blankets. The rainy season set in November 2, and from that time it rained quite steady, and sometimes very hard, through November, December and the greater part of January. As might be expected it produced great discomfort and a panic. Some sold their provisions at ruinous prices and hurried off to Sacramento and San Francisco. Though freights had been forty and fifty cents per pound between Sacramento and Shasta, they sold their flour as low as twenty cents per pound, and other things equally as low. R. J. Walsh was the only man having money who dared to invest. He bought largely, and when travel was cut off by the impassability of the Sycamore slough, he made a corner on every article of merchandise in his store, and, within thirty days after he had purchased flour at twenty centy cents per pound, was selling it at $2.00, $2.25 and as high as $2.50 per pound. He was known to sell many a sack of flour, cash down in glittering gold dust for $225, or at the rate of $450 per barrel! In those flush days the price of a sack of flour was no more thought of than now. Dr. Benj. Shurtleff, his cousin Harrison J. Shurtleff, Dr. Hall, from Vermont, and Mr. Belcher, from Massachusetts, were living and messing together, and occasionally indulged in the luxury of a peach pie, which cost $1.50 each. The pioneer pie factory was run by Benj. F. Washington, Vincent E. Geiger and William S. Lacy. Geiger cut the wood, Washington made the pies, and Lacy was the salesman.

Early in 1851 the first white child was born, a girl, to Mrs. and Mr. John Carthy, but she lived only a few weeks. The first white male child born in the county was at French Gulch, April 24, 1851, namely, C. F. Montgomery, afterward a resident of Arizona and business manager of the Daily and Weekly *Nugget*, published at Tombstone.

Pierson B. Reading, a native of New Jersey, came to California overland as a member of the Chiles-Walker party. Becoming clerk and chief of trappers for Sutter, he made wide explorations in 1844-'45; commanded the Fort during Sutter's absence in the Micheltorena campaign; obtained in 1844 a grant of the San Buenaventura rancho; in 1846 he was active from the first in promoting the settlers' revolt, and served in 1846-'47 in the California Battalion as paymaster, with rank of major. Afterward he

settled on his Shasta County rancho, but in 1848–'49 engaged extensively in mining on the Trinity River, where Reading Bar bore his name. In 1849 he had a store at Sacramento, in company with Hensley & Snyder, besides taking a part in political affairs. In 1851 he was candidate for State Governor, barely missing election. Subsequently he devoted himself to agriculture in Northern California. He died in 1868, at the age of fifty-two years, leaving a widow and five children. Major Reading was a man of a well-balanced mind, honorable, energetic and courteous.

The late Chief Justice, Royal T. Sprague, came to Shasta in September, 1849. He with others came overland from Ohio, forded the Sacramento River at Moore's rancho and built a log house just north of the Potter place, where they spent the winter, and in the spring and summer of 1850 he moved on Clear Creek at Grizzly Gulch.

The late General Joseph Lane was also a Shasta County miner. He mined in the vicinity of Olney Creek and Oregon Gulch. He was an agreeable and intelligent man, with strong, practical common sense. He returned to Oregon in the fall of 1850.

The Mexican land grant in Shasta County was that of San Buenaventura, 26,632 acres, patented to E. D. Reading in 1857.

WEBB AND THE DUNCAN BROTHERS.

In 1852 Colonel A. H. Webb was living in Harristown, in Shasta County, where he kept a store. He shrewdly preserved the good people from Indian depredations. During that period three brothers named Duncan, apparently of the Caucasian race but really one-quarter Indian blood and identified with the Cherokee nation, were causing much trouble in the community. They were large and stout, and very rough in manners and morals. One day two of these brothers, mounted upon half-broken mustangs, rode into and out of every house in the village, apparently on a wager, but making an exception of Mr. Webb's store, as the proprietor said he could not afford to have his goods damaged. They respected him. But the next day, having been taunted by a boon companion with the failure to fully complete the stipulations of the bet, the two men determined to do so, come what would. Mr. Webb gave no more thought to the matter and was upon the second day busy about the store, when with a clatter and crash the younger of the two Duncans forced his foaming and struggling mustang directly into the store. Mr. Webb turned toward the intruder in astonishment and anger, and Duncan, noticing his indignation and immediately giving rein to his natural insolence, exclaimed with an oath, "Perhaps you do not like my riding in here?" Irritated beyond endurance, Webb stepped rapidly behind the desk, snatched a loaded revolver and covered the desperado in an instant, while he answered with stern emphasis, "No, I don't like it; and you have just twenty seconds to ride out of here before you get this bullet in your brain. Go!" Duncan saw the merchant's deadly purpose, and, wheeling his horse, dashed out of the store in an instant.

The news that Mr. Webb had driven one of the Duncans out of the store at the muzzle of a pistol soon spread about, and while it increased his popularity with a majority of the inhabitants it changed the feeling of careless friendliness with which the desperado brothers had hitherto regarded him to one of bitter hatred, which every one predicted would speedily culminate in a tragedy. But more than a year elapsed without anything of that nature happening, and Webb moved to Bald Hill, in the same county, where he continued in the same business. The Duncans were as frequently seen there as at Harristown. At a local election soon held at that place the three Duncans were, as usual, making themselves the most conspicuous figures in the large assemblage, drinking and carousing. The polls were across the street from Webb's store, and Webb, being one of the judges of the election, left the store in charge of his partner. He saw young Duncan in the

store, but paid no special attention to it, as it had been so long since the trouble they had had.

Suddenly Webb felt his long hair seized from behind and saw a bowie knife coming in the other hand of the villain toward him, when a young man named Kit seized the would-be murderer's arm and arrested the blow at the very instant when the point of the weapon was against Webb's breast. Foiled in his immediate purpose, but still retaining his hold both upon the knife and his intended victim, Duncan turned to the latter, saying tauntingly, while he savagely struggled to free his right arm for a second blow, "Why don't you beg for your life?" "No, I will not," was the answer: "the sooner you let me go the better it will be for yourself." "Let you go?" shrieked the desperado as he struggled in vain to free his arm, "let you go! I will kill you first."

The crowd separated the men. Webb remained in his room, his enemy being forced out into the street, and, being unarmed, looked around for a weapon. Several rifles were lying about, but as he picked up one after another, the owners told him that they were not loaded. It struck him finally that the statements were not true, being made through the fear which most of the people had of Duncan and his gang, and examination of one of the rifles confirmed his suspicions. At this moment some one called out, "Duncan is in your store; he has attacked your partner." Webb sprang across the street and into the store, found the report true and raised the rifle; but Duncan let go, sprang into the back door, and as he put his hand into his hip-pocket to get a revolver Webb fired upon him and shattered the hand while in the pocket, and the bullet also entered the body. Duncan did not fall, but fired the weapon with his left hand, missing his mark: Webb rushed back to the polling place, got another gun, and as he merged into the street again Duncan came out of the store and fell on his face. The crowd urged Webb to finish killing him and rid the community of a desperado. A stalwart miner named Ridge, who was an educated Indian, also urged Webb to finish killing Duncan. Webb would not be persuaded to attack a fallen foe, and the latter was carried away by his friends. Webb was then warned that he did the most injudicious thing for the safety both of himself and of the community. Sure enough, he was soon informed that threats of vengeance by the savages had been made. Seeing one of the Duncans passing one day, he said, "I have nothing to say to you personally, sir, but you will take this message to the young Duncan and his brother, tell them that if I hear of another word of threat being uttered against me, I will shoot young Duncan in his bed. Will you carry that message?" The man promised compliance and probably fulfilled his promise, for no other threats were heard from them afterward.

Webb, shortly afterward visiting the county-seat, was surrounded by the citizens, who asked him whether he wanted a trial or not. He said he did not care—only the time attending one interfered with his business. The crowd immediately voted not to try him and gave him a banquet in the evening.

During the following year, 1854, Webb passed through the Cherokee Nation on a trip to the East. He stopped over-night on a fine plantation kept by a middle-aged Cherokee of mixed blood, though to all appearance a polished Southern gentleman. During the evening the following conversation ensued:

Host—"By the way, Mr. Webb, were you ever in a county in California which I think they call Shasta?"

Webb—"Certainly, I have lived there for several years past, and am very well acquainted there."

"Indeed! then you must know my nephews, young Duncan and his brothers?"

"Oh, yes; I know them quite well. Are they your nephews, indeed?"

"Yes; my sister's children; but tell me, since you know them so well, is it true that young Duncan was shot last year in a quarrel with some desperado or other?"

Webb repressed a strange mixture of feelings

and answered calmly, "It is said that he was shot; though why the man who did it can be justly termed a cut-throat or desperado, I must say is by no means certain."

"Oh, well," said the Cherokee, "it is quite possible I may have heard it incorrectly; it was only a very indifferent account that reached me. Please tell me all the particulars."

Webb told them all, skillfully suppressing the name of the store-keeper in the affair, which his host did not notice.

"What became of the villain?" he finally asked; "is he still there?"

"I believe not. In fact, I know that he went away some months since, and I have reason to think he left the State."

"Well, it doesn't matter; I dare say it was young Duncan's fault, as you have suggested; he was always a wild youth, and when he drinks there is no holding him in."

The next morning, after a hearty breakfast, host and guest parted in a friendly manner. Some time after Webb returned to the coast some one asked him, "Colonel, suppose the planter had asked you the name of the man who shot his nephew, what would you have said?" "I would have told him that his name was Webb, but don't know that I should have taken any particular pains to impress him with the thought that I was that particular Webb." "Suppose he discovered the truth: what would you have done?" "I can't say with any certainty, of course; but I think he would have entertained me just as hospitably, and the next morning he would have mounted his horse and ridden out on the prairie with me until we were out of sight of the house, drawn a pistol and told me to defend myself." "What became of young Duncan?" "Oh, he flourished for several years afterward, but finally had a quarrel with some one else and got a bullet between the eyes."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The name Shasta was given the town by a meeting of its citizens held June 8, 1850, in the front of the store of R. J. Walsh, where Army Hall was afterward built.

The St. Charles Hotel, built by James Macly & Co., and the Trinity House, built by W. S. Bonfield and David Casanant, were the first frame buildings in the town. The lumber from which they were built was whipsawed by Jonathan Otis and his partner, and cost $1 per foot, or at the rate of $1,000 per 1,000 feet. These buildings were erected in the summer of 1850. Macly was a man of great energy and enterprise. He subsequently went East and while on his second trip across the plains to California, was killed by Indians in Honey Lake Valley. His remains were brought to Shasta and buried in the old cemetery.

The law authorizing the organization of Shasta fixed the county-seat at Reading's ranch, but power was vested in the Court of Sessions to remove the county-seat to such point in the county as public convenience might require. February 10, 1851, Judge Harrison and County Clerk Robinson, with justices of the peace enough to form a quorum, went to the residence of Major Reading and organized the Court of Sessions by electing two of the justices of the peace associate justices. The court then removed the county-seat to Shasta, taking it home with them that night.

The first court-house was a log building. Later a double brick store was purchased and fitted up for a court-house, which served the purpose until the county-seat was removed.

When the railroad was projected through the State the citizens of Shasta took hold with commendable zeal to have it built to Shasta, and spent both money and time freely, but failed in securing it. The road was built in 1872, and the town of Reading started. Many of the enterprising citizens of Shasta sold out at heavy losses and went to the new town, and since then Shasta has made no advancement; and the place that was once the most rushing business town in the county is now very quiet. It is very pleasantly located.

The following are some of the leading busi-

ness men of the place: Colonel William Magee, John V. Scott, Frank Litsch, general merchandise; A. W. Pryor, druggist; Judge G. R. Knox, C. H. Beherns, dealers in grain and hay and proprietors of the Empire Hotel, and Joseph E. Bell. The town has excellent schools. Mrs. D. M. Coleman is principal. The town has the honor of having the oldest Masonic Lodge in the State,—Western Star, No. 2. The lodge at San Francisco was organized the same month, and the brethren at Shasta waived their claim to No. 1 and took 2. There is also in the town a lodge of the I. O. O. F., Encampment No. 14, and Shasta Lodge, No. 57; and there is Shasta Lodge A. O. U. W., No. 71.

COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1854 TO 1881 INCLUSIVE.

1854—1856

Sheriff.....W. A. Nunnally
County Clerk.....T. W. Dawson
District Attorney.....Joseph Ward
Treasurer.....J. R. Gilbert
Coroner.....E. G. Goodwin
Public Auditor.....D. D. Harrill
Assessor.....S. E. Jack
Surveyor.....E. C. Gillette
Superintendent of Schools.....Paul K. Hubs
Assemblyman.....John A. Ring
State Senator.....R. T. Sprague
County Judge.....J. C. Hinkley

Another election was held September 5, 1854, when the following officers were elected:

Surveyor.....William Magee
Assessor.....William S. Hughes
District Judge.....William P. Daingerfield
Assemblyman.....Henry Baten

1856—1858.

Sheriff.....John A. Dubelbis
County Clerk.....Willlam S. Jenkins
Deputy Clerk.....H. L. Van Horn
Under Sheriff.....William Magee
Deputy Sheriff.....John Hale
Treasurer.....G. C. Farquhar
Assessor.....James Hayburn
District Attorney.....E. Garter
Public Administrator.....B. Swasey
County Surveyor.....A. H. Stout
County Physician.....J. E. Pelham
District Judge.....William P. Daingerfield
County Judge.....J. C. Hinkley
Associate Judge.....E. K. Shed, J. W. Greevey
School Commissioner.....J. W. Chappel
Supervisors.....L. H. Tower, William H. Dennison

At the November 4 election in 1856 the following were elected to fill short terms:

Superintendent of Schools.....H. A. Curtis
Surveyor.....William Magee
Assessor.....R. B. Snee
Assemblyman.....Isaac Hare

1858—1860.

Sheriff.....Clay Stockton
County Clerk.....H. I. Van Horn
Public Administrator.....B. Swasey
Treasurer.....James Hayburn
Assessor.....William H. Angel
Coroner.....Doctor Gutman
Surveyor.....E. Linn
Superintendent of Schools.....Peter Sherman
County Judge.....Joel T. Landrum
Assemblyman.....Charles R. Street
District Judge.....William P. Daingerfield
State Senator.....E. Garter

1860—1862.

District Judge.....William P. Daingerfield
County Judge.....Joel T. Landrum
Associate Justices.....C C. Bush, G. H. Brooks
County Treasurer.....James Hayburn
Recorder.....J. R. Durick
County Clerk.....John Anderson
Sheriff.....Johu S. Follansbee
Under Sheriff.....William H. Angel
Tax Collector.....A. S. Killman
Deputy Tax Collector.....Ben D. Anderson
Assessor.....B. Gartland
Public Administrator.....Dennis H. Dunn
Surveyor.....A. J. Quait
District Attorney.....James D. Mix
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....G. K. Godfrey
Supervisors.....John V. Scott, J. W. Romer, A. J. Reid

1862—1864.

Senator.....Benjamin Shurtleff
Sheriff.....J. S. Follansbee
County Clerk.....John Anderson
County Treasurer.....Felix Tracy
County Recorder.....J. S. Durick
District Attorney.....W. S. Knox
Assessor.....Caleb Watkins
Public Administrator.....D. H. Dunn
Superintendent of Schools.....Grose K. Godfrey
Surveyor.....E. Linn
Coroner.....Joseph Simpson
Tax Collector.....A. S. Killman
County Judge.....C. C. Bush
Assemblyman.....George Woodman
District Judge.....E. Garter

At an election held September 15, 1862, J. N. Chappell was elected Assemblyman.

1864—1866.

Sheriff.....William E. Hopping
Tax Collector.....J. W. Garden
Under Sheriff.....Joseph Burrows
County Clerk.....Charles McDonald
District Attorney.....Homer A. Curtiss
County Recorder.....George D. Forbes
Treasurer.....Felix Tracy
Assessor.....A. P. Ladd
Superintendent of Schools.....John J. Conmy
Coroner and Administrator.....D. H. Dunn
Surveyor.....J. F. Winsell
County Judge four years.....C. C. Bush
District Judge six years.....E. Garter
Assemblyman.....J. N. Chappell

1866—1868.

Sheriff.....William E. Hopping
Tax Collector.....J. W. Garden
County Clerk.....Charles McDonald
Treasurer.....Fred B. Chandler
District Attorney.....John S. Follansbee
Recorder and Auditor.....George D. Forbes
Coroner and Administrator.....D. Lynch
Superintendent of Schools.....W. L. Carter
Surveyor.....S. P. Hicks
Assemblyman.....J. N. Chappell
Assessor.....A. P. Ladd

In 1867 George D. Forbes, Recorder and Auditor, died, and Samuel Cooper was appointed to fill the vacany.

1868—1870.

Sheriff and Tax Collector.....Thomas Green
County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.....G. L Taggart
Treasurer.....Fred B. Chandler
District Attorney.....John S. Follansbee
Surveyor.....George Silverthorn
Coroner and Administrator.....Daniel Lynch
Assessor.....A. P. Ladd
Superintendent of Schools.....W. L. Carter
Member of Assembly.....Perry Dryer
Senator.....J. N. Chappell
County Judge.....C. C. Bush
District Judge.....E. Garter

1870—1872.

Sheriff and Tax Collector.....Thomas Greene
County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.....G. I. Taggert
Treasurer.....Samuel Cooper
District Attorney.....Clay W. Taylor
County Surveyor.....Q. N. Atkins
Coroner and Administrator.....John Schuler
Assessor.....A. P. Ladd
Superintendent of Schools.....W. L. Carter
Member of Assembly.....A. R. Andrews
District Judge.....A. M. Roseborough

A. P. Ladd, County Assessor, died in 1869. Charles W. Taylor was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1872—1874.

Sheriff and Tax Collector.....Sylvester Hull
Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.....William H. Bickford
Treasurer.....Samuel Cooper
District Attorney.....Clay W. Taylor
Surveyor.....George Silverthorn
Coroner and Administrator.....John Schuler
Assessor.....D. O. Osborn
Superintendent of Schools.....W. L. Carter
Assemblyman.....A. R. Andrews
Senator.....John McMurray
County Judge.....William E. Hopping
District Judge.....A. M. Roseborough

1874—1876.

Sheriff and Tax Collector.....S. Hull
Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.....William H. Bickford
Treasurer.....J. Van Schaick
District Attorney.....Clay W. Taylor
Surveyor.....Q. N. Atkins
Coroner and Administrator.....William P. Hartman
Assessor.....D. C. Osborn
Superintendent of Schools.....L. K. Grim
Member of Assembly.....R. Klotz
State Senator.....W. J. Tinnin
County Judge.....William E. Hopping
District Judge.....A. M Roseborough

1876—1878.

Sheriff and Tax Collector.....S. Hull
Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.....William H. Bickford
Treasurer.....J. Van Schaick
District Attorney.....Clay W. Taylor
Asses or.....Q. N. Atkins
Superintendent of Schools.....Mrs. D. M. Coleman
Surveyor.....George Silverthorn
Coroner and Administrator.....William P. Hartman
County Judge.....William E. Hopping
District Judge.....A. M. Roseborough

1878—1880.

Sheriff and Tax Collector.....S. Hull
Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.....F. C. Tiffin
Treasurer.....J. Van Schaick
District Attorney.....Clay W. Taylor
Surveyor.....J. E. Stockton
Coroner and dministrator.....C. Lenz
Assessor.....Q. N. Atkins
Superintendent of Schools.....Mrs. D. M. Coleman
Assemblyman.....J. C. Montague
Senator.....D. Ream
County Judge.....William E. Hopping
District Judge.....A. M. Roseborough

Treasurer John Van Schaick died during the term, and Charles McDonald was appointed to fill the vacancy. Coroner and Administrator C. Lenz resigned during the term, and William Hartman was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Hartman resigned, and D. P. Bystle was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

1880—1881.

Superior Judge	Aaron Bell
Sheriff and Tax Collector	S. Hull
Clerk, Recorder and Auditor	F. C. Tiffin
Treasurer	R. Ripley
District Attorney	Clay W. Taylor
Surveyor	J. E. Stockton
Coroner and Administrator	J. D. Bystle
Assessor	William S. Kidder
Superintendent of Schools	Mrs. D. M. Coleman
Assemblyman	J. S. P. Bass
Senator	A. B. Garlock

1881—1882.

Assemblyman	John McMurray
Senator	A. B. Garlock
Superior Judge	Aaron Bell
Sheriff	S. Hull
Under Sheriff	R. Kennedy
Deputy Sheriff	William Whiting
County Clerk	F. C. Tiffin
Assistant County Clerk	William Jackson
District Attorney	Clay W. Taylor
Treasurer	Richard Ripley
Assessor	W. S. Kidder
Assistant Assessor	T. B. Smith
Assistant Assessor	Benjamin Swasey
Superintendent of Schools	Mrs. D. M. Coleman
Public Administrator and Coroner	D P. Bystle
Surveyor	J. E. Stockton
Supervisors	J. W. Gorden, J. D. Blair, Wm. Davidson.

REDDING,

the seat of government and metropolis of the county, is a beautiful place and an enterprising commercial center, being on both the Sacramento River and the California & Oregon Railroad, and having its complement of schools, churches, fraternal societies, business houses, factories, and all that conduce to the wealth and refinement of an inland city.

MILLVILLE

is pleasantly situated on the east side of the Sacramento River near the junction of Cow and Clover Creeks. The first inhabitants here were Samuel E. and Nathaniel T. Stroud, brothers, who located the site in 1853. In 1856 Mr. Harold built the flour-mill now owned by Wilkinson & Ross. The first merchant was Joseph Smith, in 1857. The next year Mr. Hazelrig became his partner. It has since changed hands several times. In 1860 the second business house was started by John Hilderbrant, and this also has changed proprietorship a number of times.

The leading business men at present are: Joseph C. Harris & Co., general merchandise; E. E. Rawlings, druggist; L. W. Kidd, editor and proprietor of the *East-Side Times;* Wilkinson & Ross, mill owners, etc.

The village is also blessed with lodges of Masons, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, Daughters of Rebekah and Native Sons of the Golden West.

THE ASSEMBLYMEN

from Shasta County have been: A. R. Andrews, 1856. 1869–'72; J. S. P. Bass, 1880; Henry Bates, 1855; J. M. Briceland, 1875–'76; T. T. Cabiness, 1853; J. N. Chappell, 1863–'66; Perry Dryer, 1867–'68; Samuel Flemming, 1852; I. Hare, 1857; Rudolph Klotz, 1873–'74; A. G. McCandless, 1851; E. D. Pearce, 1852; John A. Ring, 1854; Chas. R. Street, 1858–'59; John White, 1860–'61; George W. Woodman, 1862.

SIERRA COUNTY.

The word "sierra" is Spanish for saw. This term was first applied to the great mountain range in allusion to its series of regular peaks presenting the appearance of the teeth of a huge saw, while "nevada" signifies snowy. The county derives its name from the mountains, which occupy the whole of its upper or eastern half. The lowest point is at least 2,000 feet above the sea. Downieville, the lowest town in the county, is 3,000 feet above sea-level. Most of the mining towns are situated far above the snow line of winter,—from 300 to 600 feet. The isolated peaks of this county are Table Rock, Saddle Rock, Mount Fillmore, Fir Cap, Mount Lola and the Sierra Buttes. Mount Lola, the highest, is 9,200 feet in altitude. Table Mountain, in the western part of the county, is 6,000 feet high. The face of the country is everywhere eroded by cañons, some of them more than 2,000 feet deep. Not more than one acre is suitable for the plow.

The county is bounded by Plumas and Lassen counties on the north, the State of Nevada on the east, Nevada County on the south, and by Yuba and Plumas counties on the west. The greatest length of the county is sixty miles, and its greatest breadth thirty miles.

The principal streams in Sierra County consist of the North and Middle Forks of the Yuba River, the former running centrally through the county, and the latter forming in part its southern boundary. The numerous confluents of these streams and of the Feather River, which has its principal sources in Sierra County, make this one of the best watered counties in the State. On or near the summit of the Sierra, where the range spreads out into flats and valleys, occur numerous small lakes, most of them circular in form. These lakes vary from one-eighth of a mile to three or four miles in length, most of them, considering their small size, remarkable for their great depth. One of these bodies of water, known as Gold Lake, is notable as having been the locality of a gold excitement as early as the summer of 1849. While the rumor of rich diggings having been found on the borders of this lake obtained currency at the period mentioned, the stampede that made the event memorable did not occur until the following year. Gold Lake, which is about four miles long and two wide, is the source of the Middle Fork of the Feather River.

Sierra, like Plumas County adjoining it on the north, is covered with magnificent forests of yellow pine, red spruce, fir, cedar, and sugar pine, intermixed with oak of several varieties at lower altitudes. These forests are somewhat scattered in the western part of the county, but increase in density as altitude is gained, the trees standing tall and thick on the very summit of the Sierra.

Along the cañon of the North Yuba men were mining as early as the summer of 1849. Claims were posted on Big Rich Bar by Hedgepath & Co. Hedgepath located on Little Rich Bar, and was joined by Francis Anderson, who, September 14, 1849, made the first gold discovery in the neighborhood of Downieville. Several camps became populous. "Jim" Kane and his party rushed in one day near Downieville where Anderson was at work and in a few hours cleaned up all the gold that could be obtained at the surface, amounting to $300 to the man. Discovery after discovery was made of gold, amid exciting circumstances.

One gold nugget was found above Downieville on the banks of the Yuba in 1851 that weighed twenty-six and one half pounds; value, $8,000. In 1853 another piece was found in French Ravine which is said to have weighed fifty-one pounds! But the most remarkable ore produced by this county was that which was taken from the Monumental mine at Sierra City, in September, 1869, weighing 106 pounds avoirdupois, being the second in size ever found in California, and the fourth in the world. After smelting, it brought the owners about $20,000. Before this process was performed it was exhibited in Woodward. The richest company working on the bars was the Steamboat Company, on Steamboat Bar, which for some weeks in 1851 averaged $5,000 a day. The floods caused great loss to the miners.

Sierra was at first a part of Yuba County. As the population became denser they began in two or three years to feel like supporting a county-seat nearer home than Marysville. The county was authorized by the Legislature, April 16, 1852, to be set apart, and organized, and the election on the second Monday of June that year resulted in the choice of Ferdinand J. McCann for Judge; Thaddens Purdy, District Attorney; William J. Ford, Sheriff; J. Webb Nicholson, Clerk; T. M. Ramsdell, Treasurer; E. Frazer, Assessor; Cyrus D. Aiken, Coroner; and William G. Still, Surveyor,—all Democrats except Nicholson, who was a Whig.

The boundaries of Sierra County are: Beginning at a point in the middle of the middle branch of the Yuba River ten miles from its mouth, running thence in a northwesterly direction to a point on the north branch of Yuba River known as Cut-Eye Foster's Bar; thence

westerly to a point on the dividing ridge between the waters of Feather and Yuba rivers known as the Lexington House, leaving said house in Yuba County; thence northerly, following ont said ridge; thence easterly in a straight line to the boundary line of the State; thence south along said boundary line to a point east of the middle branch of the Yuba River and the northeast corner of Nevada County; thence west, following the northerly line of Nevada County to the place of beginning. The seat of justice to be at Downieville.

These lines have not been changed, but the north line was more clearly described in 1863 and 1866. Still uncertainty existed as to the source of the south fork of the Middle Yuba. In 1868 each county made a survey; but, as the initial point was not the same for both, neither one adopted the work of the other. By agreement, the two boards met on the di puted territory, but could come to no understanding. Sierra County brought suit against the Eureka company on the disputed ground for the payment of taxes after it had already paid them to Nevada County. The latter county instructed its district attorney to defend the Eureka company. The question was settled in the Supreme Court in 1869, giving to Sierra the disputed ground. The service and litigation cost each county more than the land in controversy was worth to either of them.

The first session of the District Court was held in Downieville July 5, 1853, with Judge William T. Barbour on the bench. In 1855 Hon. Niles Searles became judge; next Peter Vanclief was appointed by the Governor; and in 1859 Robert H. Taylor was elected.

The politics of the county have been pretty strongly Republican since the beginning of the civil war.

The Assemblymen from Sierra County, have been:—S. H. Alley, 1863–'64, 1869–'72; F. Anderson, 1854; T. S. Battelle, 1867–'78; Lewis Byington, 1877–'78; J. A. Clark, 1858; B. J. Coil, 1857; J. Crawford, 1863; N. C. Cunningham, 1855; John Doherty, 1861; J. W. Downer, 1867–'68; M. Farley, 1883; Wm. T. Ferguson, 1855; H. A. Gaston, 1856; Thomas J. Haliday, 1860; R. D. Hill, 1858; A. A. Hoover, 1856; J. C. James, 1854; James A. Johnson, 1859–'60; John Koutz, 1869–'70, 1875–'76; Josiah Lefever, 1859; David Love, 1862; G. Meredith, 1865–'66; S. M. Miles, 1857; W. R. Morgan, 1873–'74; James Nelson, 1880; B. J. Sammons, 1869–'72; M. A. Singleton, 1865–'66; E. B. Smith, 1862–'63; R. S. Weston, 1863–'64; D. L. Whitney, 1871–'72; G. Winchell, 1873–'74; Thomas Wright, 1861.

The first newspaper was the *Mountain Echo*, in June, 1852, published by William T. Giles. The Gibsonville *Herald* first made its appearance in the winter of 1853–'54, established by Mr. Head. He was succeeded by Alfred Helm in 1854, who issued a supplementary edition, calling the entire paper the Gibsonville *Herald* and St. Louis *News*. It was delivered by a special messenger in St. Louis. It was soon changed to the *Mountain Messenger*, which is now owned and successfully managed by E. K. Downer and A. J. Vaughn. The *Sierra Democrat* was started June 21, 1856.

Sierra Woodall was the first white child born in the county, in 1851, at Snake Bar, two miles below Downieville.

DOWNIEVILLE.

Major Downie and party reached the forks of the Yuba here in November, 1849. John Potter cut the first tree for building a cabin, which was erected about the last of December, with the assistance of Kelly and others, at the mouth of the ravine, on the north side of the town. Another log cabin was immediately built on Jersey Flat, by a man named Lord. In January, 1850, Frank Anderson, previously mentioned, brought to the place B. F. Parks and six others. At this time, although the snow was deep, some of the men continued mining underneath it and were repaid at the rate of $1 to $100 a day; but presently the snow became so deep as to stop even this profitable work. In February a town was laid on

by James Vineyard, and a meeting held to give it a name. It was difficult for them to agree upon this subject, but when Mr. Parks proposed Downieville unanimity soon prevailed. On the same evening the south side was christened Washingtonville, and the flat above, on the south side, Murraysville.

In the fall of 1850 James Durgan built the first saw-mill in Sierra County, on the south side, and soon that part of the town was called Durgan Flat instead of Washingtonville. The name Murraysville did not prove popular, and the Jersey company, owning the river claim at that point invested it during the year with the title of Jersey Flat.

In the early spring a gentleman named Parton opened a store at Jersey Flat, while James Hawkins brought a stock of goods and sold them at Downieville. Here was a case where money "was more plentiful than the necessaries of life," and prices were enormously high. The town grew as if by magic It was estimated that in April, 1850, there were not less than 5,000 people at Downieville, constantly coming and going. Tent structures prevailed. A miners' government was adopted, set forth in thirteen resolutions. Claims were fixed at thirty feet to the man. Indeed, the place was overcrowded for a short time, and then exciting rumors of great finds elsewhere scattered many of them away, especially the lazy ones.

In 1851 Downieville polled 1,132 votes.

February 19, 1853, the town was entirely destroyed by fire; loss about $150,000. The town was soon rebuilt, with more substantial structures. Two days after the fire McNulty opened the St. Charles Hotel. On Washington's birthday he took in for meals alone $2,600.

Downieville was made a postoffice in 1852, Edward Haskell being the first postmaster.

The first municipal election was held April 27, 1863; J. N. Flandreau was chosen President.

Several eminent men have resided here Hon. Joseph McKibben, afterward colonel in the war, was here several years, as also Colonel E. D. Baker, the great orator from Illinois, who died at Edward's Ferry on the Potomac River, October 21, 1861. John Mackey, the great millionaire, lived in Sierra County when comparatively a poor man. J. Neely Johnson left his law practice here to take the gubernatiorial chair at Sacramento.

One of the most remarkable events that ever occurred at Downieville was the lynching of a young Spanish woman July 5, 1851, for the killing of Jack Cannon, a popular Scotchman of the place who had insulted the lady with a foul epithet. The affair created great excitement throughout the country, even reaching the London *Times* in England, which, with the press of the country generally condemned the hasty act of the miners. The woman, slender and rather *petit*, must have exhibited remarkable physical strength to have fatally stabbed a large man to death with one blow of her knife; and after her condemnation by the mob she passed the time allotted her, one hour, in a peculiarly serene manner without doing anything, and then went smiling and chatting to the gallows as sweetly as if nothing extraordinary had happened. She was executed in the presence of an excited multitude of about 3,000. In behalf of the miners, however, it is claimed that the Spanish woman was of low character.

COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL.

At a special term of the Court of Sessions, held March 14, 1854, to discuss the matter of building a court-house and jail, H. B. Cossitt, Benj. Hall, Alanson Smith and D. G. Webber were appointed a committee on plans and specifications. In answer to an advertisement, published one month, four bids were received. Structure dimensions: court-house, 35 x 51 feet in size; jail, 36 x 13; jailor's house, 36 x 20. The contract was awarded to D. G. Webber for $12,975. The names of the unsuccessful bidders are: Wm. W. Robinson, Cornelius Day and J. F. Day. An order of court, April 7, appropriated sufficient land on Durgan Flat, owned by Wm. J. Ford, for which $315 was

paid December 18, same year; $1,500 was appropriated to furnish new court-house. Not deeming the specifications followed sufficiently, the board of supervisors did not accept the buildings until May 6, 1855, since which time they have been used for the purposes designed, having many times narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The first official provision for the care of the invalid poor was made in 1854, when the Court of Sessions appointed Drs. T. R. Kibbe and C. D. Aiken as physicians. In May, 1855, the board appointed a resident physician in each of the supervisor districts. Changes were made each year in the appointment of physicians until 1858, when the district system was dropped and one physician for the whole county appointed.

In November 1858, the old Felter House, Jersey Flat, was fitted up for a county hospital, by order of the board of supervisors, and Dr. E. J. Bryant, who later married the daughter of Samuel Hungerford, now the world-famed Mrs. Mackey, was appointed county physician, holding the position until 1862, when he was succeeded by Dr. T. R. Kibbe, who served two years. After him came Dr. Alemby Jump, for six years; Dr. G. C. Chase, three years; when Jump was re-appointed in the fall of 1873, and Chase, again in 1875, serving two years; since when Jump has most satisfactorily filled the position. A new hospital was built in the autumn of 1880, and occupied near the close of the year. Dimensions of main building, 24 x 46 feet in size—two stories; dining-room, 24 x 14; there is also a commodious kitchen. Expense of each patient averages eighty cents a day. In 1881 there were forty-nine patients. There are a receiving ward, bath-room and a place for confining disobedient patients. In the second story are two wards and a steward's room.

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The new school-house at Downieville is 60 x 65 feet in ground area, and has two departments, on one floor, with a basement. The latter contains a hot-air furnace for heating and ventilation. The main floor has two rooms 35 feet square and 14 feet from floor to ceiling. The rooms are separated by a wall well adapted to the deadening of sound. Adjoining each school-room are two hat and cloak rooms, 8 x 12 feet, on each floor, for boys and girls; also a main hall. The grammar department has a library room attached.

The school-house is furnished with new furniture and apparatus throughout. There are two patent closets connected with each department, and there are two independent water supplies, one to closets and one to school-rooms, each room being supplied with a sink. A sewer connects with the river, and is furnished with a constant stream of running water, carrying off all the sewer gas to the distance of 150 yards. The building is of modern architecture.

The bonds for its construction were voted almost unanimously, were ordered issued in 1886, and the house completed in November, 1887, at a cost, with furniture, of $5,600. The plan was drawn up by William F. Smith, an architect of San Francisco. S. A. Smith, R. Forbes and F. R. Withe were the trustees of the district at the time, and still constitute the board.

The grammar department is taught by E. L. Case, who is also County Superintendent of Schools; salary, $100 per month. The primary department is conducted by Miss Nina Cowden; salary, $75. The school is continued at least nine months in each year, the average attendance being about 100 in both departments. The grounds, two acres in extent, are planted with walnut, linden, elm, etc.

MINING AT THE PRESENT DAY.

This mountain-town, Downieville, has scarcely any industries except mining; and the little agriculture that is carried on in the valleys of the mountains around is to supply the needs of the people directly engaged in mining and those parties that are indirectly interested in the above industry. All the products of the small ranches

and gardens in the county are not enough to supply the wants of the people even in vegetables and fruits, not counting the flour, grain and other cereals that are needed to supply the wants of about 4,000 people,—which is about the population of Sierra County. Downieville has a population of about 700, and their main support are the mines around, both gravel and quartz.

The gravel mines are the most extensive and are carried on in as scientific manner as that class of mines are in any part of the world. This class of mining—by tunnels—has been in operation for forty years, and some of these mines are thoroughly worked out, especially those around Forest City, seven miles distant; where the Bald Mountain Company on the east of Oregon Creek worked the old river channel for over a mile under ground, and ran their gravel out that distance by a steam locomotive. On the west side the claims were very rich in gold: $2,000,000 was about the amount taken out, but the claims were exhausted some years before the Bald Mountain Company had found the lead on the north end of the channel. The county on that side has gold-bearing gravel underlying the surface in almost every direction, and has been prospected at great expense; but still there are rich paying channels yet to be found. The Bald Mountain Extension Company, adjoining the former company, has been working and prospecting their ground for seventeen years, and are now in the slate rock with their new tunnel, a distance of over 4,000 feet. The new tunnel is some distance ahead of the old one, and that tunnel was worked for a distance underground of nearly two miles. Their expenses have been enormous, but the gold they have taken out has nearly paid for all the work done. There are several old mining grounds that have been worked out on the same lead further south, and others in the vicinity that are worked from the surface down by hydraulic pressure, with banks from one to 200 feet deep before the slate rock is found.

At the northern side of the county immense work has been done,—first by hydraulic mining where the gravel came to the surface and where the gravel disappeared under the lava-capped mountains. The tunnels have followed the channels under, and millions of dollars in gold dust have been extracted from those ancient river beds. There are a number of rich-paying hydraulic mines in the northern part of the county, but they are now lying idle on account of the injunctions brought by the farmers who say that the debris is filling up the rivers.

There are miles and miles of gold-bearing ground in various parts of the county, yet unbroken, that will at some future time be of great account to the mineral wealth of the State. Numbers of quartz mines are scattered all over the county, some that have been very rich, but now abandoned; others are in operation and paying good dividends; and perhaps thousands to be discovered, for from east to west and miles in length the mountains are often ribbed by seams of gold-bearing quartz. Of course, they will not every one pay, but where gold crops out on the surface no man can know what is below until it has been tried; and often that takes a great deal of time, capital and labor. To supply the mining industry, especially quartz, there is one foundry in Downieville, that is in operation about eight months in the year, owned by R. Forbes and J. Taylor, who turn out a superior quality of castings and machinery. Within the range of the several branches of the North Yuba rivers there is a water-power which, if thoroughly utilized, would run the most of the machinery in the State, but it, or nearly all of it, is not in harness, seeking its way down uncontrolled to the Pacific Ocean.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

THE NAME.

This county was named after the high range of mountains that pours the waters of its northern slope into Rogue River, and those that fall on the south into the rushing Klamath.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Extending from the ridge that lies between the Salmon and Trinity rivers on the west to

the lava beds on the east, and from the Sacramento divide on the south to the Siskiyou mountains on the north, this county contains a total superficial area of over 3,000 square miles. It is essentially a region of mountains. Great ridges and spurs of pine-clad hills reach out in all directions, their cañons, gorges, precipitous bluffs combining with the graceful sides of their green hills to form a picture of wonderful beauty wherever the eye may rest. When intervening hills obscure from view the hoary crown of Shasta and the grand but less imposing peaks on every hand, the eye rests with pleasure upon the obstructing hills themselves and sees in them beauties to admire and love.

On the summit of the mountain just over the divide in Oregon there is a beautiful level spot watered by cool springs, that overlook the country for miles around. It was here that the powerful Shasta, Rogue River and Klamath tribes used to congregate, smoke their pipes, indulge in dancing and games and exchange those friendly offices so usual with neighboring tribes living at peace with each other. This place they called Sis-ki-you, or the council-ground, the name now borne by one of the largest counties in California.

This and the rest of the northern tier of counties of the State have a system of water courses distinct from their sisters south. As to the great Klamath River, see a few pages further on, under head of "Mineralogical."

The Shasta rises in the hills that form the north and western base of the noble Shasta peak, and flows in a northerly course through the valley of the same name till it mingles with the waters of the Klamath a few miles below the town of Cottonwood.

The Scott River takes its rise in the gigantic ridge between Scott and Shasta valleys and the great Scott mountain that separates it from the headwaters of the Trinity. It runs in a general northerly direction. Its name was derived from John W. Scott, who mined for gold on Scott bar in July, 1850.

Just beyond the range of mountains hemming in the valley to the west, runs the Salmon River, which runs through an unbroken series of mountains throughout its entire length. Until 1875 the country drained by this stream formed a portion of Klamath County; that year it was annexed to this county.

Trinity River, lying wholly in Trinity and Humboldt counties, received its name from Major P. B. Reading, who trapped on its head waters in 1845, and named it Trinity because he supposed it to empty into Trinidad Bay.

That portion of the State embraced now in Modoc County was until 1874 a portion of Siskiyou, and is tributary to the Sacramento River. The waters of this region flow into two great branches of the Sacramento, the McLeod and the Pit. This name is usually spelled Pitt, the mistake arising from ignorance. It received its name from the custom of the natives along its banks of digging pits in which to capture bear and deer, and even entrap strange warriors. These pits were dug in the regular trails made by animals, and were from twelve to fourteen feet deep and conical in shape, with a small opening at the top, which was covered with brush and dirt so carefully as to completely deceive the unpracticed eye. The McLeod (pronounced McLoud) received its name from an old Scotch trapper who in 1827 or '28 led the first party of Hudson Bay Company trappers that ever penetrated into California. Having passed down from Oregon along the sea coast and entered the Sacramento valley from the west, the snows of winter caught the party trapping beaver on the stream. They narrowly escaped the fate of the lamented Donner party in 1846, and were compelled to cache all their furs and traps and make their way over the snow and mountains to a more hospitable clime. The name of this trapper was Alexander Roderick McLeod, and the river has ever since borne his name. Years later, when white men had settled in this region, a well-known and worthy citizen named Ross McCloud, a surveyor by profession, lived on this stream and the similarity of pronunciation in the two names led to the common error of sup-

posing that his name was the one the river bore; and thus it stands upon the maps.

In its general topographical features, Siskiyon County may be said to consist of two large valleys hemmed in on all sides by lofty ranges of forest-covered mountains. On the south lie the Trinity, Scott and Sacramento mountains, on the east Butte Creek, on the north the Siskiyon and on the west the Salmon range In the center, from north to south, separating the two valleys and the waters that fertilize them, runs a range from the Klamath River to the Sacramento divide. Among these towering ranges are many places of grandeur that merits special mention. We have space here only for the principal one, which is indeed of world-wide fame, namely,

MOUNT SHASTA.

The snowy crown of Shasta was a familiar sight to the early settlers in the lower portion of the State long before the foot of white man ever pressed the green grass at its base. From Mount Diablo, between Oakland and Stockton, it is distinctly visible; and from the dome of the State capitol at Sacramento it meets the eye of many a gazer who knows not its name nor the great distance it lies to the north. The Russians at Bodega, who saw it from the mountains in that vicinity, called it Tchastal, that is, the white or pure mountain. The name was also applied by the trappers to the valleys that lie at its northern base and to the river that bears its cold snow waters to the Klamath, as well as to the tribe of Indians that inhabit Scott and Shasta valleys and the mountains to the north. The true name of their tribe they have forgotten or will not tell, having been called Shastas for half a century; but the name of their beautiful patron mountain still remains to us, Ieka, the white. The Indians have a tradition that the mountain is the abode of the great spirit, and that the whole country about was inhabited by grizzlies, who captured the daughter of the Great Spirit and married her to one of their number; and that these were the progenitors of the Indians. They built little Mount Shasta for a wigwam for the captured girl, that she might live near the lodge of her father.

Nothing gives so good an idea of the greatness of Shasta as to compare it with the apparently dwarf-like hills that surround it, and which, were it not for the overshadowing presence of the high mountain, would be great themselves. Surely a peak 10,000 feet high like the Goose Nest, is no little hill, and yet beside Shasta it looks like the little pile of snow beside the great snowball the boys roll up in winter. The mountain is an old volcano, which still exhibits its vitality in the shape of the hot springs that bubble up on the apex of the highest peak. A very remarkable feature is the collection of hot springs 200 feet below the top, most of them very small and the largest not more than three feet across. They have a temperature of 100 degrees, and their water is strong with sulphur and other minerals. From some of them hot steam rushes out with great force and considerable noise. One of these vents throws out a jet of steam two feet in diameter. The heat of the ground at this point is scarcely diminished by the rigors of winter.

There are several craters upon this mountain. The largest is on the western peak, which is several hundred feet lower than the main summit where the springs are, and separate from it by a deep gorge filled with snow and ice. During the winter of 1889–'90, after an immense amount of snow had fallen, a great avalanche took place from the summit frightening the inhabitants in the vicinity, who thought that the summit itself had fallen in and that an eruption was imminent.

The height of the mountain is 14,440 feet. There are but two higher points on the coast,—Mount Whitney, 15,000, and Mount Williamson, 14,500 feet. But these peaks cannot approach Shasta in grandeur and magnificence, for their bases rest on the top of high ridges and mountains, above which they rise but a few thousand feet, while the base of Shasta is but 3,570 feet above the level of the sea, thus

rendering it more conspicuous than any other mountain in North America.

Until recently the ascent of this mountain was an undertaking of considerable magnitude and danger; but now, by means of the experience of years and the services of well-trained guides, it is possible to all those who have the strength and endurance to stand the fatigue of so long a climb. Is is customary to advance as far as the timber line and remain there all night. From here, by starting early in the morning, the top can be gained and a descent made the same day. After a toilsome climb and an hour or two spent on the summit enjoying the panorama of mountains, lakes, valleys, rivers and ocean spread out before the eye, it is pleasant to sit on the board or blanket used for a sled, and, with a long pole that serves both as a rudder and a brake shoot down the snow surface of the mountain side in one long, wild slide of several miles, the spray-like snow flying in a perfect cloud about one's head and blinding his eyes like a driving, heavy storm. At times there is a sensation of falling through interminable space. After the coaster is halted by the snowless ground in the forest below, he rises to scan the route over which he has so wildly descended, and feels himself all over to see if he is all there, giving a sigh of satisfaction when he discovers himself to be sound in body and mind, and longs to try it again!

There are but three months in the year when it is considered safe to ascend the mountain,—July, August and September. Long before the winter rains set in, storms range about its lofty brow, and woe to the venturesome traveler who has to contend with their fury. In the spring, storms beat upon its face when all is quiet below, and the crusty snow is so hard and slippery that danger attends every footstep. To see the sun rise from the summit of Shasta has been the ambition of thousands, but few have dared to brave the rigors of a night on its frigid top.

MOUNT SHASTA.

BY SARAH D. CLARK.

Over fields on fields of snow,
By the cañon's gorge, where the cataracts flow,
When deepening sunset burn and fade
O'er the dark Sierra's shade,
Where life is a joy and the heart beats free,—
Away by the slope to the western sea,
The crown and the pride of those sunny lands,
The beautiful mountain of Shasta stands

With hues of saffron, pearl and rose,
In tints of beauty, its summit glows;
And the ages come and the ages go,
And still on its peak shines the crystal snow.
Leagues away, by the river's side,
Lies the peaceful valley, deep and wide.
Hid in its heart is a golden store,
Cinnabar and the siver ore.

Glossy madrona and lilies of snow
Fast by the giant oak trees grow.
Chilian clover and purple vine,
Ripe with its growth for the amber wine;
Clustering roses, famed in song,
Damascus roses, the whole year long;
Gusty, leaping waters that gleam
Down from the rocks in a crystal stream
From the Palisades, a mighty wall,
And the great Dome glistering over all.

Years ago, when the shouts of men
From old Coloma and Almaden
Burst on the cliffs of the royal State
As she sat enthroned by her Golden Gate,
Girdling the earth by her magic band,
Clasping the belt with her tawny hand,—
Then came the harvest of golden gain,
Thick and fast as the yellow grain
Falls with the tempest of crimson leaves,
In a molten cloud from the bursting showers,
Till every land to old Cathay
Whitened with ships her shining bay.

By the dark sea wall of oak and pine
Stretched on the long Pacific line,
Cities arose on the virgin soil,—
Cities smoking with traffic and toil;
And the simoon's track of the iron band
Mountains and burning prairies spanned,
Over the crag and eagle's nest,
Threading the continent east and west.

Beautiful land by the sunset sea,
Land of the great Yosemite!—
Land where the breezes spring elate,
Blown mid-day through the Golden Gate;
Land of the men of resolute will,—
Hearts that thy bounding torrents fill;

Minds at ease with healthful cheer
Day after day through the blissful year;
Women with song those days begin,
Fair as pearls from Comorin;
Beautiful children, ruddy and fleet,
Like clambering roses in every street;—

Not for the gems, or a golden feast,
Shall the heart, grown weary in the arid east,
Leap to meet thee. Thy glorious eye
Flames like a star from its canopy.
Richer than gold are thy dark lagoons;
Brighter than ore are thy silver moons,
And deeper than all the voices of men
Thy cataracts thunder again and again;
And nobler in heart and nobler in soul
Should those races be when those torrents roll.

As th· ages come and the ages go,
Girdling with flame those peaks of snow,
The crown and the pride of that sunny land
Shall the beautiful mountain of Shasta stand;
And the empire star shall rise and rise,
Till it moves ful.-orbed in those western skies.

OTHER MOUNTAINS.

To the northeast of Shasta, in the Butte Creek mountains, is a prominent peak called the Goose Nest, from the peculiar shape of its bald top, on which is the crater of an extinct volcano. The mountain is covered with timber nearly to the top, and above this rises the crater peak, bald and bleak, its circular depression filled with snow. But few people have ever ascended this lofty mountain, the overshadowing presence of Shasta demanding all the admiration the heart can give and filling the eye to the exclusion of all else. Its height is between 8,000 and 10,000 feet, and the whole summit is covered with loose sand and pumice-stone of a dark red color. The crater is from 200 to 400 feet deep in the center and nearly a mile across.

Other prominent points about Shasta are Sheep Rock and Table Rock. These mountains are very rugged and difficult of ascent.

In the country lying south of Klamath, Tule and Clear lakes are those immense beds of lava made so famous in history by the exploits of Captain Jack and his band. In this region are many caves, though none of them are very extensive.

Second only to Mount Shasta in grandeur, but superior to it in many respects for beauty of scenery and natural wonders, is Marble Mountain, called White Mountain by the natives. It is situated in the mountains that hem in Scott's Valley to the westward, and when viewed from a distance has all the appearance of a barren and scraggy height, whose summit has been but lately covered with snow; but upon near approach it proves to be the natural color of the rock which composes it, for it consists of an immense upheaval of lime-stone rock, which under the influences of heat and pressure has been partially metamorphosed into marble, of which nearly every description can be found, from the coarser, rougher qualities to that of monumental purity.

SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of Siskiyou County was occasioned by the Trinity gold mine excitement of 1849. The anxiety to reach the mines led to many expeditions along the coast, the discovery of Trinidad and Humboldt bays, the mouth of the Klamath, Salmon and Scott rivers, bringing thousands into this region and transforming it, in one year, from a beautiful wilderness to the home of civilization. Major Pearson B. Reading, the old trapper who settled upon his ranch on Cottonwood Creek, Shasta County, in 1847, gives the following account of the first mining in northern California:

In the spring of 1845 I left Sutter's Fort for the purpose of trapping the waters of Upper California and Oregon. My party consisted of thirty men, with 100 head of horses. In the month of May, I crossed the mountains from Sacramento River, near a point now called Backbone; in about twenty miles' travel I reached the banks of a large stream, which I called the Trinity, supposing it led into Trinity Bay, as marked on the old Spanish charts. I remained on the river about three weeks, engaged in trapping beaver and otter; found the Indians very numerous, but friendly disposed. On leaving the Trinity I crossed the mountains at a point which led me to the Sacramento River, about ten miles below the Soda

Springs. I then passed into the Shasta and Klamath settlements, prosecuting my hunt. Having been successful, returned in the fall to Sutter's Fort.

In the month of July, 1848, I crossed the mountains of the coast range, at the head of Middle Cottonwood Creek; struck the Trinity at what is now called Reading's Bar; prospected for two days, and found the bars rich in gold; returned to my home on Cottonwood, and in ten days fitted out an expedition for mining purposes; crossed the mountains where the trail passed about two years since from Shasta to Weaver.

My party consisted of three white men, one Delaware, one Walla Walla, one Chinook and about sixty Indians from Sacramento Valley. With this force I worked the bar bearing my name. I had with me 120 head of cattle, and an abundant supply of other provisions. After about six weeks' work parties came in from Oregon, who at once protested against my Indian labor. I then left the stream and returned to my home, where I have since remained in the enjoyment of the tranquil life of a farmer.

When Siskiyou was first settled, the nearest approach to a road was the old Hudson Bay trail, leading up the Sacramento River through Shasta Valley, across the Klamath and over Siskiyou mountain into Oregon. Wagons had never been over this trail, except six that Lindsay Applegate piloted as far as Wagon Valley, in 1849, and the one taken to the same point by Governor Lane in 1850. From there to the Sacramento Valley a wagon wheel had never made a track. Into this unknown wilderness of forest and mountain chasms the prospector plunged with as much confidence as if on an open plain, undeterred by the fear of Indians well known to be hostile. In the spring, the few pioneer prospectors were followed by an immense throng from north, south and west.

Gold Bluff was another point whence emanated a gold excitement in May, 1850, which brought a rush of gold-seekers, with the usual result of settling some of the emigrants in that vicinity permanently.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION, ETC.

By the year 1851 the settlers became so numerous that a political organization became necessary. Accordingly the Legislature, March 22, 1852, authorized the organization of the new county of Siskiyou, with the seat of justice at Yreka. The original act of February 18, 1850, left all this unknown region in one county, called Shasta, with the seat of government at Reading's ranch, while all that portion of the State lying west of this was created into Trinity County, comprising the area from which have also been carved Humboldt, Klamath and Del Norte counties. The act of March 22, 1852, described the boundary line of Siskiyou County as follows:

"At a point known as the Devil's Castle, near and on the opposite side from Soda Springs on the upper Sacramento River, from said point or place of beginning to run due east to the eastern boundary of California; and thence north to the Oregon line; and thence running west along the boundary line of the Territory of Oregon and the State of California to a point on said line due north of the mouth of Indian Creek (being the first large creek adjoining the Indian Territory at a place known as Happy Camp, which empties into the Klamath River on the opposite side below the mouth of Scott River); and thence across Klamath River running in a southeasterly course along the summit of the mountains dividing the waters of Scott and Salmon rivers, to the place of beginning."

The commissioners to designate the election precincts and provide for the first election were: Wilson T. Smith, H. G. Ferris, D. H. Lowry, Charles M. Tutt and Theodore F. Rowe; and the first county officers elected were: Wm. A. Robertson, Judge; Chas. McDermit, Sheriff; H. G. Ferris, Clerk; John D. Cook, District Attorney; M. D. Aylett, Treasurer; James T. Lowry, Surveyor; R. B. Ironside, Coroner; Richard Dugan, Assessor, and D. H. Lowry, Public Administrator.

The Assemblymen from this county have

been the following: W. D. Aylett, 1854; J. R. Cook, 1880; W. T. Cressler, 1873–'74; E. J. Curtis, 1855–'56; John Daggett, 1881; John A. Fairchild, 1867–'68; G. F. Harris, 1875–'76; Wm. Irwin, 1862–'63: J. K. Johnson, 1885; W. J. Little, 1871–'72; S. L. Littlefield, 1863–'64; J. K. Luttrell, 1865–'66, 1871–'72; R. M. Martin, 1869–'70; J. W. McBride, 1873–'74; Charles McDermit, 1860; Peter Peterson, 1883; W. G. Procter, 1853; P. C. Robertson, 1877–'78; R. C. Scott, 1863–'64; Wm. Shores, 1869–'70; F. Sorrell, 1861; Elijah Steele, 1867–'68; Thomas H. Steele, 1865–'66; Caleb N. Thornbury, 1862; B. F. Varney, 1857, 1863; A. B. Walker, 1858; Wm. F. Watkins, 1859.

Three companies served from Siskiyou County during the Rebellion, all of whom were used on the frontier and in the Indian wars on the coast. Charles McDermit, Joseph Smith and Robert Baird were the first captains.

The first newspaper in this county was the *Mountain Herald*, issued June 11, 1853, by Thornbury & Co., the proprietors being C. N. Thornbury, W. D. Slade and S. F. Van Choate. It was a four-page, sixteen-column paper, the pages being only 9 x 16 inches in size. Small as it was, it was a great achievement for a little town over a hundred miles up in the mountains. In 1855 the Know-nothing party took possession of the paper and renamed it the Yreka *Union;* but this *regime* continued but a short time.

Mining is still the leading industry in this county, but agriculture is gaining upon it.

MINERALOGICAL.

The following paragraphs are from the State report:

Siskiyou County lies between the parallels 41° and 42° north latitude, and 121° and 124° west longitude. It is the central of the three most northerly counties of the State, bounded on the east by Modoc County, on the south by Humboldt, Trinity and Shasta counties, on the west by Humboldt and Del Norte counties, and on the north by the State of Oregon. It contains within its boundary lines 3,040 square miles of territory, a very small portion of which is arable. A large area, comprising thirty-four townships, designated on the maps as the Lava Bed Road District, and situated in the extreme northeastern portion of the county, adjoining Modoc, is, as its name implies, covered with lava and unfit for cultivation. The remainder, about two-thirds of the whole, is mineral land, and here the various kinds of gold mining—quartz, placer, drift, and river—that exist in California, are prosecuted.

This corner of the county includes a small portion of the lacustrine system of the State; and the areas of water designated as the Lower Klamath and a portion of Tule Lake, with several of smaller dimensions, in the aggregate cover 100 square miles of surface.

This county is *sui generis*. It has no counterpart on the Pacific Slope. Within its borders are found valleys and plains of arable land at an elevation of from 2,500 to 4,000 feet, surrounded by beetling cliffs and serrated ridges that rise from 500 to 900 feet above sea level.

Scott Valley is situated near the central portion of the county at an elevation of 3,000 feet. Twenty miles from Mount Shasta this valley is forty miles long by six miles in width, or about 240 square miles in all. Etna, its principal town, is at the head of the "wagon-road navigation." From this point supplies are sent by pack animals to the Salmon and Klamath regions. A short line (six miles) of railroad is in progress of construction from Montague Station, on the line of the California and Oregon Railroad, to Yreka, the county-seat, which, when completed, will be the terminus of the railroad system in this county.

Volcanic cones are marked features in the landscape of Siskiyou. In this county, particularly in the Klamath, Salmon, and Scott Ranges, mountains lose their smoothly-rounded summits. Table lands are seldom seen; sharp, serrated ridges have replaced them, with deep gorges and precipitous cañons. An important change is to be noted in the topographical features of this county. The Coast and Sierra Nevada Ranges are here merged into one. The strike, or trend, of the stratification has been changed from west of north to north twenty degrees east. The formation and metalliferous belts of Siskiyou are not so clearly defined as in the middle and southern counties of the State, where they are easily traced for long distances.

Besides gold, other products of commercial value are found in the county, viz.: platinum, silver, copper, cinnabar, plumbago, and antimony.

The Klamath River and its tributaries have been important agents in the distribution of gold throughout the county. The Klamath takes its rise in the high table lands and mountain ranges of Southern Oregon and Northern California, and where the lacustrine system of those regions is found. Upper Klamath, Lower Klamath, Goose, and Rhett lakes, which are connected, give the river its source, and are the reservoirs from whence it draws the main volume of its waters. Its general course is ten degrees south of west, till it disembogues into the Pacific Ocean at a point forming the western extremity of the dividing line between Del Norte and Humboldt counties. The Klamath runs a tortuous course on its way to the ocean, and bears to every point of the compass before it loses itself in the great sea. In the northern portion of Humboldt County the river plunges through box cañons miles in extent, and, emerging, becomes a broad sheet of water apparently currentless and smooth, but there is an undercurrent that renders this place dangerous to the bather. Rapids, whirlpools, and eddies mark its whole course after this brief repose. In no place and at no season of the year is the river practically navigable for vessels of any burden. During the freshet of 1862 its waters rose in one of the cañons to 102 feet above low water mark. A rise from forty to fifty feet is not an uncommon occurrence. The Klamath is well stocked with several varieties of trout, and with salmon in their season. Its length, from the point where it crosses the north boundary line of California, at an elevation of 4,368 feet above ocean level, to its mouth, with contour lines, as given by the United States Coast Survey, is 362 miles, its average grade being twelve feet to the mile. At Happy Camp, 130 miles from this river's outlet, a rain gauge shows the precipitation to be for the past five years an average of about forty-six inches annually.

It is estimated that there are about 1,000 Chinamen engaged as miners in this county, and the number is rapidly increasing. They may be found principally on the Klamath River and its tributaries, where lie the auriferous placers. Many of these people own the ground they work, more work as "tributers," paying a royalty to the owner of the claim, and a minority work by the day. Several shrewd wage-workers receive but small remuneration; their actual business on the ground is to spy out its value and report the same to their wealthier countrymen who deal largely in mining properties. The output of the claims owned by Chinamen cannot always be ascertained, as often the wily Celestial takes his own bullion to San Francisco and ships it thence to China direct. "John's" gold seldom appears tabulated in Wells-Fargo's statements, or in the annual statistics of the United States Branch Mint. Placing the average earnings of the Chinese at the low figure of $1 per day, it would make their yearly harvest from the gold gravels of this county $365,000; but this amount can, with safety, be quadrupled, as these people own and work some of the richest river claims in Siskiyou.

Mining Districts: Cottonwood, Yreka, Humbug, Deadwood, Oro Fino, Callahan's Ranch, Scott River, Oak Bar, Seiad Valley, Cottage Grove, Liberty, South Fork of Salmon, and Forks of the Salmon.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Perhaps no county in the State has had so momentous a history as Solano, lying as she does in a sense at the portal to the great interior valleys and the mining regions. She has had the vision of great cities and of metropolitan importance. All these things were disappointments, however, and the county has fallen back to not less solid, if less brilliant, advances in the way of fruit culture and the growth of grain, while still her two cities of Vallejo and Benicia keep up the prestige that attaches always to things naval or military.

MEXICAN TIMES.

The first event to record historically in the annals of Solano County, is a battle fought by General Vallejo with the Soscol Indians in 1835 at a point called Thompson's Gardens above the modern city of Vallejo. The contest was severe, but the General was victorious. This victory seems to have made friends between the Indian Chief, old Sam-Yeto or Solano, and General Vallejo, for henceforth they were

hand and glove together. The first actual settlement in the limits of the county, however, was made by the Baca, or Vaca, and Peña families upon their princely grant of 44,380 acres, comprising all the Vaca Valley. They built their adobes, Baca in the main valley, and Peña in the lateral Laguna Valley. This was in 1841. Baca, a native of New Mexico, came with the Workman party in 1841, and spent the remainder of his life in Solano County, dying probably before 1860. He was a hospitable man and of good repute.

In the same year, 1841, or as some say, the year after, Don Jose F. Armijo obtained his grant of three square leagues in the Suisun Valley. In this year (1842), came in John R. Wolfskill, the first American settler, who belongs quite as much to Yolo as to Solano County, his grant lying in both. It was on the Putah Creek. Wolfskill, a Kentuckian, came from New Mexico to California in 1838, and in 1842 settled on a ranch on Putah Creek, granted to Francisco Guerrero and owned by William Wolfskill; and he was still living there in 1885, at the age of eighty-one years, wealthy and a prominent fruit-grower. Edward, his son by his first wife, has of late years been his business manager. William Wolfskill, brother of John R., went to Los Angeles, where he became a prominent citizen and died in 1866, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Fired, as it seems, by emulation of the whites, Solano applied also for a grant, and aided by his friend, Vallejo, eventually obtained it. This was the Suisun grant, given in 1842. Vallejo subsequently purchased it. Solano died in 1849, and in 1850 most of his tribe migrated to Napa, carrying with them their little hoards of grain. Napa was a sacred place for them. It is worth noting, parenthetically, that these Indians sowed the first grain raised in the county. Their rancheria was at Rockville, a little below the present village of Cordelia. Here Solano had his adobe. After his death and the departure of the tribe, an old Indian named Jesus Molino, who had been Christianized, remained in the adobe many years, farming in a small way. At the foot of the valley, a short distance from Rockville, was found a rude cross planted, supposed to mark the tomb of Solano.

In 1844 John Bidwell received the Ulpinos grant on the banks of the Sacramento. Besides the above mentioned grants, General Vallejo made a claim for the Soscol grant of 84,000 acres, where Vallejo now is, on the score of reimbursement for his expenses in the Indian wars. This was disallowed by the United States Government. A claim made for El Sobrante, or remaining lands, made by one Luco, and hence often called the "Luco" grant, caused an immense deal of litigation in the county until it was finally thrown out by the courts.

BENICIA.

In 1846 the town of Benicia was founded under the brightest auspices, and thus deserves to rank first of the towns in California of American foundation. It was not called Benicia at first, but Francesca, after the first name of General Vallejo's wife, Francesca Benicia Vallejo. But we anticipate.

Immediately after the surrender of California to the United States, Dr. Robert Semple, a very long-headed citizen of the time, cast about him for the site of the coming city, that should command the interior trade. The bold bare hills on the northern shore of the Straits of Carquinez captivated his fancy. He set to work at once. General Vallejo, who owned or claimed all the land lying thereabout, granted the doctor five miles of frontage on the condition only that the new city should be named after his wife. The site was immediately surveyed by Jasper O'Farrell and Lieutenant Warner, and the name Francesca chosen. In the following year Yerba Buena changed its name to San Francisco, and, fearing confusion, the second name Benicia was taken instead. Thomas O.Larkin was Dr. Semple's associate in this undertaking. Population immediately flowed in, William I. Tustin, wife and son being the first inhabitants. In

1847 eight houses were erected, one of them being that of Lundy Alford and Nathan Barbour, who moved their house from Sonoma on receiving the present of a free lot. In this year Captain von Pfister, well known in early times, started s store, the first in the county. Bethuel Phillips was one of the active men of those days.

Dr. Robert Semple, a native of Kentucky, was a remarkable man who came overland to California in 1845, a member of the Hastings party; he was a printer and dentist by occupation. He began farming for Johnson & Keyser, and, becoming prominent in the Bear revolt, he was a conspirator and filibuster, but he exerted his influence with great success in restraining the lawlessness of his men. In July he went to Monterey, served for a time in Fauntleroy's dragoons, and then with Walter Colton published at Monterey the first California newspaper, the Monterey *Californian*. Early in 1847 the paper was transferred to San Francisco, and Semple, obtaining from Vallejo a large tract of land on Carquinez Strait, devoted his energies, in company with Larkin, to the building of a great city at Benicia, at the same time taking an interest in various political matters. In 1848–'50 he made much money by his ferry. In 1849 he was a member and president of the State constitutional convention. He finally moved to Colusa County, where he died in 1854, at the age of forty-eight years, as the result of a fall from his horse. He was a good-natured, honorable man. Being six feet and eight inches high, gaunt and stoop-shouldered, he was the subject of many an amusing anecdote. It was said, for example, that his legs were so long that in riding horseback he had to strap the spurs away up on the calves so that they could touch the horse! His marriage to Miss Fannie Cooper, December 16, 1847, was the first wedding in Solano County. She was the daughter of Major Stephen Cooper, who kept the California House, an adobe, the first hotel in the county. He was at the time a judge of the first instance.

A daughter, born in 1847 to Nathan Barbour, in Benicia, was the first white child born in the county.

Benicia, as the first point to rise in opposition to San Francisco, might have gained the vantage but for the sudden transformation of 1849. The early prospects sufficed to start a crop of town projects farther up the bay and its tributaries, embracing in this county Montezuma and Halo-Chemuck, while westward was founded Vallejo, which, though failing to retain the State Capitol, became quite a town. It made a vain effort for the county-seat, which, after being secured by Benicia, was in 1858 transferred to the more central Fairfield, founded for the purpose by R. H. Waterman, who named it after his birth-place in Connecticut, and gave ample lands for public buildings. J. B. Lemon erected the first house. The plat was filed in May, 1859. It stands in close proximity to Suisun, which may be regarded as the trading quarter and more important half, and the chief shipping point of the county. Suisun was incorporated in 1868 and has several mills and warehouses. The place is named after a tribe of Indians once roaming here.

Not to be outdone in town-building, however, John Bidwell in the same year, 1846, sent a number of men to his grant on the Sacramento, there also to establish a town. After a disastrous time, the men deserted the place, which had gained the Indian name of "Halo-Chemuck," "nothing to eat." Later on, in 1851, Colonel N. H. Davis founded, on the spot, the town of Rio Vista, building the first house. In 1846, also, L. W. Hastings, a Mormon, built an adobe house upon the bald point of the Montezuma Hills, where Collinsville now is, and established the first ferry across the Sacramento, hoping to found a town that might be the nucleus of a Mormon settlement. The total lack of timber deterred his fellow religionists, however, and the spot was soon abandoned. L. P. Marshall was the first permanent settler, going there in 1852. In 1846 came also Albert Lyon, John Patton, J. P. Clay and Willis

Long, the first American settlers in the Vaca Valley

In 1847 Feltis Miller and J. D. Hoppe settled on the Sacramento River at the mouth of Cache Creek, while in the fall came David M. Berry and family, who moved the following year to the Suisun Valley, and became the first American settler there. In 1848 John Stilts settled in Green Valley, being followed shortly after by W. P. Durbin and Charles Ramsey. In 1849, Lundy Alford removed from Benicia to the Suisun Valley.

CITY OF VALLEJO.

In 1850 General Vallejo determined to found a great city on the rolling hills that lie at the mouth of Napa Creek. It was originally to have been called "Eureka," and for a time was dubbed "Eden," but the wishes of his friends led to the choosing of "Vallejo," after himself. Captain Stewart put up the first house there.

General John B. Frisbie was Vallejo's right-hand man, and deserves to be called, after Vallejo himself, the founder of the town. Born in 1823 in New York State, Frisbie came to California in 1847. In his native State he had been a military captain, a lawyer and a politician. In 1848 he was a candidate for lieutenant-governor of California. Married a daughter of General Vallejo, and became a prominent business man of the town of Vallejo, interested in the building of railroads, president of a bank and a man of considerable wealth. In 1860 he sent the first cargo of wheat to Europe. In 1867 he was a member of the Legislature. Losing his fortune just previous to 1880, he moved with his family to Mexico, where he was living at last accounts.

It was in connection with his pet city that General Vallejo made his grand offer to the State, on condition of its being made the capital. He offered a free gift of 136 acres of land, with $370,000 in money for the erection of the buildings. The offer was accepted and the story of the session held there and the scuttling off to Sacramento related on page 206, is as a twice-told tale to Californians.

The making of Vallejo was the establishment at Mare Island, just opposite, of the United States naval station for the Pacific Coast. The purchase was made by the Government in 1851, and the great dry dock, one of the largest in in the country, being 525 feet long, 78 feet wide and 32 deep, was sent out ready built from New York in 1852, in which year the island was officially declared the navy yard and naval depot for the coast, although not taken formal possession of until 1854, through Admiral David G. Farragut. There is a large foundry, machine shops and repair shops, and an immense quantity of stores of all kinds is carried. On an average about 1,000 men are employed, all of whom live in Vallejo. Many additions to the appliances have lately been made

Vallejo is the largest city in Solano County, and a place of great commercial activity. The principal and business part of the city is at North Vallejo, opposite Mare Island, where are the hotels, principal schools, churches, etc. Here are located the grounds and race-track of the Napa and Solano Agricultural Society, which holds fairs at Napa and Vallejo alternately. A little north of Vallejo, in a splendid park of twenty acres, is situated the Good Templars' Home for Orphans, a noble charity which was erected by the order of Good Templars at a cost of about $100,000. Work began in 1867 and it was completed and dedicated in 1869. The movers in its erection were W. H. Mills and G. W. Simonton at the suggestion of Mrs. Elvira Baldwin. To these is due all praise. Vallejo has a foundry, a sash and door factory, a large brewery, marble works, and the great Union Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Works, while at South Vallejo, whence ferry runs to Vallejo Junction on the opposite side of the Sacramento, are the great Starr Flouring Mills, where many ships are loaded for Europe with flour. Vallejo is the terminus of the Napa Valley and Santa Rosa branches of the Southern

Pacific Railroad. It was formerly also the terminus of the California Pacific, large steamers conveying passengers thence to San Francisco. When that road passed into the hands of the Central Pacific, Benicia was made the terminus and the connection with Vallejo, via Napa Junction and Suisun is now used for local traffic.

Benicia is one of the most beautiful towns in California, and has also considerable intellectual, manufacturing and commercial activity. One of the most extensive tanneries on the coast is situated here. A large business in salmon canning is carried on. The Excelsior Wine Company has large cellars, while the agricultural machinery manufactory of Baker & Hamilton is probably the most extensive in the State and employs a great many men.

Benecia was made a United States Arsenal in 1848, or rather Army Point, the point of land extending furthest into the Sacramento River, and adjoining the town. It is stated that the Government is also about to establish there the ordnance works that have been determined upon for the Pacific Coast. Benicia has also a thriving ship-yard, a brewery and cement works. Educationally Benicia has always been in the lead.

In 1852 was established the Protestant Young Ladies' Seminary, a worthy and prominent institution. In 1853 was founded St. Catharine's Academy by the sisters of St. Dominic, a flourishing ladies' school. In 1853, also, was formed the Collegiate Institute, merged in 1867 into St. Augustine's College, which under Bishop Wingfield, Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for Northern California, has long been a leading boys' school. In 1870 was founded St. Mary's of the Pacific, a school for girls, no longer in existence.

At Benicia the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad are run upon the monster ferry boat Solano, the largest steamship of its class in the world, and carried across the Sacramento River to Port Costa, where they are again transferred to land. A bridge to span the Sacramento at this point is in contemplation and will doubtless shortly be built. It will perhaps interest some to know that Benicia was the old home of the pugulist John C. Heenan, the "Benicia Boy," who whipped Sayers, the English champion. Benicia is also the home of L. B. Mizner, United States minister to Central America.

VACAVILLE AND THE VALLEY.

Vacaville was founded in 1851, being laid out by William McDaniel for Manuel Baca. It has attained great fame for the early fruits and vegetables of the valley, it being invariably the first to supply the city markets. To the pioneer John R. Wolfskill, belongs the honor of first setting out trees and vines, he having done so in 1842. Pleasants' Valley, near by, which is equally famous, was first settled in 1850 by W. J. Pleasants, a native of Kentucky, and one of the first fruit-growers. A. W. Putnam and John Dolan were the first to make a business of growing early vegetables for market in the Vaca Valley. They began in 1854. Their success induced others to undertake it also. Besides vegetables the valley is noted for its fine early cherries, peaches, apricots, table grapes, etc. Vacaville was originally the site of the College of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, though it was subsequently removed to Santa Rosa. The California Normal College situated there is an excellent institution. A branch line of the railroad was built to Vacaville from Elmira in 1869, assisting powerfully in building up the section.

David Dewey Dutton, a native of Massachusetts, crossed the plains to Oregon in 1839. He went on to Honolulu and to South America, returning in 1843 with Stephen Smith; worked awhile at Bodega; employed for a time as cook at New Helvetia by Sutter; was naturalized in 1844 and settled on Butte Creek. Soon after 1848 he moved into Solano County, and was, until recently at least, living at Vacaville. He married Martha J. Pearson in 1856.

SUISUN.

The island in the tules upon which the town of Suisun is built, was first visited by Curtis

Wilson and Dr. John Baker, who sailed up the slough. Captain Joseph Wing was the first man to settle there and build a house in 1858. He ran boats on the Suisun slough, and may be said to have given the place its first impetus as a trading point. Until the coming of the railroad it did a large shipping business.

FAIRFIELD,

its near neighbor, being less than a mile from Suisun, across the tules, the county town, took its rise in the following manner: The county of Solano was set off in 1850, with Benicia as the county-seat. Along about 1857 and 1858 there was a great deal of complaint about the county-seat being so far from the center of the county.

As a result, Captain R. H. Waterman, better known as "Bully" Waterman, a notorious sea captain, once Warden of the Port of San Francisco, who owned the land where Fairfield now is, made a gift of a block of land and money for the county buildings if placed there. His offer was accepted and his new town of Fairfield became a fact. Then began an exciting contest. By the exercise of a voting power that somewhat exceeded the total number of votes in the county, the city of Vallejo captured the prize, and for one year held it. Then another vote was taken at the indignant outcry of the people and Fairfield again became the place. In order to hold it and prevent further action being taken the erection of county buildings was at once begun, at an expense of some $50,000. The county infirmary was erected in 1876. It stands about three miles northeast of Fairfield.

OTHER TOWNS.

A few miles from Suisun is the great fruit orchard belonging to A. T. Hatch, of 800 acres, said to be the largest in California. If the newspapers can be believed, it has lately been sold to an English syndicate for over a million dollars.

Dixon is a lively railroad town, which came into being in 1868, on the advent of the railroad. It is the grain center of the county, shipping many thousand tons yearly.

Elmira, another railroad town, has a splendid fruit country behind it. From here the Vacaville branch railroad goes to Vacaville, seven miles distant. It is a lively place.

Cordelia was first established in 1853, and is a depot on the railroad with considerable trade in basalt blocks. This trade formerly went to Rockville, a few miles away. The coming of the railroad destroyed Rockville and built up Cordelia. It may be noticed, incidentally, that in Rockville, John M. Perry established the first blacksmith shop in the county, making plows at $65 a piece.

Rio Vista is a brisk shipping point on the Sacramento, with a good fruit country behind it. Here is situated St. Gertrude's Academy, built in 1876 by the Roman Catholic Sisters of Mercy. Denverton, a landing on the Sacramento with some river trade, was established in 1853 by Dr. S. K. Nurse, and by him called Nurse's Landing. Maine Prairie, at the head of the Cache Creek slough, was, before the days of the railroad, a place of great importance for the shipping of grain. There was a time when it ranked second only to Stockton in the amount of grain shipped from its wharves. It is now dead. Collinsville, also a landing, had formerly a flourishing salmon-packing establishment.

Solano County is noted for its cattle and stock, the tules being admirable summer feed, and for its dairies, for its grain and for its fruit. It has also a most unique marble quarry in the Suisun hills, where very beautiful onyx is produced, and is now being largely employed for mantels, table tops, etc.

The Tolenas mineral water, from springs, a few miles north of Suisun, has more than local note. The White Sulphur Springs above Vallejo were once a popular resort.

The newspapers of Solano County are ably and fearlessly conducted, and have a reputation for vigor and influence throughout the State. They are: in Vallejo, the *Chronicle*, first issued in 1867, and the *Times*, in 1875, both with

daily and weekly editions; in Benicia, the *New Era*, issued in 1877, weekly; in Suisun, the *Republican*, the oldest paper in the county, founded 1855, a weekly; in Vacaville, the *Reporter*, founded 1886, and the *Enterprise*, founded 1888, both weeklies; in Dixon, the *Tribune*, a weekly, founded 1874; and in Rio Vista the *River News*, a weekly.

IN GENERAL.

This county is named after Solano, formerly a chief of the Suisun tribe of Indians, though the same word in the Spanish language means the east wind; it also was the second name of the celebrated missionary Francisco Solano.

Solano is bounded on the north by Yolo, on the east by Yolo and Sacramento, on the south by Contra Costa, Suisun Bay and the Straits of Carquinez being the division line, and on the west by Napa County.

This was one of the original counties of the act of February 18, 1850. The Legislative committee recommended Benicia for the name.

The Mexican land grants in Solano County were: Mare Island, 5,527 acres, patented to G. W. P. Bissell and others; Las Putas, 35,516 acres, to M. A. Higuera de Berryessa and others in 1863; Los Putos, 44,384 acres, to J. M. Vaca and J. F. Peña in 1858; Suisun, 17,775 acres to A. A. Ritchie in 1857; and 482 acres to J. H. Fine in 1882; Tolenas, 13,316 acres to J. F. Armijo in 1868; and Los Ulpinos, 17,726 acres to John Bidwell in 1866.

The following named gentlemen have represented Solano County in the Legislative Assembly:—D. G. Barnes, 1883–'85; A. Bennett, 1880; R. C. Carter, 1885; Robert J. Curry, 1887; Nathan Cutler, 1859; John T. Dare, 1877–'78; N. H. Davis, 1858; John Doughty, 1855; J. M. Dudley, 1862–'63; John B. Frisbie, 1867–'68; James S. Graham, 1852; Joel A. Harvey, 1883, 1884; J. L. Heald, 1873–'74; D. B. Holman, 1861; Frank A. Leach, 1880–'81; E. E. Leake, 1881; James M. Lemon, 1865–'66; Joseph McKenna, 1875–'76; Frank O'Grady, 1887; T. H. Owen, 1853; A. M. Stevenson, 1856–'57; Milton Wason, 1863–'64; B. C. Whitman, 1854; M. J. Wright, 1871–'72.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND MINERALOGICAL.

The following paragraphs are from the report of the State mineralogist:

The eastern third of this county is quite level, more than 100,000 acres being composed of tule lands. The central portion has an undulating surface, while the western breaks into high, rounded hills, which constitute a portion of the eastern slope of the Coast Range. The soil is everywhere rich, this, taken as a whole, being one of the most fertile and productive counties in the State. Solano contains but few streams of any magnitude. Cache Slough traverses it near the center, flowing southeast. Mill Creek in the western part flows south, the Sacramento River forming the county boundary on the east. This is one of the most sparsely wooded counties in the State, the only timber native to the soil consisting of a much scattered growth of white oak, confined chiefly to its northwestern part. The few cottonwoods that formerly grew along the streams are now all cut away.

Solano, so far as known, contains no deposits of the precious metals, though several of the economic metals and minerals occur in the county, some of them quite abundantly.

In the hills about six miles east of Vallejo, a number of veins carrying the sulphuret of mercury were discovered many years ago, this being the site of the St. Johns and the John Brownlie mines. At the former, which was afterward opened somewhat and equipped with plant, a small production of quicksilver was made, though nothing has been done there for the past ten years. None of the other veins in that locality have been much developed.

Marbles of different kinds, some of them of rare beauty, are found in this county. In the hills near Suisun Valley is found a marble which, in the rough, bears a strong resemblance to resin. Being fine-grained and compact, it takes on a high polish, and is much esteemed for ornamental purposes. Located about four miles north of Fairfield, the county-seat, is a bed of aragonite, popularly called onyx, and fully described by the State Mineralogist in the report of the year 1884. Stones suitable for structural purposes are met with in many parts of Solano, a good deal of serpentine and sandstone being quarried in the neighborhood of Benicia. Clay

adapted for brick-making is also plentiful. There is a deposit of chrome iron near the town of Fairfield, but, as yet, little or nothing has been done with it. In the hills adjacent to Benicia, also on the margin of San Pablo Bay, and not far from the town of Vallejo, there exists a fair quantity of hydraulic limestone; the last mentioned deposit being submerged at high tide. The Benicia deposit was for a time worked quite extensively, an establishment having been put up for burning and grinding the material. Although a tolerably good cement was made here, the enterprise, owing to various causes, was abandoned.

SONOMA COUNTY.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY.

"Sonoma" is an Indian word, signifying valley of the moon, by which the aborigines designated the valley of that name.

Geographically considered, Sonoma County occupies one of the most favored positions of any county in the State. Her southern limb rests upon San Pablo Bay, the connecting link between the Straits of Carquinez and the Bay of San Francisco. Reaching inland there are two tidal streams, the Petaluma Creek and Sonoma Creek, the former being navigable to steam and sailing crafts a distance up from the bay of twelve miles. These arteries of water transportation are of incalculable value to the agriculturists and dairymen of the surrounding country, insuring to them for all time to come cheap transportation of their products to San Francisco, the great metropolis of the Pacific coast, that is only distant from the southern limits of the county about twenty miles. Along these tidal streams are vast areas of marsh land, much of which has already, and all of which in time will be, reclaimed and brought in subjection to profitable cultivation. The meanderings of Petaluma Creek northward from San Pablo Bay to within four miles of Petaluma is the boundary between Sonoma and Marin counties, where the boundary line leaves tidal salt water and follows the serpentine course of the San Antonio Creek northward about nine miles, to the Laguna San Antonio (once a tule marsh but now drained and under cultivation), and thence in a direct line to the head of the Estero Americano, near Valley Ford, a tidal stream, that tending westerly debouches in the Pacific Ocean about six miles distant from the latter place. From this point to the mouth of the Gualala River, a distance of about thirty miles, Sonoma County has for her boundary the broad Pacific. The boundary between Sonoma and Mendocino counties commences at the mouth of the Gualala River and following its meanderings about two miles to a point just above the confluence of South Gualala, takes a straight line easterly over the mountains, about twenty-four miles to the summit of Redwood Mountain, where, with a slight angle, but with a still easterly deflection, the line continues on and across the Russian River cañon at a point four miles northward from Cloverdale, and in a straigth line about twelve miles to the Lake County line on the summit of the Macuway Mountains. From this point, and at almost right angles, the line of boundary between Sonoma County and Lake and Napa counties it runs south in a straight line about forty-eight miles to the intersection of the boundary line between Napa and Solano counties; and thence the boundary between Sonoma and Solano counties runs westerly about six miles, to San Pablo Bay, the place of beginning.

The extreme length of Sonoma County from northwest to southeast is about seventy miles, and the width twenty. Of course, like most newly organized communities, the county has had contests over disputed territorial jurisdiction. The present area is 1,550 square miles, being thus the seventh in the State in point of extent. A large proportion of the land is rich and arable, and the county is so favorably situated with reference to the surrounding communities and ports that her highest development may be attained.

The most important events of settlement and political government that have taken place in this county were of such general relation to

the history of Northern California that we have treated of them at length on previous pages.

THE MEXICAN LAND GRANTS

made within the present limits of Sonoma County were: Bodega, 25,487 acres, to M. T. Curtis and others in 1859; Cabeza de Santa Rosa, 336 acres, to F. Carrillo de Castro in 1881, 1,668 acres to James Eldridge in 1880, 640 acres to John Hendley in 1879, 256 acres to J. D. J. Mallega in 1879, and 1,485 acres to J. R. Meyer, also in 1879; Cañada de Jonive, 10,786 acres, to J. O'Farrell in 1858; Cañada de Pogolimi, 8,781 acres, to M. A. Cazares in 1858; Caslamayomi, 26,788 acres, to William Forbes in 1874; Cotate, 17,238 acres, to T. S. Page in 1858; Estero Americano, 8,849 acres, to Jasper O'Farrell in 1858; German, 17,580 acres, to Charles Meyer and others in 1872; Los Guilicos, 18,834 acres, to Juan Wilson in 1866; Lac, 176 acres, to J. P. Leese in 1872; Llano de Santa Rosa, 13,316 acres, to J. Carrillo in 1865; Mallacomes, 2,560 acres, to Cook & Ingalls in 1859; Mission Sonoma, 14 acres, to Bishop J. S. Alemany in 1862; Los Molinos, 17,892 acres, to J. B. R. Cooper in 1858; Muniz, 17,761 acres, to M. Torres in 1860; Petalnma, 66,622 acres, to M. G. Vallejo in 1874; Rincon de Musulacom, 8,867 acres, to Johnson Horrell and others in 1866; Roblar de la Miseria, 16,887 acres, to Daniel Wright and others in 1858; San Miguel, 6,663 acres, to the heirs of M. West in 1865; Pueblo Sonoma, 6,064 acres, to the city of Sonoma in 1880; four acres to M G. Vallejo in 1866, and 48,836 acres to the heirs of D. H. Fitch in 1858; and Tzabaco, 15,439 acres, to the heirs of J. G. Piña in 1859.

When the reader of the next century scans the above list and sees what these pioneer colonists asked for and got land by the league, he will naturally conclude that the first half of the nineteenth century must have been a period of regal splendor here. But such was not the fact. The people were land and stock poor. They had but few of either the comforts or conveniences of civilized life, and could not stand the light of a higher civilization. Like the Indians, they have passed on. Several claimed grants were made, as in most other parts of the State, that were not confirmed by our Government, and therefore do not appear in the above list. Imperfect descriptions also led to many vexatious and tedious lawsuits.

GOVERNMENTAL.

For the first two or three years after the close of the Mexican war, Sonoma remained the head centre of the northern frontier; and when the gold fields of California began to attract immigration, it became a place of great business importance. As a military post it was honored with the presence of several officers who afterward achieved national renown, notable among whom were Fighting Joe Hooker, Phil Kearny, afterward killed at Antietam, General Stone, General Stoneman, afterward Governor of California, and Derby, author of the Squibob Papers.

While General Riley was commandant on the Pacific coast in 1849, he had power to appoint civil officers, and in August of that year he issued a commission to Stephen Cooper as Judge of the first district, and appointed C. P. Wilkins prefect of the district of Sonoma.

As yet everything was in a chaotic formative state. The civil authority rested upon the military, and yet the government seemed to be efficient and conducive to good order and justice. The penalties imposed seemed to us of the present day severe and sometimes cruel; but it is the unanimous opinion of the living pioneers that they were necessary for those times. The period of transition from Mexican to American government was necessarily attended with many irregularities. The whipping post as a punishment for petty crimes, and the gallows as the punishment for grand larceny marks the dividing line between California as a conquered province of Mexico and a star in the galaxy of the United States of America.

In the act of the Legislature, February 18,

1850, organizing the counties of the State, the seat of government of Sonoma County was fixed at the historic village of Sonoma. The court-house being an old dilapidated adobe building, it was condemned by the grand jury February 7, 1854, when naturally a contest arose for a re-location of the county seat, Santa Rosa being the chief competitor. An exciting campaign followed, and the election of September 6 following gave Santa Rosa 715 votes and Sonoma 563. Accordingly the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held there as early as the 20th of that month. A very small building was made to serve the purpose of a court-house for four years, when it was enlarged by additions. The cost and utility of these aroused anew a contest for a better building, and therefore for a new locality for the seat of government. An election for September 4, 1861, was ordered, resulting in giving Santa Rosa 1,632, to 314 for removal. This settled the matter for twenty years. In 1866 the jail was rebuilt and improvements made, at a cost of $9,000.

In 1883, after the usual amount of friction and sparring about the locality of the county seat and the character and expense of the public buildings, it was decided to rebuild, at Santa Rosa, structures worthy of the times. The contract for erecting the court-house was awarded to Carle & Croley, of Sacramento, at $80,000. The corner-stone was laid May 7, 1884, and the building completed next year. It is indeed a tasteful structure and economically arranged.

The following named gentlemen have represented Sonoma County in the State Assembly: James Adams, 1880; Samuel I. Allen, 1885; J. B. Beeson, 1863; J. W. Bennett, 1854; A. C. Bledsoe, 1865–'66; L. W. Boggs, 1852; J. E. Brackett, 1849–'50; John S. Bradford, 1849–'51; H. R. K. Brown, 1880; William Caldwell, 1867–'68, 1871–'72; John T. Campbell, 1883; C. H. Cooley, 1877–'78; James Dixon, 1873–'74; J. G. Dow, 1862; J. L. Downing, 1865–'66; E. F. Dunne, 1863; Uriah Edwards, 1857–'58; W. A. Eliason, 1862; W. P. Ewing, 1853; Walter Ferrall, 1875–'76; John Field, 1883; William B. Hagans, 1854; R. Harrison, 1857; H. G. Heald, 1856; Barclay Henley, 1869–'70; E. C. Hinshaw, 1871–'72, 1875–'78, 1881; O. H. Hoag, 1863–'66; W. J. Hotchkiss, 1887; T. W. Hudson, 1869–'70; J. M. Hudspeth, 1852; James Hines, 1880; Joseph B. Lamar, 1859–'60; S. M. Martin, 1867–'68, 1883; James McDonnell, Jr., 1887; William T. Mears, 1885; G. W. Morgan, 1887; B. B. Munday, 1869–'72; M. E. C. Munday, 1885, W. H. Northcutt, 1873–'74; J. S. Ormsby, 1858; J. S. Rathburn, 1856; G. W. Reed, 1862; W. M. Rider, 1863; John S. Robberson, 1859; William Ross, 1861; James Samuels, 1875–'76, 1881; James Singley, 1855; J. Smith, 1863–'64; James S. Stewart, 1855; Thomas M. Swan, 1860, 1875–'76; B. F. Tuttle, 1877–'78; J. B. Warfield, 1867–'68; M. Whallon, 1863–'64; E. L. Whipple, 1881; Charles P. Wilkins, 1860; W. S. M. Wright, 1873–'74.

SOME OF THE EARLIEST PIONEERS.

Salvador Vallejo, son of Ignacio, was born in 1814. In 1836 his brother, General M. G., established him at Sonoma, where he ranked as captain of militia, and afterward was a military man of this country. In 1838 he was grantee of the Napa ranch; in 1839 of Salvador's, and in 1844 of Lupyomi. In 1846 he was a prisoner of the Bears. Is said to have made a large amount of money in 1848–'49, by the aid of the Indian miners. He died at Sonoma in 1876. He was a hard-drinking, reckless man, though generous and hospitable.

Jacob P. Leese, who figured largely in San Francisco and Northern California in an early day, was born in Ohio in 1809, and first visited California in 1833. In 1841 he was grantee of a rancho near San Francisco, and of the Huichica at Sonoma; did business at Sonoma awhile; was alcalde there in 1844–'45, and had serious quarrels with Victor Prudon. In 1846 he was a sort of sub-agent for Larkin; he accompanied the Bears to Sacramento as interpreter, and was thrown into prison with the

Vallejos and Prudon, by Fremont. He was represented a few years ago as still living, in Texas, a very poor man. He was uneducated but intelligent, bold in business speculations and lost by such deals all his property, besides that of his wife.

Franklin Bedwell, a Tennesseean, was for many years a trapper in the Rocky Mountains and great basin from the Yellowstone to Santa Fé; came to California in 1840–'41, continuing as a trapper for several years and occasionally visiting the settlements; was employed awhile in the Santa Clara redwoods; in 1843 settled on a Russian River rancho bought of Cyrus Alexander probably; joined the Bear Flag Rebellion in 1846; went south with Fremont to Los Angeles; returned to his rancho; went to the mines in 1848–'49, and finally settled permanently at his Russian River home; was still living a few years ago.

Cyrus Alexander, a tanner by trade, was born in Pennsylvania in 1805, and moved with his parents to Illinois in 1810. In 1831 or earlier, after an unprofitable experience in lead mining at Galena, he started for the West as a trapper for the Sublette company, and came to California by way of Santa Fé, about 1832 or '33. For seven or eight years he remained in the South, hunting, fishing, trading, soap-making and stock-raising; was naturalized as an American citizen in 1837; and about 1840 he came north and took charge on shares of Henry D. Fitch's Sotoyome rancho, now Healdsburg, obtaining two leagues of the rancho in 1847. In December, 1844, he was married by Sutter to Rufina Lucero, a sister of William Gordon's wife, from New Mexico, but the marriage had to be confirmed afterward by a priest. Though unlucky as a miner during the flush times, Alexander became rich by the sale of rancho products and increase in the value of his land. His name in many ways is prominently and honorably connected with the history of Healdsburg. Unlike any other California ex-trapper, he became pious and joined the Presbyterian church, and afterward the Methodist. He was a liberal and charitable citizen. He died in 1872 after seven years of partial paralysis, leaving a widow and four of his twelve children.

James M. Hudspeth, a native of Alabama crossed the plains to Oregon in 1842, and came to California in the Hastings party; worked for Stephen Smith at Bodega for awhile, then as lumberman at Sauzalito and hunting in the Sacramento Valley; in the spring of 1846 he went with Hastings and Clyman to aid in diverting immigration and prospective filibusters from Oregon to California; returning in the autumn, he served as a lieutenant in the California Battalion in 1846–'47. After the war he bought land in Sonoma, and worked with O'Farrell as surveyor at Benicia; was in the mines in 1849–'50; later a farmer in Sonoma County; member of the Legislature in 1852–'55, and was still living a few years ago.

Robert Ridley (name variously written), who in 1845 obtained the Sonoma rancho, was a great drinker, held a number of offices in San Francisco, etc., and died in 1851.

George Pearce, a native of Kentucky, came to California in 1846 as a member of the United State Dragoons; became a trader at Stockton and Sonoma in 1849, also lobbyist in the first Legislature; miner and trader in the northern counties in 1850; deputy sheriff at Sonoma in 1853–'55; and from 1855 a lawyer at Petaluma; State Senator in 1863–'67; and since 1886 he has been district attorney at Santa Rosa.

IMMIGRATION.

Up to 1855 Sonoma County was in a condition of confused transition from almost native wilds to permanent civilized occupancy. That year a tidal wave of immigration occurred, suddenly occupying every nook and corner available for farming or grazing; and within a few years all the features of an almost finished civilization were visible. The county took first rank among the grain-growing and dairying counties in the State. Towns and villages grew rapidly. Petaluma became the most prominent shipping point; Santa Rosa grew substantially;

Healdsburg became a thriving village; Cloverdale began to show evidence of its future destiny; Sonoma, ever famous as a center around which clustered historic memories, became far-famed for her productive vineyards; Bloomfield became the center of a populous and prosperous farming district, and even old Bodega assumed a new phase of life. The main valleys through the center of the county—Petaluma, Santa Rosa and Russian River—were until a comparatively recent date devoted to the growing of grain. Russian River Valley in a very early day proved its worth as a corn-producing region, but lately it has become famous for the production of hops. Fruit-raising at present is taking the place of general agriculture to some extent.

RAILROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

The San Francisco & Northern Pacific Railroad has been the means of developing the county of Sonoma. It has extended its southern terminus from Donahue to Point Tiburon. Donahue, eight miles below Petaluma and thirty-four miles from San Francisco, was named after Colonel Peter Donahue, the head of this railway enterprise. The railroad shops have been removed from this place to Tiburon. The road continues up through the principal towns of the county,—Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg and Cloverdale,—to Ukiah, the county-seat of Mendocino, the next county north. A branch runs out to Guerneville, in the redwoods district, sixteen miles from Fulton.

The Sonoma Valley Railroad is a branch of the preceding, extending from Pacheco station through old Sonoma to Glen Ellen, thus running through the heart of the wine section. This is a great route for camping parties engaged in fishing, hunting and general recreation.

The Santa Rosa & Carquinez Railroad, completed in 1887 as a branch of the Central Pacific, leaves the line at Napa Junction and runs through the whole length of the Sonoma Valley to Glen Ellen, and on through the Guilicos Valley to Santa Rosa.

In the days of staging, the principal highway led from Petaluma to Santa Rosa, Windsor, Healdsburg, Geyserville and Cloverdale. Large coaches drawn by six horses made the trip daily. The stage-driver was then a consequential man, courted and conciliated by those who had much traveling to do. A seat by his side was considered one of honor.

The next highway of importance led from Petaluma up the coast, by way of Two Rock, Bloomfield, Valley Ford, Bodega Corners, Bodega Bay, Markham's Mills, Fort Ross and Gualala. Its place is now taken mostly by the Narrow-Gauge Coast Line Railroad. From near the mouth of Russian River northward this road is graded along the cliffs overhanging the ocean.

One of the oldest roads of the county, but not extensively traveled, is the one leading from Petaluma to Sonoma, thence to Glen Ellen, and so on through Guilicos Valley to Santa Rosa.

The road from Petaluma to Sevastopol and thence to Green Valley, although an old one in point of use, has not until lately been well improved.

The rivers and water-courses of Sonoma County are peculiar. The Russian River is the largest stream. The Petaluma and Sonoma creeks are estuaries of San Pablo Bay, and, having a tidal rise of six feet, are used in navigation, thus keeping down railroad freights to San Francisco. The next streams in importance are San Antonio Creek, which forms the boundary line between Sonoma and Marin counties; the Santa Rosa and Mark West creeks, abounding in trout; Sulphur Creek, draining the Geyser group of mountains into the Russian River north of Cloverdale; Dry Creek, from the county north; Austin Creek, also in the northern part of the county.

MINERALOGY.

Sonoma County is pretty evenly divided between valley and mountain. The valleys, formerly under the sea, are now covered with adobe and alluvium. The soil of the eastern

part of Sonoma Valley rests upon a hard-pan of secondary formation. The sandy loam between Petaluma and the coast is modern alluvium. The redwood forests near the coast belong to the second epoch of the tertiary period. The soil of the Russian River Valley, largely formed through glacial influence, belongs to the secondary period. The mountains are volcanic. Trap or basalt is the leading rock. The mountain range of basalt dividing the Petaluma and Sonoma valleys was poured out of the crater of St. Helena. The streets of San Francisco are largely paved with this rock.

Lignite that makes a tolerably good fuel is found cropping out at many localities in this county. At a point two and a half miles southeast of Santa Rosa, the Taylor Mountain Coal Mining Company has opened three seams of lignite, which vary from four to eight feet in thickness. These seams are underlaid by sandstone, having as a hanging-wall fire clay and shales, with sandstone above them. John A. Hill has opened some excellent coal prospects on Mark West Creek. On Rule's Ranch, between the mouth of Russian River and Russian Gulch, a small seam of good lignite crops out.

Petroleum, a sister product, also exists in the county.

The minerals that have been found in paying quantities in Sonoma County, are chromic iron, copper, quicksilver, red and yellow umber (terra de sienna), argentiferous galena and limestone. Other minerals are borax, kaolin, bloodstone, agate, gypsum, etc.

The only quicksilver mine now being worked is four miles north of Guerneville. The ore, mixed with a peculiar silicious rock and jasper, occurs in sheets often 100 feet long and ten to twenty feet wide.

The "Geysers" are bubbling springs of sulphurous water and gas, so called by way of distinction from less noted springs of the kind in the vicinity, and are situated on Pluton Creek, sixteen miles east of Cloverdale, whence they are reached by private conveyance. They are a great curiosity and are visited by many lovers of nature. Through the entire formation, some acres in extent, jets of hot water and steam are constantly escaping. It is stated that there has not been any analysis made of the waters, but from the vicinity of the various blow holes, melanterite, sulphur, alum, epsom salts, and cinnabar are found as incrustations. The ground is white, and yellow, and gray, porous and rotten with long and high heat. The air is also hot and sulphurous to an unpleasant degree. All along the bottom of the ravine and up its sides the earth seems hollow and full of boiling water. In frequent little cracks and pin-holes it finds vent, and out of these it bubbles and emits streams like so many tiny teakettles at high tide. In one place the earth yawns wide, and the "Witches' Cauldron," several feet in diameter, seethes and spouts a black, inky water so hot as to boil an egg, and capable of reducing the human body to pulp at short notice. Of these springs, large and small, there are some 300 in number. Some are hot, some are cold; some contain iron, some soda, some sulphur.

The "Petrified Forest," sixteen miles from Santa Rosa on the stage road to Calistoga, is another curious freak of nature. Several acres are thinly covered with petrified trunks of trees from seven feet in diameter down, lying at some angle above a horizontal, five to thirty-five degrees, on the hillside. When discovered they were almost covered with volcanic ashes and tufa, and the ground sparkled with atoms of silica. This has been dug away, so that the trees can be on exhibition.

LATER HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

In 1870 Sonoma County ranked next to the County of San Francisco in number of school children. As one among the youngest counties of the State, she had thus suddenly come to the very front in population and productiveness. Up to that year she had been productive of more wealth to the State in cereals, potatoes, butter and cheese than the three counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego combined. This wealth of products gave to her land a fixed

value, and hence it was that lands came to be valued, even at that early day, at $50 to $75 an acre. Scarcely any irrigation was needed anywhere in the county.

Nowadays, from Two Rock Valley to Bodega, once almost a continuous grain and potato field, the country is almost entirely devoted to dairying and stock-raising. In the southern end of the county grain has largely given place to the growing of hay. The upper valleys of the central portion of the county are largely devoted to grape and fruit-raising. The most marked development in this direction is noticeable from Santa Rosa northward to Cloverdale. That region begins to assume the appearance of what the whole county ought to present, namely, small holdings, with cheerful home surroundings.

The railroads, although at first damaging to a few, have been of great advantage to the county, not only in pecuniary wealth but also in bringing the people into easy civilizing contact with metropolitan influences and the world generally.

With the exception of the phylloxera devastation—which is now being overcome—the entire county of Sonoma has since 1870 made slow but sure progress. The introduction of fruit-canning has been a great aid. It is also claimed that the county excels all the other sections of the State in the rearing of superior horses.

The county contains thirteen Methodist Episcopal churches, eight Methodist Episcopal South, two German Methodist, nine Presbyterian with one mission, six Catholic, seven Christian, three Congregational, three Baptist, three Episcopal besides two in embryo, and six miscellaneous.

SANTA ROSA.

This, the "City of Roses," is well entitled to the appellation, for it certainly ranks next to San Jose and Santa Clara as a sylvan retreat. It was founded in 1853 and became the county-seat of Sonoma County in 1854. The first house built in the town was erected by John Bailiff, for Julio Carrillo. A town had already been started at what is now the junction of the Sonoma, Bodega & Russian River roads, called Franklintown, but this was soon absorbed by Santa Rosa.

Among the first residents were Obe Rippeto, Jim Williamson, J. M. Case, John Ingram, Dr. Boyce, the late William Ross, Judge Temple, W. B. Atterbury, S. G. and J. P. Clark and Charles W. White; and among the very first merchants were B. Marks, now of Ukiah, and his partner, M. Rosenberg, still residing here.

The growth of Santa Rosa was slow but steady for about fifteen years, when it suddenly went forward with amazing rapidity, doubling its population in the decade between 1860 and 1870; and from that time onward its progress has been steady and substantial. In 1867 it was incorporated as a city. In 1869 it secured the location there of the Pacific Methodist College that had long been conducted at Vacaville, Solano County. In 1870 the Northern Pacific Railroad was completed to that place, a great boon; and the completion of the Santa Rosa & Carquinez Railroad to that place in 1887 has made it a fixed finality that Santa Rosa is to grow into the magnitude of one of the most populous inland cities in the State. A respectable number of manufacturing industries have sprung up there, banks established, an agricultural park, and all the essentials and accomplishments of a refining civilization.

PETALUMA.

The word "Petaluma" is Indian, probably signifying duck hills or little hills. The town is situated at the head of navigation on Petaluma Creek, a tide stream that is an arm of San Pablo Bay. In 1836 General M. G. Vallejo built the first house in Petaluma Valley, a large adobe structure, now fast crumbling into ruins, standing in fair view three miles east. In 1851 or '52 the first move was made in the direction of platting the town and offering lots for sale. The increasing influx of immigration warranted the success of the enterprise, and therefore the

town has ever since had a steady and healthy growth, reaching a population probably of about 5,000. It is, therefore, the principal shipping point from a rich dairy, agricultural and horticultural district; and it has the advantage of navigation to the outside world, which keeps the railroad tariff down to a reasonable point. The town is beautifully situated, is healthy and a desirable place of residence. The thermometer rarely falls below thirty-two degrees or rises above ninety, while the coast mountains throw the ocean fogs high up into the sky. It is abundantly supplied with good, pure water from the Sonoma Mountains. The business streets are paved with basalt-rock blocks, and all the streets are liberally lighted with gas. A large tannery, woolen-mill, flouring-mill, etc., do as good work as any institution of the kind on the coast. The Masonic Temple is an imposing structure, costing about $40,000.

The newspapers are the *Weekly Argus*, conducted by McNabb, Cassiday & Cottle; the *Weekly Courier*, conducted by Woodbury & Ravencroft; the *Daily Morning Imprint*, by J. W. Hoag; and a monthly, named *The Orchard and Farm*, by Samuel E. Watson.

The usual number of local business and social organizations prosper well in Petaluma.

HEALDSBURG

is the seat of a lively college, zealously conducted by the Seventh-Day Adventists.

SUTTER COUNTY.

This county, named in honor of the distinguished pioneer, General John A. Sutter, is bounded on the north by Butte and Yuba counties, on the east by Yuba and Placer, on the south by Sacramento, and on the west by Yolo and Colusa counties.

When the Americans and foreigners began to settle in the Sacramento Valley during the early gold-mining period and enter or squat upon lands here, Captain Sutter was made to show papers for his immense claim of eleven square leagues. Like many other old Mexican documents of the kind, the description of boundary lines was vague, and Sutter's map included even a larger area than the grant entitled him to. It lay mostly in what is now Sacramento County, and partly in Sutter County. This matter is noticed more at length on page 192.

When in 1850 Captain Sutter delivered over his Sacramento property to an agent, he retired to "Hock Farm," in Sutter County, west of Feather River and south of the Butte mountains. Here lived Theodore Chicard (or Sicard) and Mr. Dupont. In 1843 John Bidwell took charge of the farm. During the summer he built a house there of adobe. Near the close of the year J. C. Bridges came from Kentucky, and died during the following winter. On this farm Sutter had about 5,000 head of cattle and 1,200 head of horses, and he employed about twenty-five Indian vaqueros in herding animals and breaking the horses. General Bidwell remained about fourteen months, namely, to the early part of the summer of 1844, and during that time planted some trees and otherwise improved the place. William Bennitz then took charge and continued there for a year, to the summer of 1845. Major Hensley followed, remaining to the spring of 1846, when nearly all Sutter's force went into the Mexican war, the farm being left in charge of Kanaka Jim, whom Sutter had brought from the Sandwich Islands.

Sutter moved to this farm in the spring of 1850, leaving Peter H. Burnett at Sacramento as agent for the sale of his property there; and when he was elected governor, H. H. Schoolcraft was appointed in his place. Sutter fixed up the house on Hock Farm and built the iron structure. It was erected for a store house and bought from parties who had come around the Horn. The floods of 1862 ruined this farm, and since then it has been a barren waste of sand and debris.

Theodore Sicard had been a French sailor and first came to California in 1835. At a later period he remained in the country and worked for Captain Sutter, superintending the Hock

Farm in 1842–'43. He obtained from the Mexican government a grant of four Spanish leagues, extending from opposite the mouth of Dry Creek, ten miles up the south side of Bear River, about half a mile above Johnson's Crossing.

In 1844 a Mexican, Don Pablo Gutierez, who had been in the employ of Captain Sutter, obtained a grant of five leagues on the north side of Bear River, now known as the Johnson grant. Gutierez built a mud house at the place afterward called Johnson's crossing. He was killed in 1844 or '45, and his grant and cattle were sold at auction by Captain Sutter, as magistrate of the region, being purchased for $150, by William Johnson and Sebastian Keyser, who settled there the same year. Johnson was a sailor, and had made voyages to California quite early, and for several years previous to this purchase had traded between Sandwich Islands and Yerba Buena. Keyser had traveled with Sutter from Missouri to Oregon, and stopped there while Sutter went to the Sandwich Islands. After the purchase the grant was divided, Johnson taking the east half and Keyser the west. In 1846 they built an adobe house a short distance below the crossing.

In 1845 George Patterson settled on the south side of Yuba River, opposite Cordua's, under a lease from Captain Sutter, and constructed an adobe house. Jack Smith lived with him a while. This was known as Sutter's Garden, and the occupation of the tract was by his proxy, Patterson. Jack Smith, an old sailor who had been in Sutter's employ, obtained from that gentleman in 1844 a grant of land on the south side of Yuba River extending from the site of Linda three miles up the stream and one mile back. He settled there in 1845 and built a cabin on the location of the subsequent town of Linda. In 1846 Smith sold the central mile of his tract to George Patterson. The purchaser had come to California in 1841, in one of the ships of the Hudson Bay Company. He escaped from the vessel in the night and took refuge on Goat Island, in San Francisco Bay. An attempt was made that night by John Rose to rescue him in a boat, but it was unsuccessful. Patterson found his way from this vessel and entered the employ of Sutter.

In 1847 Michael Nye bought a portion of the Sutter grant adjoining Smith on the west. This tract was one mile in extent along the south bank of the stream and a mile and a half in depth.

In the latter part of 1847 William G. Murphy moved from Cordua's rancho to Nye's place, and they had many cattle and horses.

October 18, 1846, there arrived at Bear River a company of immigrants, including Claude Chana, who afterward became a prominent citizen here. In that company were 500 wagons and 1,000 men, starting from St. Joseph, Missouri, and scattering along the Pacific coast as they progressed westward.

In 1847 Baptiste Rouelle, the discoverer of gold in the mountains near the Mission of San Fernando, settled near Sutter's Garden on the south bank of Yuba River.

During the spring of 1847 the survivors of the Donner party arrived, many remaining at the settlements of this city; also some members of the Murphy family stopped here.

Gold was first discovered north of the American River, and on the Yuba River in the vicinity of Marysville, by Jonas Spect, in April, 1848. Mr. Nye and his company made discoveries of the metal on the same river about the same time. Mr. Spect was, at least until recently, a resident of Colusa.

In 1849 what is now Sutter and Yuba counties were simply a part of the great "Sacramento District." January 4, this year, Cordua, the original proprietor of the site of Marysville, sold his half-interest to Michael C. Nye and William Foster, while Charles Covilland retained the other half. Nye and Foster also put into the partnership their previous possessions. Nye managed the ranch and stock business, while Covilland had a store at Sicard Flat, and Foster one near Foster Bar. The name of the main ranch was then changed to Nye's Ranch.

Cordua moved to the mines, opening a store at Cordua Bar. In the spring Rose Reynolds and George Kinlock purchased the whole tract owned by Nye and Sicard on Yuba River. Kinlock's father was a Scotchman who had come to California about 1825; his mother was a native of California, and George received his education in the Sandwich Islands.

September 27, 1849, Nye and Foster sold to Covilland, for $30,000, all their title and interest in the lands, improvements, etc., which had been conveyed to them by Cordua; but a few days afterward Covillaud sold half his property to J. M. Ramirez and J. Sampson, for $23,300. During the same month he sold half the remainder to Theodore Sicard.

At the beginning of the year 1850 there were three towns in what is now Sutter County. Vernon, the oldest established north of the Sacramento River, had become a thorough business place. Nicolaus had become a flourishing settlement, though the town was not laid out until January of this year; and Yuba City had been laid out the preceding fall.

George C. Johnson came to the town in a full-rigged bark belonging to the Government of the United States. This vessel had come around the Horn with Government stores for the United States troops. Johnson was Commissary; and, after discharging part of her cargo at Benicia,—which was the principal military post at that time of this coast and a self-asserted rival of San Francisco,—he brought the vessel to Nicolaus to deliver the remainder of her supplies to the officers and men stationed at Camp Far West. This was a small military post established by the United States on Bear River some ten or fifteen miles above Nicolaus, for the protection of the immigrants against Indians. The bark never again saw salt water, but she gave to Nicolaus the right to boast of being the only port of entry that has ever been established north of Sacramento, the only town north of that city that has ever had a full-rigged sea-going vessel lying at her landing. Johnson built quite an imposing block of frame houses in Nicolaus, in one of which he carried on a lively mercantile business. He accumulated a fortune, went to San Francisco and established a large iron foundry or something of the kind, was afterward United States Consul for Norway and Sweden, of one of which countries he was a native, and died a few years ago, worth over a million dollars.

The "Gold Lake" excitement of 1849–'50, generally considered a humbug, started by one Stoddard, was as much a part of the early history of Sutter County as of the adjoining county of Plumas. See page 187.

Sutter County, as first organized in 1850, according to act of February 18, of that year, embraced all of the southwestern portion of Placer County and a strip between the Sacramento River and Butte Creek, which now belongs to Colusa County. This large tract was divided into six townships by the Court of Sessions. Before the end of a year it became evident that the county was too large, and efforts were made resulting in a division of the county the following year. The boundaries were changed by the Legislature of 1852, 1856 and 1866, the latter fixing them as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Sacramento County (this was a point on the Sacramento River due west of a point ten miles due north of the mouth of American River), and running thence up the middle of Sacramento River to the mouth of Butte Creek; thence up the middle of said creek to its intersection with the south line of section 19, township 17 north, range 1 east; thence east on section lines to a point in the middle of Feather River; thence down the middle of Feather River to a point opposite the mouth of Bear Creek or River; thence up the middle of said creek or river to the northwest corner of Placer County; thence along the western boundary line of that county to the southwest corner of said county; and thence along the northern boundary line of Sacramento County to the place of beginning.

The boundary established by the Legislature of 1852 was apparently adopted for no other

reason than to include the Marysville Buttes in Butte County, as it was thought proper that they should be in the county named after them; but the next year the Legislature restored the Buttes to Sutter County.

Vernon was made the county-seat April 25, 1851. The secret of Vernon's success in obtaining the seat of government was that E. O. Crosby, one of the proprietors of the town, was the State Senator from that district. When the boundaries of the county were changed, November 3, 1852, Vernon was nearly deserted and Nicolaus was made a county-seat. Three years afterward Yuba City made a move for the prize. A vote was taken, resulting apparently in favor of the new place; but it was claimed by the friends of Nicolaus that if the illegal votes were all thrown out they would retain the county-seat in their town. However, the board of supervisors ordered the archives moved to Yuba City, and they began holding their sessions there; and that place continued to be the seat of government for twenty-three years. The court-house having been destroyed by fire on the night of December 23, 1871, this was of course a signal for rival towns to make an effort to obtain the headquarters of the county's government. The friends of Nicolaus aroused. The only newspaper in the county, the *Sutter Banner*, published at Yuba City, was in favor of that place. The Legislature was appealed to, but it took no action, and a new court-house was built in Yuba City, and thus the matter ended.

The site of Nicolaus was first occupied by Nicolaus Allgeier in 1842. He was born in Freiburg, Germany, in 1807, and came to America about 1830. He went into the employ of the Hudson Bay Company as trapper and in this capacity spent a number of years in the wilds of British America. It was while in this service, in 1839'–40, that he came overland to California. Soon he commenced to work for Captain Sutter, assisting in constructing an adobe house in 1841–'42, about one and a half miles below Hock Farm. This was Sutter's first establishment in Sutter County, and the first settlement of any kind made in this county. The plains between Sacramento and Feather rivers were used by Sutter as a grazing ranch for immense bands of horses and cattle. The road from his establishment, New Helvetia, to the one at Hock Farm crossed the river at Nicolaus, and Sutter desired some one stationed at that point with a ferry. He therefore deeded to Allgeier a tract one mile square at that place in consideration of the labor he had performed and was to perform in the future, all valued at $400. Allgeier first constructed a hut of poles and covered it with tule grass and dirt. He lived here until some time in 1847, when he constructed a small adobe house near the old ferry crossing. A primitive ferry-boat was constructed in 1843, which the Indians rowed across the river in transacting the business of crossing.

The first election in Sutter County for county officers was in 1850, resulting as follows: Gordon N. Mott, Judge; W. Fisher, Attorney; T. B. Reardon, Clerk; John Polo, Sheriff; George Pierson, Recorder; Willard Post, Treasurer, and Wm. H. Monroe, Assessor.

The first building provided for the use of the county was the Zinc house at Oro, described elsewhere in this volume. At Nicolaus the court used a private residence, and at Auburn a place was provided by citizens at Vernon. E. O. Crosby tendered the use of two buildings free of charge. The courts, however, were held in Captain Savage's Hotel. At Nicolaus the American Hotel served as a place for holding the court and for the county officers until 1855. From that time until the county-seat was removed to Yuba City, Frederick Vahle's house was used. As yet the county had no jail. A good court-house and jail were completed at Yuba City by September 18, 1858, at a total cost of $9,400. This was destroyed by fire on the night of December 20, 1871. Some of the officers succeeded in saving the valuable contents of their offices. The safes and the vaults preserved their contents, though in some cases somewhat injured.

In 1866 the indigent sick were taken care of at the Yuba County Hospital at Marysville, and also at Nicolaus and Yuba City, and then they were placed in the care of John A. Fox at Yuba City. In May, 1876, a house and grounds were purchased at Yuba City for an almshouse.

The levees have cost this county an immense sum of money, and yet the citizens have to continue repairs and additions.

Until 1867, when the weekly *Sutter Banner* was first issued, people depended chiefly upon the Marysville papers for their home and general news. The first number of this paper appeared April 8, 1867, issued by J. B. Maxwell and J. A. Stewart. It proclaimed the fact that there was no hotel in town. It was at first independent in its political complexion, but upon the appearance a few days later of the *Sentinel*, a Union paper, it took grounds in favor of the Democracy. After the disappearance of the *Sentinel* it resumed its independent character, leaning either to the Democratic or Republican side according to the various proprietors from time to time.

Stephen J. Field, now of the Supreme Bench of the United States, was a young lawyer and business man here from 1850 to 1863. He was the first alcalde of Marysville, in 1850; member of the Assembly in 1851; justice of the Supreme Court of the State in 1859; United States Circuit Judge for California in 1863, and the same year appointed to his present position. He is a brother of Cyrus W. and David Dudley Field.

Other eminent men from this county have been: Henry P. Haun, who was a resident here during 1850–'61. He came from Iowa to this county, but was born in Kentucky. He was County Judge in 1850–'53, and United States Senator to fill Broderick's unexpired term, in 1860. He died in Marysville, in 1861. W. T. Barbour, District Judge, 1852–'58. G. G. Barnard, who returned to New York city and became a Judge of the Superior Court of that city, and afterward impeached for complicity in the Tammany frauds in 1873. Charles H. Bryan, resident here in 1851–'60, became Justice of the Supreme Court in 1855, and died at Carson City in 1878. Charles E. De Long, resident here in 1857–'63, was member of the Assembly in 1858–'59, State Senator in 1861–'62, went to Virginia City in 1863, was Minister to Japan in 1869, and died in 1877. George C. Gorham, resident in 1859–'60, editor at Marysville, San Francisco and Sacramento, Clerk in United States District Court in 1865–'67, candidate for Governor in 1867, Secretary of United States Senate in 1868–'79, and Secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee in 1876. Gordon N. Mott resided here in 1850–'60, served in the Mexican war, first County Judge of the county, District Judge in 1851, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nevada in 1861, Delegate to Congress in 1863–'64, etc. William Walker, the leader of the filibustering expedition to Lower California, was an editor in Sacramento in 1855, leader of the celebrated invasion of Nicaragua, were he was finally captured and shot September 12, 1860. He was known as "The Grey-eyed Man of Destiny." He was a resident here in 1851–'53.

In 1850 William R. Turner was Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, including Sutter County. Stephen J. Field was retained by Captain Sutter for the prosecution of a suit at law. A preliminary motion in the case was decided against Sutter, whereupon Judge Field arose to read the provisions of the statute applicable to the point in question, when Judge Turner said, in a hurried, petulant manner, that the Court understood the law and would not listen further, and he ordered Field to take his seat. Field then stated, in a very quiet manner and in respectful language, that he excepted to the decision of the Court and appealed from the order. Turner became irritated and imposed a fine of $200 upon Field. The latter was so quiet and submissive in his manner that it excited Turner, who then again raised the penalty till it reached $500 and imprisonment for forty-eight hours. These penalties were

nominally executed, while subsequent proceedings in court and Legislature finally transferred Turner to another district, including Humboldt County, to which county Turner moved and resided there until his death.

Sutter County has been represented in the State Assembly by the following named gentlemen: C. P. Berry, 1869–'72, 1875–'78; M. Boulware, 1863–'64; A. G. Caldwell, 1852; A. L. Chandler, 1873–'74, 1880–'81; S. R. Fortner, 1883; Francis Hamlin, 1865–'66; James O. Harris, 1858; E. O. F. Hastings, 1854; C. S. Haswell, 1863; A. G. McCandless, 1853; Joseph W. McCorkle, 1851; Zachariah Montgomery, 1861; George Ohleyer, 1887; Robert B. Sherrard, 1855–'56; J. Langdon Smith, 1860; B. R. Spillman, 1867–'68; C. L. N. Vaughn, 1859; Samuel R. Warrington, 1857; C. E. Wilcoxon, 1862. See also Yuba County.

THE PRESENT DAY.

It has been said, "Fortunate is the nation that has no history." To a limited extent this is true of Sutter County of later years. Indeed it is hardly proper to write the history of late years in Sutter, separate from that of Yuba County, her neighbor, for Sutter is, as it were, a dependency of the other, or rather of the city of Marysville, which is its true center, transacts the larger part of its business and has intimate trading and other interests in common with the county. Sutter County itself has no cities, Yuba City, the county town and largest place, being practically a suburb of Marysville, from which it is separated only by the Feather River.

The record of Sutter County is one of constant, steady growth and progress. Almost her whole extent is a level plain consisting of the deep rich alluvium of the Sacramento Valley land, some portions, perhaps 125,000 acres in all, being tule or swamp land. The progressive dyking of this and the devoting of it to grain, and the discovery of the great fruit possibilities of all parts of the county, has really made up Sutter County history for the past ten or twenty years, with some small exceptions. Sutter is above all, an agricultural county, but with immense interests in stock-raising and fruit-culture. That these pursuits have been profitable is apparent to any one who drives through the country and notes the succession of thrifty farms, the unusually large and handsome appearance of the farm houses, and the lively turnouts with their spanking teams to be met on every road. True, there have been one or two slight moves in other directions, but those have been but of minor importance.

The interesting tract of the Marysville Buttes, which cover many square miles of the northwestern part of the county, and is a most picturesque mass of jagged hills, affords large sheep walks, the wool clip going principally to the woolen mills in Marysville. Many stock cattle are also grazed there. During the winter when there is water, a few men every season make wages washing out gold in the gullies of these Buttes, but the gold goes to Marysville and Sutter gets no credit. Good building stone and brick clay abound, and a two-foot vein of cannel coal, good for the forge has recently been found near Sutter City. Becoming prominent now along with the growth of fruit is that of the nursery and seed business. The writer drove with J. T. Bogue, the prominent nurseryman of Yuba City, over his place, which less than two years before was a piece of unimproved land. Many of the trees planted from the seed or small cuttings, were, at the time of the visit, over six feet high, and many of them bearing fruit. This seemed quite impossible until one looked at the rich, warm, moist soil and felt the seductive airs of the region. Near by is the celebrated Briggs orchard, one of the fine, large orchards of the vicinity. A little below Mr. Bogue's is the Abbott peach orchard of 425 acres, said to be the largest peach orchard in the State, very profitable to its owner. No irrigation is required or used in Sutter County. On the contrary, over a million dollars has been spent to build levees to keep the water out. The work seems to have been substantially done, however, and, now that hydraulicking has

ceased, requires little in the way of repairs or strengthening. There is still a considerable body of land to be dyked, which is being progressively undertaken. The cost of course is heavy, but it falls only upon the lands interested, and as their value is enormously increased thereby they can easily stand it.

Sutter County has ample means of transportation. She has the Sacramento River flowing along almost the whole western border, while the Feather River, navigable from Yuba City down, flows along a portion of the eastern border and across the lower end, its junction with the Sacramento being at the southern border. The railroad system is also ample. The branch line from Knight's Landing to Marysville (completed in 1890) traverses the breadth of the county, crossing the Feather River at Yuba City. The main line of the California and Oregon road crosses the upper northeastern corner of the county, while another road has been projected from Marysville across the county to Colusa, passing through the ambitious new town of Sutter City.

Yuba City, the county-seat, is a place of considerable business importance, although practically but a suburb of Marysville, which lies a mile distant from it on the other side of the Feather River, along bridge connecting the two.

The court house and hall of records is a handsome building upon the main street, standing in large well-kept grounds. There is a flouring mill, a brewery and many thriving business houses. The Farmers' Co-operative Union own two large warehouses capable of holding 15,000 tons of wheat. The Sutter Canning and Packing Company operate a cannery of large dimensions. It has two churches, a good school, and is lighted with gas and supplied with water from Marysville. Many large orchards are in the vicinity. Yuba City is the home of George Ohleyer, the head and executive of the Anti-Debris Association, which is doing so much to put down hydraulic mining, and to carry out the law on the subject. Mr. Ohleyer is an old newspaper man of experience.

Sutter City is the result of an attempt to take advantage of the boom in California three years ago. It was hoped, though vainly, to make the town the county seat, lying about the geographical center of the county. A railroad was also projected to pass through the town, but is not yet built. Quite a lively little place was built, which possessed a successful cannery, and has business importance. Live Oak, Meridian and Nicolaus are shipping points with a good trade. The former is on the line of the California & Oregon road; Meridian is on the Sacramento River, and Nicolaus, an echo of the past, is on the Feather. South Butte, Pennington, West Butte, Kirksville and Pleasant Grove are post-offices, each having a few stores and shops.

In Yuba City are published the *Farmer*, founded 1881, and *Independent*, founded 1887, both weeklies, and worthy representatives of their important county. In Sutter City is published the *Enterprise*, first issue 1890, an able and energetic weekly.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

Tehama is an Indian word of unknown signification. Although frequently visited at a previous date by trappers and hunters on their way from Oregon to California, the first recorded visit paid to that portion of the State subsequently laid off as Tehama County, was made by General Bidwell in 1843. Like all others who visit that part for the first time he was very favorably impressed. He mapped the country from memory, named most of the streams and described it so enthusiastically that as a result attention was aroused and in 1844 the first American settlers came in. They were four in number, William G. Chard, A. G. Toomes, R. H. Thomes, and Job F. Dye. They were given grants on the Sacramento River of five leagues each. Thomes and Chard chose their grant on the western border of the river, one above and the other below Elder Creek. Toomes and Dye selected locations immediately opposite them on the eastern bank of the Sacramento. In this same year Major Redding went still higher up

and located in what is now Shasta County. These grants were taken up in the spring of 1844. Later in the same year Josiah Belden also located a grant of five leagues in the valley. This grant was sold in 1847 to William B. Ide, one of the most prominent of the early settlers in the Upper Sacramento Valley, about whom many characteristic stories are told. See pages 33–40.

In the fall of this year also came Peter Lassen, after whom are named the Lassen Buttes, Lassen County, etc. He was a marked character, a man of no education and a thorough pioneer. Some time later he built a large adobe house and blacksmith shop, and obtained great local distinction as a manufacturer of bridle bits and Spanish spurs. He went to the mines in the early days and got very rich, but, like so many other western pioneers, let it slip easily through his fingers. One of his freaks was to go to San Francisco in 1849, and buy the steamer "Lady Washington," load her with goods and make the voyage to the new town he was attempting to found at the mouth of Deer Creek. She took the whole five winter months of 1849–'50 to reach the spot, but she did so, being the pioneer steamer to breast the waters of the Sacramento as far as Tehama County. Uncle Peter gave a square league of the best of his land on Deer Creek in 1846 to another old trapper, Daniel Sill, Senior. Sill afterward started a rival town to that of his friend, but neither of the places came to anything. Lassen was unfitted for civilization, lost his money, sold his ranch to Henry Gerke, who in 1881 sold to Senator Stanford the celebrated "Vina" rancho. See page 150.

The first house put up in Tehama County was an adobe put up in 1845 by R. H. Thomes, where the town of Tehama now is. It was destroyed by fire in 1858. This year (1845) saw only the addition of W. C. Moon to the list of grant-holders.

In 1846 Mr. Toomes built an adobe on the opposite side of the Sacramento, and Mr. Chard put up a log cabin, four miles north of Tehama. This was a public stopping place for years.

In 1847, Mr. Dye put up the adobe on Antelope Creek, which is still in existence in good repair on Major Cone's place, the oldest building in the county. In the same year Judge Ide built on what was known as Ide's Bottom a few miles below the site of Red Cliff. In the spring of this year began to appear occasional emigrant parties on the Oregon trail. They caused a good deal of trouble in running off or killing horses and stock.

In 1848, besides those already named, there should be added to those in the county Captain Henry L. Ford and William (Uncle Billy) Meyers, the latter living with Lassen. All of these parties acquired large fortunes in the mines in the fall of 1848 and spring of 1849.

In the fall of 1849 begins a new epoch, as people began to flock in, and we will no longer attempt to keep track of them all. On September 9, 1850, was held the first election for the purpose of choosing alcaldes. The election was held at Lassen's ranch on Deer Creek. Captain J. D. Potts was elected Chief Alcalde, and Colonel Wilson as his assistant.

The Mexican land grants that were made within the present limits of Tehama County were as follows: Las Baulinas, 17,707 acres, patented to W. B. Ide in 1860; Las Flores, 13,315 acres, to William G. Chard in 1859; Primer Cañon ó Rio de los Berreudos, 26,637 acres, to J. F. Dye in 1871; Rio de los Molinos, 22,172 acres, to A. G. Toomes in 1858; Saucos, 22,212 acres, to R. H. Thomas in 1857.

The town of Tehama is the oldest in date of foundation of all in the county, springing up on the Thomes ranch. During 1850 it was a flourishing place with great hopes for the future. A good hotel was kept in the old Thomes adobe by a Mr. Leonard. Two rival towns, called Danville and Benton, were also laid out on Deer Creek, one on the Sill place and the other by Lassen, but they both came to naught. Tehama was mapped and a city platted, but Red Bluff, which was afterward started by S. Woods at the

head of navigation and first named Leodocia, had too great an advantage and soon distanced it. It is to-day, however, a growing town of considerable business activity and of importance as a railway point.

The first house where Red Bluff now is was an adobe put up late in 1849 by John Myers, who conducted it for a short time as a hotel. In the following spring Mr. Cooper erected a small adobe there, and Judge Ide built another at the "Adobe" Ferry, one mile north. The town was laid out in 1850. In 1851 Captain E. G. Reed, still one of the energetic men of Red Bluff, built and started a hotel and conducted it with great success for years. The first brick building was the Empire Stables, erected by Major John Brady. Being at the head of navigation, Red Bluff soon forged ahead, and during the early mining excitements in the northern mines was a great staging town, and did an immense amount of transhipping and teaming of goods. It languished later on with the subsidence of activity in the mines, reviving again in the early '70's on the advent of the Oregon & California Railroad. Since then it has progressed rapidly, and has a promising future. In 1854 Red Bluff had a population of 1,000 people. In 1860 it had twice as many. The railroad made its advent in December, 1872, superseding river travel, and wholly changing the order of affairs. On the organization of the county in 1856, there was a strong attempt to locate the county-seat at Tehama, but in March, 1857, Red Bluff was chosen. One of the characters of the flush early days was "Captain Jane," a woman of uncertain virtue, who dressed as a sport, flourished a revolver, and could use it too, and who had all the sturdy, independent characteristics of the time. She ran a farm on Thomes Creek for some time, conducting it alone.

In early days land was considered as worthless for farming purposes, and nothing was attempted except stock-raising. Early in 1852, however, Nathaniel Merrill and Augustus Eastman began farming on the Moon ranch. In the fall of that year Henry Wilson and James M. Kendricks located on Thomes Creek and also went to farming. At the same time Andy Winemiller settled on Elder Creek, and during the winter kept a public house at the crossing. Robert E. Warren also settled on Thomes Creek. In the same winter Thornelson and Woods settled about four miles north of Tehama. This was the beginning of farming. In the spring of 1853 J. C. Tyler bought out Winemiller. From that time on agriculture spread successfully, until it covered the whole county and is now being displaced by fruit-raising, the land being capable of anything that can be raised in a semi-tropical climate.

The steamer Orient, in 1850, was the first one to enter Red Bluff. Later on she and the Plumas ran regularly to that point. From that time on till the completion of the railroad regular water communication was held. In May, 1854, the Belle, Captain Pierce, pilot, made her way through the cañon above Red Bluff. Later several other boats went above the town, but it was only an occasional thing. See page 77.

The industrial beginning in Tehama County seems to have been made in 1845 when W. C. Moon, a hunter named Merritt and Peter Lassen made a canoe load of grindstones on Stony Creek, and carried them down the Sacramento. They did not make a financial success of the undertaking, however, and never repeated it. In 1851 the first saw-mill was erected by a Mr. Payne on the Sacramento River above Mill Creek. The first grist-mill was put up on Mill Creek by Dr. Crosby in the same year. The representative of saw-milling now is the great Sierra Lumber Company, formerly the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company. It has 75,000 acres of timber land, has five saw-mills and a flume thirty-five miles long to carry lumber to Red Bluff, where its offices and factories are situated, in addition to as long a flume, chiefly in Butte County, to its office and yards at Chico. It began operations in 1875. In the flour-milling business there is more detail. In 1854 Bull, Baker & Co. erected a mill on the left bank of the Sacramento, removing after-

ward to Colusa. In 1855 J. F. Dye built a small mill on Antelope Creek, six miles from Red Bluff. In 1857 Crosby & Kuetzer put up a mill one mile east of Red Bluff, being twice burned out. In 1870 M. C. Ellis put up the Red Bluff Flouring Mills.

Tehama County was organized pursuant to the act of the Legislature approved April 9, 1856. Until 1860 the county rented premises for court-house and other county purposes, except jail, which was erected in 1857. The present court-house was built in 1860.

At the close of 1853 the first school meeting in the county was held at Red Bluff to organize a school district. In the fall of 1855 the first school building was erected in Red Bluff on the corner of Oak and Jefferson streets, at a cost of $3,000.

The first marriage ceremony in the county was performed by First Alcalde Captain J. D. Potts in 1849. The high contracting parties were a Mr. Webber and Miss May Hall. Miss Hall was a sister of Judge Newton Hall, who came to the county in the fall of 1849 with his mother, brother and three sisters, and started a hotel, long very popular, at a point seven miles south of Tehama. The second marriage took place in 1850 between Mr. Bessy and Miss Harriet Sill, a daughter of Daniel Sill, Sr., to whom Lassen gave land. He brought out his family in 1849.

Among notable old landmarks in the county may be mentioned the "Massachusetts House," on the redlands south of Red Bluff, long used as a hotel. In the spring of 1851 the first stage line from Colusa to Shasta was started by Baxter & Monroe. In the spring of 1852 an opposition line was put on the other side of the river by Hall & Crandall, between Marysville and Shasta. Marshall McCummings was the first man to drive a stage coach into Tehama.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the pioneer church of Tehama County, coming up and holding services in 1854. In 1855 they rented a building in which to hold services, but did not build until 1878. The Baptist Church was organized July 21, 1860. They built in 1874. The Presbyterians organized a church November 11, 1860. They built their church in 1862, but have added to it since. The Roman Catholic Church came in 1864 for the first time.

The Red Bluff *Beacon* was the first paper issued in Tehama County, appearing at Red Bluff in June, 1857. Its proprietors were Steve Clark and Blanton. In September, 1858, the Tehama *Gazette* was published at Tehama. In August, 1860, the *Independent* was issued as a semi-weekly. In October, 1865, the Tehama *Observer* made its debut. In March, 1867, was published the *Sentinel*. In March, 1872, the Tehama *Independent* appeared for a season. All these have died. The *Sentinel* was afterward revived and is now ably conducted by Dr. W. B. H. Dodson & Son, as a daily and weekly. In September, 1874, the *People's Cause*, now the oldest paper, was first issued. The Pendleton Brothers now carry it on, making it a bright and spicy paper, also daily and weekly. In August, 1875, the *Tocsin* was first published. In 1883 the name was changed to the *Democrat*, and again in 1887 to the *News*, under which name a lively and interesting daily and weekly is now published by E. F. Lennon. The central importance of Red Bluff may be seen when it affords field and scope for three such able papers as the *Sentinel*, *People's Cause*, and *News*. The latter is Democratic, and the two former, Republican in politics.

MODERN TIMES.

BY J. D. SWEENEY, OF TEHAMA.

Tehama County is situated in the north central part of California. It is bounded on the north by Shasta County; on the east by Plumas and Butte; on the south by Butte and Colusa, and on the west by Mendocino and Trinity.

The county extends across the Sacramento Valley from the Sierras on the east to the Coast Range on the west. The Sacramento river flows through the county from north to south, dividing it into two nearly equal divisions.

Cottonwood and Battle Creeks on the northern boundary, Antelope, Reed's, Red Bank, Payne's, Dibble, Mill, Elder and Thomes creeks are among the principal streams of the county flowing into the Sacramento.

The California & Oregon Railway, under the control of the Southern Pacific Company, enters the northern part of the county at Cottonwood and passes through Red Bluff to Tehama along the western bank of the Sacramento. At Tehama the railway diverges, one line continuing on the same side as before, through Corning into Colusa County: the other division crosses the river on one of the finest bridges in northern California, and passes through Vina into Butte County. These two routes again unite at Davisville, Yolo County.

The principal occupations of the people of the county are farming and sheep-raising, though fruit-raising is beginning to attract many persons. The Sierra Lumber Mills at Red Bluff give employment to about seventy-five or 100 men. The grain crops of the county are large, Tehama standing in the front rank as a wheat and barley county. The lands lying immediately along the river cannot be surpassed in the State for fertility.

The leading farmers of the county are J. S. Cone, J. S. Butler, J. C. Tyler, W. W. Finnell, John Finnell, Fountain Finnell, R. H. Blossom, A. Gallatin, Hiram Rawson, H. Kraft and Leland Stanford.

"Berendos" is a beautiful tract of land east of Red Bluff and about two and one-half miles distant. Though planted to trees but three years many of the orchards are now bearing. Many of the citizens of Red Bluff own ten or fifteen acres here. It promises to be the garden spot of northern Tehama.

RED BLUFF,

the county-seat, is situated on the right bank of the Sacramento River, between Reed's Creek on the south and Brewery Creek on the north. The city is about 200 miles distant from San Francisco. Red Bluff is a growing steadily town; there has never been a boom here yet; still, the population has nearly doubled during the past ten years, and is now in the neighborhood of 5,000. The town is situated on a low plateau, not as high as the surrounding country. The streets are wide and cleanly kept, the town is lighted by electricity, the plant being on Antelope Creek, about five miles east of town. The water used by the town is brought from the same creek.

The court-house, between Washington and Jefferson streets, is one of the finest structures of its kind in northern California. The hall of records was added to the northern part of the court-house about five years ago. The jail is on the south side of the court-house and is neatly and comfortably kept.

The county hospital is one mile west of Red Bluff, and is valued at about $20,000. It is a neat, commodious building, well ventilated and supplied with modern contrivances.

The railroad company have here a large semi circular round-house, with stalls for fifteen engines. The depot is large and does a heavy business, the receipts often reaching $2,000 daily. Tickets are sold to all parts of the Eastern States.

Wool, wheat, lumber, and produce are exported, and machinery, merchandise and provisions imported.

Recently the citizens held a mass meeting to consider C. P. Huntington's probable railroad from Eureka to Red Bluff, and from Fruito to Red Bluff. If these roads are completed, and it is probable they will, they will open a rich country and make Red Bluff an important center.

Besides the railroad works there are several other manufacturing enterprises in Red Bluff among them; Bidwell's carriage factory, a broom factory, glove factory, and the Sierra Lumber Company's door and sash factory.

The latter factory manufactured last year about 45,500 doors. 27,700 sash, and several thousand blinds—not counting the thousands of feet of lumber cleared, moldings, etc. The

company owns 60,000 acres of timber, seventy miles of flume, and about twenty miles of railway.

About 200 men are employed by the corporation here and in the forests.

The wool industry is enormous, Tehama County producing as much if not more than Wyoming, Utah, Montana and other States in that vicinity. The annual exportation is about 2,000,000 pounds. Red Bluff has the handling of this vast amount, which is about one-fifth of the product of the State. Much interest is taken in the proposed woolen-mill, which would enhance the value of Red Bluff property greatly.

The finest business house in Red Bluff is that of the Cone & Kimball Company. This building is situated on the corner of Main and Walnut streets, in the business center of the city. It was completed in 1886, at a cost of $65,000. The dimensions are 100 x 115 feet, two stories high. The lower story is used by the company in their extensive general merchandise trade. The upper story is fitted for offices. The whole structure is of brick. A large tower surmounts the whole—containing a town clock. The company have large warehouses in town and a store in Vina.

The I. O. O. F. building was dedicated March 26, 1883. It is situated on the corner of Washington and Oak streets, fronting Oak. The building is 45 x 100 feet, with twenty feet ceiling in the upper story. The building with the grounds is owned by the lodge. The cost was $16,000—lot, $3,500, and furniture $2,000; total, $21,500. The lodge rooms are on the second story, the lower being fitted up and occupied by business men. Swain & Hudson were the contractors.

The Opera House, owned by G. L. Kingsley, situated on Main street near Oak, is one of the largest houses in town.

The Postoffice building, corner of Oak and Main, is owned by H. W. Brown. The lower portion contains the postoffice and a grocery store. The upper story is occupied by several fraternal lodges—F. & A. M., K. T., I. O. G. T., G. A. R., W. R. C., S. V., etc.

The Bank of Tehama County is on Main, between Pine aad Oak streets. In the same building are the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co., the Western Union Telegraph Company and County Treasurer's office.

Nearly opposite the Bank of Tehama is the banking building of H. Kraft. The upper story is occupied by Chipman & Garter, attorneys at law.

The Town Hall on Main street deserves but little mention. The main things the town needs at present are a good town hall and hotel. The town has a very efficient fire company, consisting of a steam engine and a hook and ladder company. Many dollars have been saved by the efforts of the gallant citizens who are in the organization.

The residences of Red Bluff are beautiful and attractive. The main dwellings are on Washington and Jefferson streets, which are as delightful places for homes as can be found in California. Among the fine residences are the homes of G. G. Kimball, G. W. Westlake, V. P. Baker, H. Kraft, C. B. Ashurst, and many others. Major Cone has a delightful residence on Antelope Creek east of Red Bluff.

Many drug stores, clothing stores and general merchandise houses with two hardware firms speak well for the prosperity of the metropolis of Northern California. Besides these there are several stables, a candy factory, and two photographers.

The Tremont and National hotels are the leading hotels in Red Bluff and do a good business.

As to newspapers, see page 264.

In many portions of the town various handsome church edifices, well attended, and neatly kept, argue well for the religious tendencies of the people of the city. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Catholics, Christians, Baptists, Methodists (North and South), have churches.

But the crowning gems of the many in Red Bluff are her public schools. These are two in

number—the Oak Street, which is a fine brick structure, and the Lincoln Street School, completed in 1888, one of the finest public schools in the State. The system of instruction is well developed under the able supervision of Prof. O. E. Graves, who for ten years has been principal.

In 1880 there were but six or seven teachers, now (1890) there are thirteen, and the school really needs more. There are about 900 census children in the district, out of which about 800 are enrolled on the school register. In the county there are but about 2,700 school children, so it can readily be seen that almost one-third of the children attend school in Red Bluff. Well may Red Bluff be proud of her educational facilities, which are something unusual in a town of her size.

In addition to the public schools an academy conducted by the Sisters of "Our Lady of Mercy," gives instruction to seventy-five or eighty young ladies.

Taking all in all Red Bluff is picturesque and attractive. It will compare favorably with any town in the State in regard to healthfulness, the death rate being but a little less than nine per cent. during the past few years. It is steadily growing and increasing both in population and wealth.

TEHAMA,

situated about twelve miles south of Red Bluff, is the second town in the county. In the early history of the county this place was the county seat. The population is about 350. The country round about Tehama is among the finest in the State, and immense quantities of grain are annually grown here. The most thrifty farmers of the county are found in the vicinity of Tehama; among these are the Finnell Bros., J. S. Butler, S. Chard, L. Schultz, Hon. W. P. Mathews, Charles Tait, S. A. Gyle & Co., Andrew Simpson and J. C. Tyler.

The river is here spanned by a large railroad and wagon bridge. The California & Oregon Railroad, from the east side of the river here connects with that from the west, and makes Tehama a central point for trade and travel.

The Star Flour Mills just across the river furnish excellent flour, and the demand is such that the mill often runs day and night.

John Simpson runs one of the best and largest assorted hardware stores north of Sacramento: one can find anything in that line from a sewing-machine needle to a harvester if necessary.

Christain Heider, proprietor of the noted Heider House, is one of the most enterprising citizens. His house is as well conducted as many of the hotels in large towns. Mr. Heider owns a number of dwelling houses in town and also conducts a large livery stable.

The Tait House is ably conducted by Charles Tait, one of the heavy men of the county, and does a thriving business. Mr. Tait is a farmer on a large scale.

I. B. Ashbrook and S. A. Giles & Company are the leading general merchants.

Dr. W. P. Mathews owns and conducts a neat drug store.

John Tait and J. R. Kelly are the leading blacksmiths.

The Presbyterian and Catholic churches are both neat and commodious.

The public school of Tehama is a fine frame building, two-stories high, and crowned with a belfry. The school is the second in the county, being next to Red Bluff. The number of pupils enrolled is 100, average daily attendance seventy-five. The principal at present is J. D. Sweeney, who is a very popular young teacher. Misses Sallie Owens and Nellie Lowry are his able assistants.

Corning, southwest of Tehama, is the third town in the county, and is situated on a treeless plain in the midst of a grain growing country. The town supports one weekly newspaper, *The Observer*. The public school is one of the best of the kind in the State. Professor Webb has been the principal for a number of years.

VINA.

If one wishes to see a vineyard—the largest in the world—he must visit that of "The Leland Stanford, Jr., University" property at Vina,

near the southern part of the county. The town though small is pleasantly situated on the railroad not far from the river, which is west of town. A goodly number of business houses are found in the little hamlet.

The vineyard is the leading feature in this vicinity: about 4,000 acres are planted to vines and fruit trees. Besides a vineyard and orchard a large grain farm is owned by the same institution. The large wineries contain millions of gallons of wines and brandies. A number of thoroughbred stock is to be found on the farm. About 200 persons find employment in and about the ranch.

OTHER POINTS.

Kirkwood, near the Colusa County line, is a small village in the midst of a fine farming land. Paskenta and Henleyville are small towns southwest of Red Bluff. Champion and Belle Mills are lumber camps high up in the Sierras. Proberta is a small station south of Red Bluff.

A chrome mine of some value is operated near Lowrey's, southwest of Red Bluff.

The land west of Red Bluff is at present not very fertile. A scheme is on foot to build a reservoir on Red Bank Creek, near Jackson Eby's place, about fifteen miles west of Red Bluff. If such a plan can be found feasible and the reservoir constructed, thousands of acres will be rendered valuable which are now comparatively barren. The hills west of town afford abundant location for such reservoirs.

GRAIN AND FRUIT.

Tehama is really a great county and ranks among the first in the State in the production of grain. The area of the county is about 3,000 square miles, or about 1,920,000 acres; of these 400,000 are under cultivation and about 700,000 yet unsold. The average yield during the past few years has been about 10,000,000 bushels of grain, the average acreage being about twenty bushels of wheat and thirty bushels of barley.

Near Tehama fifty-eight bushels have been harvested and forty bushels is nothing unusual. The land here can defy the State to equal the above.

All varieties of fruit grow in abundance. The lemon and peach, orange and pear, olive and apricot, citron and apple, grow side by side. Bartlett pears, of the finest quality, grow. Prunes and grapes also grow abundantly. Oranges at present bid fair to rival those of Riverside in Southern California, and may become a staple product.

May Tehama come to the front in the next ten years, and when the new century is ushered in may there be none to compare with grand Tehama with her glorious climate, rich soil and picturesque landscapes.

In the State Assembly Tehama County has been represented by John F. Ellison, in 1885, and others for the other years, a list of whom is given on pages 126 and 234.

TRINITY COUNTY.

Trinity Bay was so called from having been discovered on the anniversary of the festival in honor of the Most Holy Trinity, June 11, 1775, by the second naval exploring expedition under Captain Bruno Ezeta and Juan de la Quadra Bodega. Trinity River received its name from P. B. Reading, who trapped on its headwaters in 1845. It was so named because he supposed it emptied into Trinity Bay, an error which misled thousands of gold-seekers in 1850, who sought to reach its famous mines by entering the bay in vessels and passing up the stream.

This county is bounded on the north by Siskiyou and Humboldt, on the east by Shasta and Tehama, on the south by Mendocino, and on the west by Humboldt County. It is 55 x 150 miles in extent.

Trinity is a mountainous county, its eastern third being covered by the Coast Range, or Trinity Mountains, the summit of which divides this from Tehama and Shasta counties. Bully Choop, Baldy and other peaks in this range reach an altitude of over 6,000 feet, some

of the summits in the Salmon Mountains, in the northern part of the county, being still higher. The latter are also remarkably steep, shooting up in spires so precipitous, that the snow is unable to lie upon them, but sliding off into the deep rents remains there all summer. The hydrography of this county is very simple, the Trinity River and its confluents draining all parts of it. Heading in the Scott Mountain division of the Coast Range, this river, after flowing south for sixty miles, makes a detour to the northwest, which course it holds for another sixty miles, when it passes into Humboldt County, uniting a little farther on with the Klamath.

Nearly the whole of this county is heavily timbered with pine, spruce, fir and cedar, oak and madrona forming a part of the forests at lower altitudes, while the wild grasses afford much pasturage. Trinity contains comparatively little good farming land, though for the hardier fruits both the soil and the climate are especially well adapted. As in most mining sections, the auriferous belt varies, some of the veins being in slate, some in granite, while others are on the contact between slate and granite. The deposits of gravel are as vast as any found in the State.

TRINITY GOLD MINING COMPANY'S MINE

is located four miles west of the town of Weaverville, in the Weaverville District. The claim has been worked for the past fourteen years. It was located in 1851 and incorporated in 1874. Before incorporation it was known as the Ward Placer Mine. The claim contains 430 acres. The channel runs about east and west, extending from Oregon Gulch to Weaver Basin. On the summit of the mountain the gravel belt is about one-half a mile wide. The altitude here is 3,100 feet. The bedrock is clearly defined on both sides; its character is slate; the gravel belt tapers down to the foot of the mountain, a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The altitude here is 2,050 feet. From the summit to the gulch is an unbroken stratum of gravel, and is estimated to be from 200 to 400 feet in depth. At present the supply of water is insufficient to work the mines. The owners assert that with 2,000 inches of water the property will produce $500 daily. An abundant supply of water can be brought from Cañon Creek, a distance of twenty-six miles, at an estimated cost of $150,000. Last year, owing to the light supply of water, the company worked only 369 hours, and produced, the superintendent states, about $8,000.

There are a few other mining industries in the county.

Major Reading, the first discoverer of the mineral wealth in that region, says: "In the spring of 1854 I left Sutter's Fort for the purpose of trapping upon the waters of Upper California and Oregon. My party consisted of thirty men, with 100 horses. In May I crossed the mountains from Sacramento River near a point afterward called the Backbone. In about twenty miles' travel I reached the banks of a large stream which I called the Trinity, supposing it to lead into Trinity Bay, as marked on the old Spanish charts. I remained on the river about three weeks, finding the Indians very numerous but friendly disposed. On leaving the Trinity I recrossed the mountains at a point which led me to the Sacramento River about ten miles below the Soda springs. I then passed into the Shasta and Klamath settlements, prosecuting my hunt. Having been successful, I returned in the fall to Sutter's Fort.

"In July, 1848, I crossed the mountains to the Coast Range at the head of Middle Cottonwood Creek, struck Trinity at what is now called Reading's Bar, prospected for two days and found the bars rich in gold. Returned to my home on the Cottonwood, and in ten days fitted out an expedition for mining purposes. Crossed the mountains where the travel passed about two years since, from Shasta to Weaver. My party consisted of three white men, one Delaware, one Walla Walla, one Chinook and about sixty Indians from the Sacramento Valley

With this force, I left the bar bearing my name. I had with me 120 head of cattle, with an abundant supply of other provisions. After about six weeks' work, parties came on from Oregon who at once protested against my Indian labor. I then left the stream and returned to my home, where I have since remained, in the enjoyment of the tranquil life of a farmer."

Reading worked at Reading's Bar about six weeks, and it is said that he made about $80,000.

Mr. Gross, a French agent, reported that he wound his way across to Trinity mountain early in the spring of 1849, and on his way met two men, apparently Americans, who claimed to have sojourned on Trinity River since the fall of 1847, and that each carried back with him $20,000 in gold dust. Mr. Gross also reported that he found treasures of gold that year (1849) at the place now known as Rich Gulch. He continued work there until the water gave out; then he removed to Evans' Bar, on the Trinity, where he built the first log cabin in the county; but Weaver & Co. may have preceded him in the erection of a building.

Scott Mountain and Scott Valley are characterized by most beautiful scenery; but many unfortunate travelers have been caught in the snows of winter in those wilds and fastnesses, and of these many have succumbed to the Ice King never to be redeemed.

Among the prominent settlers were Curry and Noyes in 1854, a mile below the mouth of Coffee Creek. Two miles further down Buckeye ranch was occupied by John Christy. Near him was Meyers' ranch. Trinity Center, one of the most populous and thriving mining camps in the county, was first settled by Moses Chadbourne in 1851, but was of little note until 1853. Chadbourne built a saw-mill and took possession of a ranch. Then there was the Norwegian ranch, Smith's ranch, Robinson's and Hall's ranches, etc. Big Bar was settled in 1849, Sturtevant's ranch in 1850, Felter's ranch at the mouth of Oregon Gulch, Big Flat, Milltown, McGillivray's or Cooper's Bar, etc. A great deal of mining was done at hundreds of points about this region.

In 1851 the Arkansas Dam Company, of thirty men, organized themselves for the purpose of diverting the water of the Trinity so that they could work the bed of the stream; but after the dam was about completed, and before they tried its virtues, a flood carried it away. They constructed another dam which, after some discoveries had been effected with its aid, was also carried away. These discoveries were sufficiently encouraging to warrant another effort. The third dam was substantial and did good work; but in 1857 it was removed to give place to other works of utility. The river bed, however, proved unprofitable; yet claims in that vicinity continued to pay well for a long time.

Trinity was legally one of the original counties of February 18, 1850; and from that time to 1851 Trinity County was attached to Shasta for judicial purposes. In the spring of this year the ditchers and anti-ditchers, becoming aware that their difficulties ought to be settled by homespun justice, without calling upon Shasta authorities, bethought themselves to meet the demand of the times, and an election was had, without due authority of law. This election begat two justices and three constables as the legitimate issue of one faction playing "roots" on the other. The justices elected were Johnson and Sevier. Johnson declined to serve, with the hope of higher office at the hands of the people of the State; but Sevier took the office. Colonel John Anderson, one of the constables, was killed the following year.

Pursuant to an act of the Legislature, approved May 28, 1851, this county, then including also what is now Humboldt, was publicly freed from Shasta tutelage, and five commissioners appointed by the act to superintend the election; but none of these were from what is now Trinity County. The first officers elected were: Dr. Johnson Price, Judge; William Cunningham, District Attorney; John C.

Burch, Clerk; William H. Dixon, Sheriff; J. W. McGee, Assessor; Thomas L. Ball, Treasurer.

Weaverville was chosen by the same election as the county-seat instead of Eureka, although one poll-book made the majority seem to be for the last named place. A new election was ordered, with the victory more definitely for Weaverville. Nevertheless, Judge William R. Turner compelled the officers of the county to repair to Eureka for possible District Court favors. The first court held at Weaverville was in 1853, presided over by Judge Peters.

In the fall of 1850 Weaverville was settled with miners, who prospered well. Mr. and Mrs. Houghton kept the hotel, James Howe a large butchery and Mrs. Walton a cake shop. In 1851 a one-horse express and a banking establishment were kept by a Mr. Hinkle. In the spring of 1852 R. Reading, agent of a San Francisco establishment, opened business in the commercial line. F. Blake, as agent for Rhodes & Lusk, ran an express, and in November added banking. It was said that these two houses, during the following season, averaged $15,000 of gold receipts per week.

At Weaverville the first church was built by the Catholics, in 1853, at a cost of $4,500, and was furnished with a bell worth $700. Among the Protestants no religious services were kept up, except by the Methodists, until 1858.

The first newspaper in the county was the *Times*, in 1854, established by Rowe & Conway. They were succeeded by Cressent, Dr. Trask, Williams, Crowningshield, Smart, Howard, etc. In politics the paper was independent. Those were the times when Know-nothingism seemed to be in the ascendant in that region; Democracy rested on its oars and Republicanism was rising but still very unpopular. In August, 1855, the *Democrat* was started by H. J. Howe and J. Crawford, but lived only a short time. January 26, 1856, the *Journal* was started, also independent, at Weaverville.

The first school, a private one, was established in 1854, by J. Adams. In 1856 Mrs. Niblett started another, and this year a public schoolhouse was erected. In 1856 an "indigent sick fund" was established, and also a German hospital at Weaverville.

In 1854 an outbreak among the Chinese resulted in the death of seven on both sides and the wounding of some fifteen or twenty.

Trinity County was the dwelling-place of the celebrated James W. Denver in 1851–'52, after whom Denver, Colorado, was named. He was born in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1818, and was an officer in the war with Mexico. Here in Trinity County he was elected to the State Senate, in 1852, while he had charge of the Emigrant Relief Train. He and Governor Bigler were charged with grave offenses in the management of this train, by the *Alta California*. Gilbert, the editor of that paper, challenged Denver to a duel. They met at Oak Grove, near Sacramento, August 2, 1852, and used rifles, at a distance of forty paces. Gilbert was killed. Shortly afterward Denver was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Bigler. He was elected to Congress in 1854. In the fall of 1856 he was appointed by President Buchanan Secretary of Kansas to Governor Shannon, and then became Governor of that Territory in 1858. In 1861 he became Brigadier General of Union Volunteers. He is still living, in Washington city.

Trinity County has been represented in the State Assembly by the following named gentlemen: Fordyce Bates, 1859; John C. Burch, 1857; J. C. Dorr, 1865–'66; T. E. Jones, 1867–'68; A. C. Lawrence, 1860; W. C. Martin, 1853; J. H. Matthews, 1862; S. F. McKenzie, 1852; George O. McMullin, 1852; John McMurray, 1869–'70, 1881; J. C. Montague, 1877–'78; John Musser, 1854; E. Neblett, 1858; M. W. Personette, 1863–'64; J. S. Pitzer, 1853; R. G. Reading, 1853; E. A. Rowe, 1855; T. W. H. Shanahan, 1887; W. J. Tinnin, 1871–'74; W. W. Upton, 1856; F. Walter, 1861; John Yule, 1885, and perhaps by others, named under head of adjoining counties elsewhere.

YOLO COUNTY.

Yolo is a corruption of the Indian word "Yoloy," signifying a place abounding in rushes, with which the Indians composed the term "Toloytoy," or Tuletown, which was situated in early days on the western shore of the Sacramento River.

The history of this county extends well back to the earlier years of this century, it being on the direct highway from north to south, and hence visited by almost all the older hunting and exploring expeditions, many of which have doubtless been forgotten. In 1820 Arguello led a party through the county on an exploring expedition on behalf of the missions, and in 1825 the famous old trapper, Jedediah S. Smith, spent much time hunting and trapping within the confines of the county. In 1832 Ewing Young's band of trappers are recorded to have camped on Cache Creek at the mouth of Capay Valley. In the spring of 1841 a party of twenty-five persons in all came to California, including in their number William Gordon, William Knight and others. In that same year Gordon obtained a grant of two leagues of land on Cache Creek, and in the following year (1842) moved upon it, thus becoming the first actual settler in Yolo County. Gordon relates that when he came to the country he found two or three half-breed Indians at Grand Island, the descendants of a Scotch sailor who thirty years previously had deserted his ship, made his way to the Indians and became one of them. This story is thought to be corroborated by the discovery in 1851 of a stone on Feather River bearing this enigmatical inscription "1818—Gold Cave, in this M. ship—Lodes L. M." This stone is now in Pioneer hall, San Francisco. Gordon was a genuine character, and a mighty hunter and retailer of hunting stories. He was extremely hot-tempered and obstinate. For many years he was a Justice of the Peace. He was a native of Ohio, born in 1800, and had led a very wandering life.

In 1842 J. R. Wolfskill obtained a grant on Putah Creek, going upon it in 1843. This latter year William Knight also settled on his grant where Knight's landing is on the Sacramento. Knight was a physician, a native of Baltimore. He built himself a house of poles and tules on the Yodoy (or Indian) mound. He died in 1849 and his heirs lost the grant because the title papers could never be found. In 1843 Nathan Coombs and others came down from Oregon. Coombs stayed with Gordon, and in the following year was married to his daughter Elizabeth. General Sutter was the nearest magistrate, and Coombs and his bride rode horseback the fifty-four miles to the fort and back the same day to have the ceremony performed. In 1844 George Schwartz obtained a grant of three leagues on the Sacramento, where Boruck or Washington now is. In this year several parties came down from Oregon or across the Sierras, among them the Kelseys, so well-known in connection with Lake County history, and Joseph Buzzell, whose chiefest cause of fame is that during high water in 1847 he went by canoe across the country from Sutter's Fort to Gordon's door.

The year 1845 was signalized by the fact that Gordon raised seven acres of wheat, the first grain grown in the county. In this year Thomas M. Hardy got a grant of six leagues running from Gordons to the Sacramento. He was an Englishman, very unfriendly to the Americans. His house of tules was erected where afterward the town of Fremont flashed up like a rocket and sank again as quickly. Hardy died mysteriously in 1849 while crossing the Sacramento in a boat. The three Berryessas, Santiago, Nemicio and Francisco, went on their grant of the Capay Valley in May of this year (1845). James McDowell, a half-witted fellow in some ways, but a clever lock and gun smith, built a log-house at Washington, where he lived with his wife. He obtained some local note for his gun-making. In January, 1846, was born William Coombs, son of Nathan and Elizabeth, the first white child born in Yolo County. In this year W. L. Todd, W. W. Roulette and wife, G. J. Scott

and his brother W. W. Scott, passed the season hunting in Capay Valley, and built the first house in that valley. S. U. Chase, a prominent man of the early days, who had come out in 1845, also hunted with them. The man who built this house for the party was one Francis or "Paddy" Clark, a thorough character, who had come down from Oregon with Coombs. He squatted on the Berryessas' land, but being dispossessed in 1852 he went to Bodega and for a time housed with a friend. One morning he took his gun and disappeared, never being heard of afterward—a silent, solitary man. The only event of note in 1847 seems to have been the birth, February 21, of a daughter to McDowell at Washington, the first white female child born in the limits of the county.

This brings us to the discovery of gold and a new order of things. New comers became so plentiful that we cannot mention them all. Jonas Spect, the noted discoverer of the northern mines, conceived the idea of making his fortune by establishing a town at the head of navigation on the Sacramento as a point of supply for the new mines. Going down the river he noticed the existence of a heavy bar at the mouth of the Feather River, and in the high lands on the opposite side of the Sacramento, he imagined he had found what he sought. March 22, 1849, he pitched his tent on the shore and named the spot Fremont in honor of the Pathfinder. In his tent he started a store and the place flourished at once. In July the town site was surveyed by W. J. Frierson and others; tents and wooden buildings sprung up as if by magic. In August Spect built a school-house, and Miss Matilda McCord, of Bloomington, Illinois, was installed as teacher, the first one in the county. Rev. John Braly, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher who came down from Oregon, began to hold services, and shortly afterward came Rev. Isaac Owen, a well known early Methodist. To give an idea of the importance of the place at this time, we may state that at the Territorial election held November 13th, Fremont cast 102 votes, while the whole of the rest of the county cast but ninety-two. C. F. Reed kept the hotel.

As illustrating forcibly the rude times, we may relate one incident. In October a company of soldiers were sent up from Benicia in guard of a supply train. Passing through Fremont, one of the soldiers drank too much and became noisy at the tent of a sick man. Being warned to desist, he would not and was thereupon promptly shot by A. R. Lovell, a Sydney man, a saloon-keeper and a character of the day. A crowd quickly assembled, but the proceedings were brought to a hasty close by these words from Lovell: "My friends, this is a very solemn occasion: let's all go in and take a drink!"

The floods of 1849 washed away the bar at the Feather River and with it the hopes of Fremont. It struggled on for a little time, but soon died out completely.

At this time Yolo was included in Sonoma district, and at Fremont Judge W. R. Turner held the first court of the county. Yolo County was set off in the early part of 1850, according to act of February 18, that year, and the first county election held in April. The county officers elected were: Judge, G. A. Margrave; county clerk, B. Frank Brown; treasurer, G. M. Keene, but he resigned and was succeeded by H. H. Hartley; sheriff, E. A. Harris, and assessor, H. Griffith. Washington, opposite Sacramento, was the first county seat and continued such for several years. Then the county seat was removed to Cacheville, which had formerly been called Hutton's Ranch, the post-office being called Yolo. In 1862 Yolo City, which lay a few miles distant, was made the county town and its name changed to Woodland, where it has since remained, Woodland becoming since one of the fairest and most thriving cities of Northern California.

In the Legislature of 1850 first organizing the counties, the committee recommended Fremont for the name of this county.

One of the earliest settlers here was James M. Allen, sheriff of Yolo County in 1850, who was a son of David Allen and emigrated from

Missouri about 1846, and lived in Santa Clara County until 1848 with his brothers and sisters; then he was a gold-miner for a time and visited Oregon; next he was a trader in live stock; in 1849 he founded the town of Fremont; from 1853 he was in Contra Costa County; from 1861 at San Francisco and interested in Nevada mines; 1865–'68 he was adjutant-general of California militia; subsequently in real-estate business at Livermore, where he was recently still living. His wife was Sidesia Mendenhall, and his children Eugene and Delora (Mrs. Biddle).

The Mexican land grants in Yolo County were: Cañada de Capay, 40,078 acres, confirmed to Jasper O'Farrell and others in 1865; Quessesosi, 8,894 acres to William Gordon in 1860; Rio Jesus Maria, 26,637 acres to J. M. Harbin and others in 1858, in Yolo and Solano counties; Rio de los Putos, 17,755 acres to William Wolfskill in 1858.

As with most other parts of the Sacramento Valley, Yolo County has known three distinct periods. In the first nothing was dreamed of but cattle and stock-growing. In the second, every energy was devoted to the raising of grain. The last is the era of fruits, grapes, etc. Yolo County now is noted for its fine fruits, raisins, etc., but even yet the growth of wheat and other cereals continues to be her leading industry, some of her citizens, such for instance as Dr. Merritt, being among the great wheat-growers of the State. It is doubtful whether there be another county in California with greater natural resources of soil and situation. Except for a strip a few miles wide along the western border adjoining the foot-hills, the entire county presents the appearance of an almost level plain. This plain is the rich alluvium of the Sacramento Valley, of a fabulous fertility. Considerable tracts along the river front and lower parts are tule lands that every winter are covered with a few feet of water. Across one strip of this, on the road to Sacramento, one J. B. Lewis in '49 and 50' had a ferry three miles long. A rope was stretched across this distance, and, wind permitting, he sailed his craft along the rope. Since then large sections of this land have been dyked and reclaimed, and operations are now in progress which will reclaim many thousand acres more of this soil. Once secured from water there is no such wheat land in the world. It recalls the stories of Egyptian fertilty or of the Egypt of Illinois and its corn lands along the Mississippi. But yet it is rather the orchards and vineyards that are so characteristic a scene around the principal centres, as at Woodland, at Knight's Landing, near Winters, in the Capay Valley, etc., that give tone and value to the lands of the county. Of late years especially, rapid advances have been made in the way of the subdivision of the Spanish grants and large estates, and the setting out of the smaller farms to fruit.

A portion of the county that promises very brightly is the Capay Valley, the position and advantages of which are analogous to that of the Vaca Valley to its south. Lack of accessibility has kept it back in the march of progress, but a few years ago the Southern Pacific built a branch line from Winters to Madison, which lies at its mouth, and thence to Ramsey's at the head of the valley, the probability being that eventually the line will be extended to Lake County, up Cache Creek, which flows through the valley. The railroad company has purchased and opened to settlement at low prices the larger part of the land in the valley, and it is being rapidly taken hold of. The industrial history of Capay Valley really begins with the advent of the railroad in 1887, although it was always regarded as one of the most picturesque and charming parts of the State.

Yolo County is well-served with railroads. In 1868–'69 the California Central, now a part of the Southern Pacific system, was built from Davisville to Washington, over the low lands, across the eastern end of the county, from the same point to Woodland and thence to Knight's Landing and, crossing the Sacramento and the tules, to Marysville. The high water of 1871–'72 washed away both the section between

Davisville and Washington, and that between Knight's Landing and Marysville. The former was rebuilt at once in a more substantial manner, and is now a portion of the main line of the Central Pacific, while the latter is being rebuilt now (1890) and will form an important link in the railway system of the valley. This Marysville road was originally part of a comprehensive system of trans-continental roads that came to naught. The line from Woodland northward through Colusa County to Tehama was completed during the seventies and has been of great benefit to Woodland and the county. A branch line was extended from Vacaville to Winters in 1876, to Madison in 1877, and thence up the Capay Valley in 1887, a cut-off being now projected from Madison to Woodland, thus making Woodland the real practical center of the county.

WOODLAND

is one of the most handsome and progressive cities in California. Its history begins in 1855 when James McClure & Son established a blacksmith shop where the future city was to be. Later in the same year Henry Wyckoff built a store there. In the fall of 1857 Wyckoff was bought out by F. S. Freeman, who has ever since resided there and been one of Woodland's most energetic citizens. In 1858 a postoffice was established, with Mr. Freeman as postmaster, the name being Yolo City. We ought to mention, however, that prior to achieving the dignity of a name, a whisky shop or saloon was opened there in 1857, by one By. Hall. He was run out, very shortly afterward, the sober, better, moral element having always been strong at this point. In the same year was also built a two-story school building, in the upper story of which was established a division of the Sons of Temperance,—auspicious sign,—and a Masonic lodge. In 1862 Yolo City was made the county-seat and the name was changed to Woodland. The erection of county buildings was immediately begun and a handsome court-house and hospital was put up, at a cost of some $40,000. In 1889 a fine new hall of records, built at an expense of $30,000, has been added, of most attractive architecture. Woodland has grown rapidly from the first, the coming of the railway in 1868 giving it an especial impetus. It is the home of wealthy men, having a larger number of millionaires in proportion to population, so it is said, than any other place in California. It is noteworthy too that all this wealth has been made within the county, none of it being imported or hereditary. Woodland has an unusually large proportion of beautiful homes, set generally in ample grounds and luxuriantly surrounded by trees and flowers. Indeed the buildings generally, both public and private are of a substantial and stately character. Its system of public schools is excellent and it has also a number of private schools.

The Hesperian College, under the auspices of the Disciples or Christian denomination, bears a high reputation for efficiency. The Woodland Commercial College and St. Mary's Academy, the latter Roman Catholic, are successful institutions. All these have been in existence for about ten years.

In Woodland there is a large flouring-mill, woolen-mills, an ice factory, a pork-packing establishment, a carriage factory and the large Yolo Winery, the property of the Yolo Wine and Brandy Association. She possesses also Blowers' Raisin Curing establishment. Yolo County is the scene of the first raisin-making in California, and R. B. Blowers is the pioneer. The city has an excellent system of water-works, is lighted by electricity, and at the depot are enormous grain warehouses for shipping purposes.

The Bank of Woodland was organized on November 9, 1868, with a capital of $100,000. The original stockholders were: John D. Stephens, H. F. Hastings, George Snodgrass, John Hollingsworth, F. S. Freeman, Camillus Nelson, D. Q. Adams, G. D. Stephens, Frank Miller, B. F. Hastings, O. Livermore, Jeff Wilcoxon, H. C. Hemenway, U. Shellhammer, L. D. Stephens, Charles Coil and Charles G. Day.

This list of seventeen stockholders has been increased until it now numbers seventy-five, among whom are the most substantial citizens of the county.

The bank was opened for business in the building now occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express Office on February 22, 1889. The officers of the bank were: J. D. Stephens, President; F. S. Freeman, Vice-President; C. W. Bush, Cashier. Directors, F. S. Freeman, Frank Miller, J. D. Stephens, John Hollingsworth, C. Nelson, Jeff Wilcoxon, L. D. Stephens, H. F. Hastings and C. W. Bonynge. Five of these gentleman have held their office continuously since that time, the present directorship being J. D. Stephens, F. S. Freeman, John Hollingsworth, C. Nelson, H. Fredericks, J. H. Harlan, L. D. Stephens.

In 1873 the directors bought and remodeled the building on the corner of First and Main streets, which is now occupied by the bank. The growth of business was steady from the inception. In the first monthly statement it is recorded that the paid-up capital of the bank was $35,500. This modest beginning has grown to amazing magnitude. Year after year the bank has increased its paid-up capital till now it stands on the pre-eminence of having the largest paid-up capital of any institution of like character on the Pacific coast, outside the great metropolis of San Francisco, it having reached, with surplus, over $1,000,000. The present officersof the bank were elected at the annual meeting of 1883 and are: J. D. Stephens, President; F. S. Freeman, Vice-President; C. F. Thomas, Cashier,—who have held office continuously since that time with the approval of directors and patrons. The directors have been men of prudence and sagacity, and have always held the welfare and prosperity of Yolo County as sacred, and by their good management have been able to return to the stockholders spendid dividends. Their treatment of patrons has made the name of the Bank of Woodland synonymous with honesty and fair dealing, and the bank has become the pride of the county.

The business of this institution indicates the solid prosperity of Yolo County. Almost every dollar of its capital is used at home—its interest is the interest of Yolo County, and it is always in the front rank of enterprise.

VILLAGES.

Winters, the second town in importance of the county, is of comparatively recent date. It was laid out in 1875 by the Vaca Valley & Clear Lake Railroad, and is on the line of Yolo and Solano counties. Its conditions are very similar to those of Vaca Valley, which it almost adjoins, being the outlet of Pleasant Valley, in the early ripening and marketing of its fruits and vegetables. Its early fruits are its pride in fact. It is a good business point with large shipping trade, and has ample school and church facilities, etc. It has a large fruit-drying establishment.

Davisville is an offspring of the railroad. It lies on the borders of Yolo and Solano counties, and is the point of junction of the Northern Railway with the main line of the Central Pacific. It is surrounded by a country of orchards and vineyards, and ships to the cities immense quantities of dairy products and especially of eggs and poultry, for which it is famous. Some large raisin-drying establishments are located here. It is well supplied with schools, churches, etc.

Washington, whose postoffice name is now Boruck, lies on the banks of the Sacramento river, opposite the capital city, by which it is overshadowed. It has considerable shipping importance, but is not progressive. It is almost wholly surrounded by tule lands, but the vicinity possesses many fine orchards, etc.

Knights Landing is the oldest town in the county, the first house being built in 1849, and the town being laid out in 1850 and surveyed in 1853, the postoffice name being at first Grafton. It is a place of some importance as a shipping point on the Sacramento river, and the peaches grown about it are famous. Now that the Marysville Railway is again completed

it will probably improve. It will gain much by the reclamation of the overflowed lands near by, now progressing. It has a fine fruit country about it.

Yolo, the old Cacheville, once the county seat, is a depot on the Northern, a few miles north of Woodland. The large Yolo Flouring Mills of S. U. Wering, are situated here, and a great deal of grain, etc., is shipped. Blacks and Dunnigan are stations on the railroad, with large warehouses, attesting importance as shipping points.

Madison lies at the entrance to Capay Valley and is a place of rising importance, possessing an ice factory, a large pork-packing establishment, and is altogether a thriving and progressive place, with large wheat and fruit shipments. In the Capay Valley are several towns which will soon be important, from the large development in the way of fruit-growing about Near Madison is the great Orleans winery and vineyards, the property of the Haraszthys of San Francisco.

Yolo County is well represented in the field of newspaper enterprise. In Woodland are the *Democrat* and *Mail*, both alert and active purveyors of news and effective aids to the dissemination of reliable information about the great county of Yolo. The *Democrat* is the oldest paper of the county, its predecessor being established as long ago as 1857, at Cacheville, when county-seat. Dying two years later, it was revived in 1861 at Knight's Landing, as the *News*. In 1864 the *News* was removed to Woodland, succumbing again in 1867, but seeing an almost immediate resurrection as the Yolo *Democrat*, at which it stands firm. The Yolo *Mail* was established in 1868, and has known constant prosperity, being an ably handled sheet. At Winters is the *Express*, a lively weekly, and at Davisville is the *Signal*, which worthily represents its town, founded in 1884 and 1887 respectively.

The Assemblymen from Yolo County have been: L. B. Adams, 1887; F. E. Baker, 1881; Edward Bynum, 1856; A. B. Caldwell, 1853; George W. Crane, 1851; C. B. Culver, 1885; J. S. Curtis, 1857; W. M. DeWitt, 1877–'78; F. S. Freeman, 1871–'74; Humphrey Griffith, 1854; Harrison Gwinn, 1859–'60; J. B. Hartsough, 1863–'64; David N. Hershey, 1880–'83; I. N. Hoag, 1862; John M. Kelly, 1867–'70; William Minis, 1858; H. P. Osgood, 1851; John G. Parrish, 1852; Edmund Patten, 1863; Charles F. Reed, 1865–'66; J. H. Updegraff, 1855; Jason Watkins, 1875–'76; W. C. Wood, 1861.

YUBA COUNTY.

Yuba (Spanish) is a corruption of the Spanish word "uva," meaning grapes. The river was so named by an exploring party in 1824, because of the immense quantities of wild grapevines which grew on the banks. The county is bounded on the northwest by Butte, on the east by Sierra, on the southeast by Nevada, on the south by Placer and Sutter, and on the west by Sutter County.

Yuba is one of the few historic counties of the State. During the exciting times of the mining fever, the reputation of its wonderful riches and resources spread far and wide, and it received its share of the immense immigration which poured in during that era. Its metropolis, Marysville, occupied a prominent position among the cities of the coast, both in population and extent of mercantile interests. Immediately preceding the discovery of gold on the Yuba River, the site of that city was owned and occupied by one man, with his employés and tenants; but as the news of the finding of new gold fields spread settlers flocked in, stores and hotels were established, and the once quiet rancho sprang into a bustling and busy city. The change was almost instantaneous. After the first leap, however, the progress was slower but not less marked.

The early settlements of Yuba and Sutter counties were parts of a series extending through nearly the whole Sacramento Valley. Sutter's map included a much larger area than the Mexican laws would allow; and in order to hold the land he placed tenants on various portions

of the territory embraced within its limits. Subsequently, when it was thought that he could not hold all the land applied for, he endeavored to obtain a *sobrante* (surplus) grant for his children.

Theodore Cordua obtained from Captain Sutter in the fall of 1852 a lease for nineteen years of the tract of land upon which Marysville is now located and erected at what is now the foot of D street an adobe dwelling-house, a store house or trading room, culinary department and out-houses. The spot was named New Mecklenburg by Captain Sutter, in honor of the place of nativity of Cordua. It soon became known, however, as Cordua's ranch. Like Sutter, Cordua utilized the Indians in his vicinity.

December 30, 1844, Cordua obtained from the Mexican government a grant of land bounded on the north by the Feather River and Honcut creek, on the east by the foot of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the south by the Yuba River and by the tract of land previously leased from Captain Sutter, and on the west by some other land and the Feather River, embracing about seven square leagues. Cordua's house was located on the trail leading from the upper to the lower portion of the Sacramento Valley; and as the country became more densely settled travel on this road became more extensive until finally, in 1846, Cordua conceived the idea of establishing a trading post at his adobe structure. In the summer of 1847, when William G. Murphy arrived at the ranch, Cordua had in his employ fifteen or twenty Indians and white men, among whom was Charles Covillaud, who acted as mechanic and overseer. At that time Cordua had also about 10,000 or 12,000 cattle and 500 wild mares.

As to Theodore Chicard, or Sicard, see page 260.

The Mexican land grants in Yuba County were: Honcut, 31,080 acres, patented to Charles Covillaud and others in 1863; Johnson Rancho, 22,197 acres, to William Johnson in 1857. In Yuba, Sutter and Sacramento counties: New Helvetia, 48,839 acres, to John A. Sutter in 1866.

About the tenth of February, 1850, J. H. Jewett and Horace Beach arrived at Yuba City with a train of packed mules from Sacramento. Within a week they became fully convinced that the town across the river was to be the fortunate one, and they crossed over to it in a canoe, swimming the mules; the result ultimately showed the wisdom of their decision. During the first part of January the second steamer, the Lawrence, arrived, commanded by Captain E. C. M. Chadwick, and she was quickly followed by others, when business became brisk.

January 15, Stephen J. Field, now of the United States Supreme Court, but then a young lawyer, arrived from New York and invested largely in lots, finding his legal knowlege of great use. Directly there were two candidates in the field for the office of first alcalde, Mr. Field and Dr. Dobson. The principal objection to Mr. Field was that he had been in the place but three days, while Dr. Dobson had been there about a week, but Mr. Field was elected by a majority of nine votes. J. B. Wadleigh was elected second alcalde. T. M. Twitchell, who was elected sheriff, declined to serve, and Judge Field appointed Robert Buchanan. An ayuntamiento was also selected, but they had scarcely any duties to perform, leaving what little they had in the hands of Judge Field.

In the midst of the hilarity on the evening after election, the subject of naming the town was brought up. Yubaville was thought too similar to Yuba City; Yubafield, Norwich, Sicardora, Sircumdora and other names were proposed, but no unanimity was reached until Rev. Mr. Wadsworth arose and in a neat little speach proposed Marysville, in honor of the beautiful wife of Mr. Covillaud; indeed, she was the only lady in the place.

A good local government being organized here, a peaceable condition of the community was insured, and thus Marysville was safe from many of the disgraceful scenes characterizing most other initial towns.

The original Yuba County, organized pursuant to act of February 18, 1850, embraced the

territory now included in Sierra and Nevada counties, but the increase of population at the remote parts of the county necessitated subdivisions.

April 25, 1851, the County of Nevada was set off, and April 16, 1852, Sierra County.

The first officers of Yuba County were, Henry P. Haun, Judge; Samuel B. Mulford, Attorney; Edward B. Wheeler, Clerk; Robert B. Buchanan, Sheriff; Alfred Lawton, Recorder; J. B. Cushing, Surveyor; L. W. Taylor, Treasurer; S. C. Tompkins, Assessor; S. T. Brewster, Coroner. It is said that about 800 votes were cast at this election, seventeen being in Marysville.

The first term of the District Court for Yuba County was held June 3, 1850, with William R. Turner as Judge. He was succeeded in 1851 by the appointment of Corydon N. Mott.

Before the close of 1850 the people of Marysville moved to have their place incorporated, in which effort they were successful February 5, 1851, Mr. Field representing them in the Legislature. The city was divided into four wards, and S. M. Miles was the first mayor. April 10, 1852, the charter was repealed, in spite of much opposition.

In 1851 Ramirez settled the Quintay ranch just east of Marysville, and a man named Quintay was stationed there to take care of it.

The salt food to which the early immigrants had been so closely confined produced a scorbutic condition and a great appetite for fresh vegetables and acid fruits. This appetite became so intense that extreme acids were desired, and accordingly lime juice by the barrel was imported and sold in great abundance at the saloons.

Sunday afternoon, March 21, 1852, Eliza Sutter, the daughter of the celebrated captain, was married to George Engler, of Marysville, the ceremony taking place at Hock farm and performed by Judge Cushing, of Marysville. Visitors were present from nearly all parts of the State.

The directory for 1853 shows that there were six auction and commission merchants at Marysville; sixteen lawyers, five bankers, eighteen hotels, two steam saw-mills, etc.

Five months after Marysville was laid out, in 1849, Colonel R. H. Taylor, a San Francisco merchant, came here and issued the first number of the Marysville *Herald*, August 6, 1850, and continued to publish it semi-weekly; in October it was made a tri-weekly. January 28 following (1851) Stephen C. Massett, a talented young man from Sacramento, became interested with Colonel Taylor, and the paper was edited and published by Taylor and Massett, July 15, 1851; L. W. Ramson purchased a third interest. At first the paper was independent, and then Whig. A column of news was printed in the French language. In 1852 a weekly edition was commenced and in 1853 a daily.

The first number of the *California Express* appeared at Marysville, November 3, 1851, published by George Giles & Co. and edited by Colonel Richard Rust. July 26, 1852, J. McElroy and Andrew Brady purchased the paper; July 22, 1854, Luther Laird, George W. Bloor and M. D. Carr became the proprietors. Laird died in 1856 and Lloyd Magrnder became one of the proprietors. Colonel Rust continued as editor until July 26, 1857, when he resigned the place to John R. Ridge. This paper was both weekly and daily; was Democratic from the first, and during the war advocated States' rights and then secession. It thereafter declined until 1866, when it breathed its last, after a very lingering illness.

George C. Gorham was a resident of Marysville in 1849–'60; was admitted here as an attorney at law, but never practiced; was editor of the Marysville *Daily Inquirer* in 1855–'56, and the Marysville *National Democrat* in 1859, and afterward was engaged on the San Francisco *Nation*, in 1860; on the Sacramento *Union* in 1861; was clerk in the United States District Court in 1865–'67; candidate for Governor in 1867; Secretary of United States Senate in 1868–'79; Secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee in 1876.

Among the noted professional teachers, who

in early days taught in this county, were D. C. Stone, who taught in Marysville in 1854–'68, and then moved to Oakland and established a "family school;" J. B. McChesney, who commenced teaching at Forbestown in 1857, but soon after removed to Nevada City, and in 1865 was elected principal of the High School; Isaac Upham, who taught for a long time in Butte County and was superintendent of the Butte County schools in 1868–'69; and Azro L. Mann, who afterward went to San Francisco and became superintendent of the city schools there.

The first school in Marysville was opened during the last week in May, 1850, by Rev. S. V. Blakeslee. It was a private school, of nine pupils, in a sheet-iron building 10 x 18 feet in size; but it was too hot in warm weather and the school had to be discontinued. Some time during the latter part of 1851 a school was established by Rev. Mr. Thatcher in the Presbyterian Church on D street.

The College of Notre Dame at Marysville was founded by Father Magagnotta, Passionist missionary, in 1856. The first building erected that year under his auspices was a solid brick structure of three stories, 35 x 51 feet. The Sisters of Notre Dame entered into the possession of their new establishment October 26, 1856. In 1857 an addition was made to the structure. In 1858 a free school for girls was opened. By the year 1869 possession of the entire block was obtained, the college was chartered by the Legislature, further additions to the building were made and the institution now accommodates a large number of pupils. In 1860 the Legislature established a State reform school at Marysville, appropriating $30,000. The original building was 52 x 218. In 1861 $25,000 more were appropriated, and the school conducted until May, 1868, when it was discontinued. The highest number of pupils was fifty-four.

Up to 1855 the only land-office in California was at Benicia; then one was established at Marysville. John A. Paxton was the first receiver and Charles S. Fairfax register.

The Marysville Pioneer Society was organized February 20, 1869, those living in California ever since September 9, 1850, being elegible to membership. At one time they had a membership of 135.

Local military organizations existed in Marysville from 1855 to 1875. Like almost every other town in America, Marysville has had a number of destructive fires, one or two sweeping away almost everything in the business portion. The town is situated upon low ground, and has also been subject to floods; but the levee is so complete now as to guard the place sufficiently.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

D. O. Adkison, 1855, 1863; Francis L. And 1858–'59; H. Barrett, 1857; A. J. Batchelder, 1856, 1865–'68; J. H. Beaman, 1863–'64; J. C. Bradley, 1871–'76; J. E. Brown, 1869–'70; J. P. Brown, 1880–'81; W. Burns, 1857; T. H. Carr, 1880; John Carter, 1873–'74; Charles S. Chase, 1855; L. B. Clark, 1867–'68; J. E. Clayton, 1855; John Cook, 1852; N. D. Coombs, 1883; J. M. Crowell, 1860; Wm. M. Cutter, 1883; C. W. Dannalls, 1854; Charles E. De Long, 1858–'59; Wm. Edgar, 1871–'72; Benj. E. S. Ely, 1858; Charles S. Fairfax, 1853–'54; Stephen J. Field, 1851; Mortimer Fuller, 1857, 1859; James H. Gardner, 1852–'53; E. S. Gaver, 1855; Wm. Geller, 1855; James H. Hanson, 1861; D. L. Haun, 1861; L. Hubbard, 1863–'64; Benj. P. Hugg, 1860, 1877–'78; T. O. Jackson, 1862; J. C. Jones, 1854; H. B. Kellogg, 1854; Martin Knox, 1873–'74; C. H. Kungle, 1860–'61; E. Lalor, 1861; F. R. Lofton, 1871–'72; Lloyd Magruder, 1861; C. McClaskey, 1869–'70; James Y. McDuffie, 1854; George Merritt, 1869–'70; Benj. T. O'Rear, 1860; D. A. Ostrom, 1875–'78; Wm. H. Parks, 1881, 1885; John A. Paxton, 1852; B. B. Redding, 1853; O. F. Redfield, 1863–'64; D. W. C. Rice, 1857; J. C. Sargent, 1862–'63; Jacob Shearer, 1856; T. J. Sherwood, 1865–'66; James S. Slingerland, 1859; James K. Smith, 1867–'68; B. R. Spillman, 1858; John M. Sterritt, 1856; Orrin Stewart, 1865–'66; G. N. Swezy, 1857;

Eli Teegarden, 1862; R. M. Turner, 1856; Jonas Wescott, 1860; John Wheadon, 1859; N. E. Whiteside, 1858; W. B. Winsor, 1856.

THE LATER HISTORY

of Yuba County is unique above all others in that during the past twenty or thirty years she has almost completely altered her configuration, the surface level over no mean part of her superficies having changed materially. The cause of this has been hydraulic mining, chiefly, and the vast amount of "slickens," or mining debris, washed down thereby. Where prosperous orchards, gardens and farms stood in former days along the banks of the rivers, their place has been taken by an overflow of sand and mud,—the "slickens" of the mining regions,—fences, trees and even telegraph poles going out of sight under fifteen, twenty, or even thirty feet of this debris.

The still more curious sight is to be seen in some parts, of a fresh orchard and new fields of grass appearing now upon this new and artificial surface, a second layer, so to speak, of agriculture. This is only the case in some parts, however, as the deposits are not always capable of cultivation. This refers of course only to the bottom lands along the rivers.

Yuba County stands in the peculiar position of being both a gainer and a loser by the celebrated decision of Judge Sawyer in 1884, placing a permanent injunction upon hydraulic mining. The upper end of the county, in the foot hills, was injured directly, in that it was largely interested in hydraulic mining, while the largest city and county town, Marysville, felt it seriously but indirectly, by the shrinking of her trade; but the people of the lower end, the farmers, the larger part of the population, hailed the decision with joy as giving them now a chance for their lives and property. They set energetically to work to raise their dykes and levees once more to a living height, and once more to set out and cultivate their orchards.

This is for the most part a level county. Only on the east, where the country breaks into the foot-hills of the Sierra, does it rise much above the sea level, nor does the highest portion of the county reach an altitude of more than 2,000 feet. The rivers and larger creeks in this county consist of the main Yuba and its middle fork, the former flowing west centrally across the county and constituting, in part, the dividing line between this and Nevada County; Feather River separating Yuba from Sutter County on the west; Bear River, dividing line between Yuba, Placer, and Sutter on the south; Honcut Creek, its northwestern boundary, and Dry Creek, running across the county from northeast to southwest.

The soil throughout the lower portions of the county is a deep alluvial, capable of producing heavy crops of the cereals; that on the upland being admirably adapted for fruit and vine-growing. A good many cattle and sheep are also kept here, being sustained partly by the cultivated, but mostly on the native, grasses.

Yuba County is celebrated for her early fruits, her cherries, her apricots, her peaches, reaching market among the first. It has been discovered, too, that she has a citrus belt, and large plantings have been made of oranges, lemons, etc., whole colonies being founded upon this industry. With renewed energy, too, irrigating ditches are being taken out and water brought upon the neglected valleys, thus greatly extending the scope of fruit-raising. Brown's Valley is one of the most important parts being benefited in this way. Already a large acreage of trees, grapes, etc., has been planted, and a decided increase made in the population of the valley. Below Marysville are located several large citrus colonies. The Colmena Colony, adjoining Reed's station, a few miles below Marysville, have orange orchards of several hundred acres, while others are still more extensive.

In this lower portion of the county the chief industry is wheat-growing, however, the principal town of the county outside of Marysville having the suggestive name of Wheatland. In the mountainous eastern portion of the county, mining is still an important business, although

much less so than formerly. Lumbering also attracts a good deal of capital, there being large forests of pine, fir, etc., in the mountains, oak on the bench lands, and cottonwood and willow along the streams.

Yuba is well supplied with transportation. Marysville is situated at the head of navigation on the Feather River, the original cause indeed of its location. The California & Oregon Railroad crosses the western end of the county, and a branch line runs from Marysville to Oroville. The line from Knight's Landing across Sutter County, just completed to Marysville, gives that city short and direct communication with San Francisco.

Marysville, seventy-seven feet above sea-level and 142 miles from San Francisco, is a remarkable city. At first sight to the eye of the stranger it presents the appearance of a walled city. On every hand it is surrounded by lofty and substantial dykes or levees that might well serve as ramparts to resist the attacks of an invader. Upon arrival in the streets one sees at once, however, that he is in no antiquated city, for the place has a business air and a stir and bustle that announce it at once as a place of large trade. The lofty and handsome rows of brick business houses, the large and prosperous hotels and the extensive structures devoted to manufactures, etc., proclaim it the center of large business interests. Marysville, in fact, ranks only next to Sacramento in her volume of business, and is the wholesale supply point for a large section, especially of the mining regions. Marysville has known many vicissitudes, but her history, at any rate since the flush mining days which culminated in 1856 and continued till 1860, has been one of progress. The coming of the railroad in 1864 for a time took away a deal of trade and altered materially the channels of business, but the completion of the road to the upper Sacramento Valley, which took place shortly afterward, opened new scope to the enterprise of her citizens, and gave the city an ever expanding market for her fruits, etc. Marysville is a terminal point upon the railroad, possessing thus equal advantage with Sacramento and other cities in matters of freight charges. The Marysville Woolen Mill is a very large establishment, employing over a hundred hands. The Buckeye Flouring Mills are in a large four-story building and have a capacity of 550 barrels a day. There is a large winery, with about 150,000 gallons capacity, and also a foundry and machine shop that has more than local reputation. There are about a dozen wholesale firms, besides scores of retail. There are seven churches with strong congregations. The public school system is well organized and in addition there are four private schools, the principal one being the College of Notre Dame, a Roman Catholic institution. There are two banks, that of Rideout & Smith, with assets of over $1,000,000, and that of Decker, Jewett & Co., with half as much. The city has little debt, has splendid water-works and is lighted by gas and electricity.

Wheatland, twelve miles south of Marysville, is the center of a rich grain-growing section, the cultivation of hops being also an important industry. It has good schools and churches and does a large shipping business.

Besides these two large towns in the valley, there are a number of smaller places in the foothills and mountains. Of these Brown's Valley, Camptonville, Timbuctoo, Brownsville and Strawberry Valley are the most important. Stock-raising, farming, mining and lumbering are their industries. About Smartsville is a noted section for Bartlett pears and table grapes. It adjoins the line of Nevada County.

The newspapers of Marysville, the *Appeal* and *Democrat*, both dailies and weeklies, hold high rank in the field of journalism, the *Appeal* being one of the oldest and most influential papers in Northern California. It was founded in 1859, the *Democrat* in 1879. There is also a monthly, the *Budget*, established in 1887.

At Wheatland are published the *Graphic* and the *Four Corners*, lively weeklies founded in 1881 and 1888.

Benj. Shuttleff

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF, M. D.—Among the present representatives of the learned professions identified with Napa is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch; yet so widely is he known, especially in the upper half of the State, that a much more than passing notice of his career and of his antecedents becomes valuable, and even essential, in a history of Northern California. From manuscript and published records of undoubted authority, this genealogical and biographical sketch has been for the most part compiled.

Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff was born on the ancestral estate in Carver, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, September 7, 1821, a son of Charles and Hannah (Shaw) Shurtleff. On both sides he is descended, without admixture, from old settlers of New England, members of the first successful colony, that of Plymouth. The name of Shurtleff has been found in old records of the Plymouth Colony, spelled in various forms and therefore at times incorrectly—something which often occurs when those doing clerical work write names from sound. The natural evolution of the language may also have cut some figure. In some cases the name is quite distorted by the spelling, and it appears indifferent places respectively as Chyrecliff, Shiercliff, Shirtley, Shurtlef and Shurtleff.

The founder of the family in this country was William Shurtleff, who was born in England (probably in Yorkshire), about 1619. He landed in Plymouth, Massachusetts, some time prior to 1635, a youth in his 'teens. He is on record as having been enrolled for military duty there in 1643, and also as having been married unto Elizabe h Lettice, October 18, 1655. While at Plymouth his estate was at Strawberry Hill, near the Reed Pond, not far from the boundary line of Kingston. He afterward moved to Marshfield, where his name is of record in 1664. He died there June 23, 1666, being killed in a severe tempest by a stroke of lightning. In the marriage record referred to his name is written Shirtley. He is said to have written it with one final "f"—Shurtlef, —and one of his grandsons added an "f." since which the name has been spelled, as now, Shurtleff. It is so spelled on the tombstone, at Plymouth, of William Shurtleff, the eldest son of the above first settler, who died in 1729.

William and Elizabeth (Lettice) Shurtleff had three sons, William, Thomas and Abiel. The latter, born in June, 1666, at Marshfield, was married in January, 1693, to Lydia Barnes, a daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Barnes, of Plymouth, who bore him seven sons and three daughters. Their son Benjamin (first), who was born in 1710, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

To supplement this genealogical record it will be necessary at this point to turn back and refer to other of the original families of the old

colony. Isaac Allerton and his family came in the Mayflower to Plymouth, in 1620, among whom was a daughter, Mary. She in due time was married to Thomas Cushman, who, at the age of fourteen years, came in the ship Fortune, in 1621, with his father, Robert Cushman. Among the children of Thomas and Mary (Allerton) Cushman was Elkanah, who had a son named Josiah Cushman; and of the children of Josiah Cushman was a daughter named Susannah Cushman, who was married to the aforesaid Benjamin Shurtleff (first), and was the great-grand-mother of the subject of this sketch.

Thus it will be seen that by this union the veins of this branch of the Shurtleff family received an affluent from a conspicuous source more remote in the past than the point to which the family name can be traced. Isaac Allerton and Robert Cushman were leading and historic characters in connection with the Puritans, not only as regards their settlement in the "old colony" of Plymouth, but in their native England and in their chosen exile of Amsterdam and Leyden. They lived in the Elizabethan age. Thomas Cushman, son of Robert, was born in 1607, the year in which, according to Shakesperean commentators, "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Timon of Athens" were written, and nine years before the death of Shakespeare. Hence his father, Robert Cushman, was strictly a cotemporary with Shakespeare Charlotte S. Cushman, mentioned because so widely known, and who honored the stage more than any other woman America has produced, was a descendant of these Cushmans.

To resume the original thread, Benjamin (first) and Susannah (Cushman) Shurtleff had a son, Benjamin (second), who was born in 1748, and who, being an only son, inherited his father's estate in Carver, on which his life was spent. His son, Charles, the father of our subject, was born there, October 20, 1790. He was reared on his father's farm. Soon after his marriage to Hannah Shaw, he removed to New Hampshire, and entered upon a mercantile career. Abandoning this, he returned to Carver, Massachusetts, where he died at about the age of fifty, being an exception in the Shurleff family, most of whom have reached the Scriptural three-score years and ten, or more.

The above is a mere genealogical outline, necessary in introducing the sketch of a pioneer of California, a descendant of some of the first settlers of the Atlantic coast, and of necessity brief, though much of interest could be written of members of the family, who have attained more than local destinction in various walks of life, but especially in literary and professional pursuits. Rev. William Shurtleff, a grandson of the first settler, was a graduate of Harvard, about 173 years ago (1717), when such an education was alone a distinction. Roswell Shurtleff was a graduate in 1799 and also a Professor of Dartmouth College, during the period when Daniel Webster and his brother, Ezekiel, were students there; and his reminiscences of the college life of these famous alumni are published in one of the biographies of the great statesmen. Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff, an eminent physician of Boston, a brother of the father of our subject, was a founder of Shurtleff College, at Alton, Illinois, to an extent which caused his surname to be given to the institution. His son, the late Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, was Mayor of Boston two terms, and did much in aid of the progress of the city, but is more distingnished for his exhaustive genealogical and antiqnarian researches, and for the accuracy and valne of his writings on these topics.

Our subject has had two uncles, five cousins and a brother who were regular graduates in medicine—the latter the well-known Dr. G. A. Shurtleff, of Stockton. This gentleman, who came to California in 1849, was a member of the first and second city councils of Stockton, two years Recorder of San Joaquin County, and became a Director of the State Insane Asylum at Stockton, in 1856, and its Medical Superintendent in 1865, holding the position with signal ability until admonished by failing health,

brought on by overwork, to resign in 1883. He was one of the Commissioners who located the Napa State Insane Asylum, and was the author of the bill providing for it. He has been President of the State Medical Society, and is Emeritus Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence in the University of California. He was for years a prominent member of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, and attended the meetings of the Association at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1872, at Baltimore in 1873, at Philadelphia in 1880, and the American Medical Association also in 1880, in New York city. He was elected, in 1876, as the sole delegate for the State of California to the International Medical Congress. He was also the first President of the San Joaquin Society of California Pioneers. Though now retired from practice, he stands to-day one of the most honored and representative of the medical profession who ever lived in California, and is one of the most favorably known men in the State, in or out of the profession.

Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff spent his boyhood days in Carver, Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools to the age of fifteen years. He continued his education at Pierce Academy, and when he was nineteen years old he began teaching school during the winter seasons, attending the academy during the intervals until he had completed the regular course. He first studied medicine with his brother, Dr. G. A. Shurtleff, and afterward with the late Dr. Elisha Huntington, of Lowell, Massachusetts. He also graduated at Harvard, in 1848, meantime attending Fremont Medical School of Boston, and being in both a pupil of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

While at Harvard, in 1846, he heard Rufus Choate's celebrated speech in defense of Albert J. Terrill, charged with the murder of Maria Bickford, and considers the great advocate's address to the jury on that occasion the most fascinating display of eloquence he ever witnessed. Reared in the county where Daniel Webster resided, he occasionally heard him discuss the political issues of those times. He often speaks of the great orator's celebrated Marshfield speech, in the Taylor campaign of 1848, as one of rare eloquence and power.

His last year at school was the memorable one in which Marshall discovered gold in California, and the news at once turned his thoughts in that direction. When the early reports were verified by President Polk's message, he at once determined to try his fortune on the far-away shores of the Pacific, and began making preparations with that idea in view. Late in December, 1848, he secured passage on the schooner Boston, then fitting out in the New England metropolis for the trip to San Francisco, and while waiting for the departure of the vessel he put in his time about the city. Learning through the newspapers that Choate and Webster were to appear on opposite sides of the patent case of Marcy *vs.* Sizer, he eagerly availed himself of the opportunity to witness these two giants of the forensic arena arrayed against each other, and as a result enjoyed one of the greatest treats of his life. Both were at their best, while every available particle of the space allowed for spectators about the court-room was crowded with the representatives of the brain and the beauty of Boston. The scene was an inspiring one, and the occasion worthy of its brilliant setting.

Preparations being completed, the vessel made ready to depart with her passengers on January 25, 1849, though on account of adverse weather the start was not effected until two days later. Those who sailed with Dr. Shurtleff were for the most part fine specimens of bright young manhood of New England, men of nerve, adventurous and of more than ordinary capacity, as indeed were the great majority of the pioneers who came to California before the proofs of California's golden wealth were actually laid down before their eyes. Instead of rounding Cape Horn, the vessel route of 1849, the schooner passed through the Straits of Magellan, and without any unusually

noteworthy incident, proceeding on her way, casting anchor in the harbor of San Francisco July 6, 1849. That was quite a noted day in the history of arrivals, as no less than five other vessels of note also appeared in the harbor, namely, the ships Edward Everett and Atilla, and the brig Forest of Boston, and the ships Mary Stewart and Taralinto of New York. The Boston made the voyage in 160 days, which was more than an average trip, as the California-bound fleet of 1849 could boast of only a few fast sailers. The ship Gray Eagle, a Baltimore clipper, made the best record of all the vessels of that year, having arrived in San Francisco from Philadelphia on May 18, in 117 days. But the discovery of gold in California quickened the spirit of commercial enterprise and created a demand for the fleetest ships that mechanical skill and invention could devise. The Flying Cloud, built at East Boston, in 1850, by Donald McKay, made the voyage in 1851 from New York to San Francisco, a distance of 13,610 miles, in eighty-nine days and twenty-one hours. In 1854 she made the same trip in eighty-nine days and eight hours, and on one occasion making 374 miles in twenty-four hours. No other sailing vessel has ever made the voyage from any Atlantic domestic port to San Francisco in less than ninety days.

Of course all on board had become more or less acquainted during the long voyage, and Dr. Shurtleff recalls, among his fellow-passengers O. M. Craig, the well-known Sonoma viticulturist and the late William Wallace, who was a member of the San Francisco firm of Sisson & Wallace in after years. He and others debarked from a boat at Clark's Point, and proceeded to town by a path which followed an undulating course, sometimes twenty or thirty feet above the water, and again only a foot or two over. Many of the passengers, however, landed from boats about where Montgomery street now is, and spent a week looking about the city, and becoming acquainted wtih prospects in mining districts. He was struck with the novel appearance of San Francisco, which yet wore the old Mexican air, and like everyone else he little thought that the place would grow back into the hills, which it has, or that Knob Hill and similar sites would be crowded with the places that stand there to-day; yet he felt that the city must be an important commercial center, and a large one, too,—good places for investment in reality but for the general uncertainty that hung about land tittles in those days. The schooner Olivia, which had been with them in the passage through the Straits of Magellan, arrived in San Francisco a few days before the Boston; and as she was to proceed on up the river to Sacramento, our subject, who had been on shore a week, took passage on her for the trip. This required about three days' time, and the first night the vessel anchored at the junction of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, where some ambitious person soon afterward endeavored to start a settlement, which he encumbered with the high-sounding title "New York of the Pacific." The Doctor will always remember that night, when the mosquitoes made it so hot for him that he thought there was certainly not more than one place warmer! On July 16, he landed at Sacramento, where he saw a busy village of tents, among which he recollects seeing only two or three wooden buildings.

As soon as convenient, he proceeded to Beal's Bar, which is now in Placer County, near the El Dorado line, and commenced mining, meeting with fair success. Among those in the vicinity was a man from Oregon, who had come down in 1848, and had secured a claim of unusual richness. His location was then such a fortunate one that he could take out two or three hundred dollars' worth of gold in a few hours, and he thought the metal would soon become so plentiful that it would not be worth scarcely anything. As a result, he had sold much of his dust for coin at the rate of eight dollars an ounce, half what it was worth, and had gambled his wealth away or ortherwise disposed of it with a lavish hand, thinking he would have a good time while it was worth something, any-

way. Now, things had begun to change. His claim was not so good, new arrivals appeared every day, and he saw that gold was not going to decline. He was terribly despondent, and when asked by Dr. Shurtleff the reason of his downheartedness, he related the facts above mentioned, saying he had thrown his gold away when he could get plenty of it, and now, when he realized its value he could not take out more than $50 to $100 worth a day! He was truly an unfortunate man.

After mining on his own account for a time the Doctor went to work for a company, who were engaged at a point near the confluence of the American River and its south fork, in digging a canal between those two streams. The dirt taken out in constructing this canal, and which was used in damming the river, was the richest he ever saw, and fairly shined with the yellow metal. He received $16 a day for his work, and while a few shovelfuls of the dirt taken out would have paid his wages, the result of his enterprise when finished proved disappointing to the promoter of the scheme, who had supposed that the bed of the river would be almost lined with gold. Another party, above them, imbued with the same idea, had made great preparation for celebrating the turning of the river, which they had also undertaken at that point. Among the festivities planned was an elaborate banquet, for which they procured all the delicacies known to the mining camp, including even a supply of champaign purchased at great expense in San Francisco. When the work was completed, and the water commenced to flow through the new channel, they had their banquet and drank their champaign, but an inspection of the river bottom in the morning showed only the barren rock as the result of all their work, and the end of their dreams of wealth.

While mining on the American, Dr. Shurtleff did not entirely neglect his profession, which he practiced when occasion demanded. In the fall of 1849, hearing the reports of rich discoveries in what is now Shasta County, he went up to Reading Springs, (now called Shasta), where he arrived on the 21st of October, and there resumed mining on Middle Creek, and he took up a good claim in the bed of the creek. Among the miners on Rock Creek were two ministers of the gospel from Oregon, who worked every day in the creek, including Sundays. For this some of the miners called them to task, but in reply the preachers said they had families at home to which they were anxious to return as soon as possible, so that the ministers had the best of the argument, especially as most of those who lay off on Sunday put in their weekly holiday at the gaming tables.

The Doctor continued working in his claim, with an occasional bit of practice until the November 2, 1849; but as the rains then commenced and the high water drove him from his claim, he gave up mining. The rains caused quite an exodus from the camps. Some of the emigrants, on their way up there, had laid in heavy supplies of provisions, with a view of selling them after reaching their destination; but when the weather changed in the fall, they wanted to get away, and offered their supplies very cheap. The late R. J. Walsh, afterward widely known as the extensive Colusa farmer and stock-raiser, who was at one time President of the State Agricultural Society, was then a merchant at Reading Springs; and while he was a far-seeing business man, he was the fortunate possessor of considerable money as well, and he bought in the greater portion of the staples offered. Flour, for instance, which was always of Chilean manufacture, packed in hundred-pound sacks, was purchased by him at 20 to 25 cents per pound, while freights were 40 to 50 cents. When communication between that point and Sacramento were shut off by the high waters of winter, prices began to rise on all the necessaries of life, and it was not long until Walsh was selling flour from $2 to $2.25. Miners would come in and buy a sack, and Walsh would take $2.25 from their sack of dust, the transaction being treated on both sides with as great nonchalance as would be the buy-

ing of a fifty-pound sack of flour now. Other things sold proportionately high.

One of the noteworthy features not to be forgotten about many of these early California mining camps was the large proportion of men of marked ability, from the different pursuits in life, some being representatives even of the learned professions, but all on the same level as miners, store-keepers, etc., with no distinction to be recognized by dress or the other usual signs. Perhaps at a meeting held to discuss the rights in a disputed mining claim or other matter of that nature, some quiet man who had never made any pretensions or given to his associates any evidence of being more than the ordinary run of a miner, would rise and address the assembly in a speech that would be a credit to the United States Senate. To illustrate this characteristic it may here be related that Harrison J. Shurtleff, a cousin of our subject, who had come out with him on the Boston, came to the tent in which he and the Doctor lived, and announced to the latter that there were some fellows in the lower part of the town, near the creek, who made splendid peach pies. After that they occasionally visited the pie camp, and patronized the proprietors, who found a ready sale for their pies at $1.50 each. Years afterward the Doctor learned that the men who composed that pie firm were the late Colonel Benjamin F. Washington, an influential Democratic leader and editor of California, and Collector of the port of San Francisco during Buchanan's administration; Vincent E. Geiger, another prominent editor, and Indian agent at the Nomelachie reservation; and the late Colonel William S. Long, subsequently one of the foremost leaders at the Sacramento bar. Geiger cut the wood and packed it into camp; Long was salesman and washed the dishes, while Washington made the pies. These men were Virginians, and could have known nothing of such work previously, but they adapted themselves to circumstances, and their pies were excellent, the only criticism of the Doctor, who had been accustomed to the splendid cookery of New England, being that their upper and lower crusts were a little too close together,—a fact explainable by the high price of the dried Chili peaches used in making them.

Soon after his arrival at Reading Springs, Dr. Shurtleff was elected to the office of Alcalde, which, as Americanized, was one of almost unlimited power, the incumbent being competent to try any kind of a case as Judge. An Orgonian named Bowles, charged with murder, had a jury trial before him, the hearing lasting two days. The counsel for the prosecution was Royal T. Sprague, late Chief Justice of California, while the defense presented as its attorney W. R. Harrison, adistant relative of the President, who later became the first County Judge of Shasta County, and subsequently District Attorney in Tehama and also in Lassen counties. The trial, despite the seriousness of the charge, was an amusing one in some respects. Sprague, who had practiced in New York State and afterward in Ohio, quoted from the statutes of those States in support of his position, while Harrison relied upon the inspiration to be drawn from the codes and reports of Indiana and Iowa, in which commonwealths he had in former time resided. Judge Shurtleff, who could not have been supposed to be posted on the laws and practice of those States, said that in order to arrive at correct conclusions he wanted the statutes of Massachusetts. However, he was compelled to rely upon his own judgment. Bowles was acquitted. He filled the post of Alcalde satisfactorily to the residents of the district, until the summer of 1850, when he resigned. The records of the office were destroyed in the conflagration of June 14, 1853, which laid Shasta in ashes.

During the spring and summer of 1850, the Doctor was associated in mercantile business with A. C. Brown, afterward County Judge of Amador County. From that time until the latter part of 1851 he continued merchandising, in partnership with Dr. Jesse R. Robinson, who was the first County Clerk of Shasta County, and both meanwhile practiced

their profession, to which our subject, after the last mentioned date, devoted his entire attention. When Shasta County was organized he was elected its first Treasurer, and later as a member of the Board of School Trustees. With the late Chief Justice Sprague and the late Governor Isaac Roop, of Susanville, he established the first public school in Northern California. For ten years, by successive annual appointment from the Board of Supervisors, he held the place of County Physician. He took a prominent part in the Whig party organization, of the principles of which he had been since his early manhood a warm supporter and an earnest advocate. He was a great admirer of Henry Clay, and has always looked upon his first Presidential vote for that immortal leader in 1844 as the proudest of his life. As long as the grand old party held together as an organization, he remained under its banners, but when the end came he united with the Democracy.

In 1857 he was tendered the office of County Judge of Shasta County, by Governor J. Neely Johnson, to fill the unexpired term, but declined the appointment. In 1860 he supported Douglas for the Presidency, and in the following year was elected to the State Senate from the district comprising Shasta and Trinity counties, serving with credit in the two sessions of his term, and adding largely to his already considerable prominence and popularity. In 1863 as a war Democrat he received the opposition vote for the United States Senate against John Conness. Shortly thereafter he severed his connection with the Democracy, and in 1864 he supported Abraham Lincoln, in his second presidential campaign. Since that time he has been an active and ardent worker in the ranks and councils of the Republican party, and in 1872 was nominated by the State Convention of that party for alternate Elector at Large.

In 1874, after a residence of a quarter of a century in Shasta County, he removed to Napa, where he has since been an honored resident. In May, 1876, he was elected a member of the Board of City Trustees, and was re-elected in 1878, serving both terms as president of that body. In 1878 also he was elected from the Third Congressional District as one of the Delagates at Large to the State Constitutional Convention, and in the sessions of that important body, which sat from September 28, 1878, until March 3, 1879, he was one of the most prominent figures and earnest workers. He took a leading part in the debates of the convention, especially where he led the forces opposed to the incorporation in the constitution of an age limit under which candidates should be ineligible for office. His closing speech on that measure was a masterly and convincing effort, and is here incorporated with an outline of the circumstances of its delivery:

Previous sections having been disposed of, section 24 was taken up, which read as follows: "No one shall be eligible to the office of the Justice of the Supreme Court unless he be at least thirty-five years of age, and shall have been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State; and no one shall be eligible to the office of the Supreme Court unless he be at least thirty years of age, and shall have been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State." Dr. Shurtleff offered as a substitute the following: "No one shall be eligible to the office of the Supreme Court, or of the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, unless he shall have been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court." He then addressed the convention in these words:

"Mr. Chairman: That leaves it right where it is in the present constitution, and requires no qualification as to age. I hope that the substitute will at least have a fair support from the Committee on the Judiciary itself. I see nothing in the history of this State that requires that there should be a limitation upon the age of those who are to be eligible to judicial office. One of the members of the Judiciary Committee, who, I am sorry to see, is now absent, held the office of Chief Justice when he was only twenty-nine years of age, at least of Justice,

and he was made Chief Justice when thirty years old. Another distinguished jurist of this State, long since passed away, Hugh Murray, was called to the Supreme Bench at the early age of twenty seven. Every lawyer concedes that Hugh Murray was one of the most brilliant jurists of the State, young as he was. Then, if we look further back and examine the history of other States, and even the nation itself, we find that many of the best legal minds have been promoted to important judicial positions when young. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, was Chief Justice of that State at the age of twenty-seven, and was afterward made a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a man of signal ability, as evidenced in the various positions which he subsequently held. His experience while on the bench of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire was of much benefit to him and the people. James Iredell, of the State of North Carolina, was called to the bench at the age of twenty-six. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, was made a Justice of the Supreme Court at the age of twenty-eight. Stephen A. Douglas was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois at the age of twenty-eight. Young men, comparatively, have been promoted to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Story was appointed there by President Madison when only thirty-two years of age.

"Therefore I think it unwise to make this limitation. Nobody claims that young men have been raised to exalted judicial positions to the detriment of public interest. I believe in giving the young men a chance. Martin Van Buren, when a little boy playing marbles and flying his kite in the streets of Kinderhook, told his comrades he was going to be President of the United States. The fire of his youthful ambition never quenched. His education completed, he rose quickly to the position of State Senator, then became Attorney General of the State of New York; then Senator in Congress. He was then appointed Secretary of State by President Jackson, and then Minister to England. He was then elected Vice-president, and finally reached the goal of his ambition and became President of the United States. Though opposed to his school of politics, I glory—what American does not glory?—in the success of the ambitious boy of Kinderhook. It is due to the boys, the young and rising men of California, that the paths of honor shall be left open to them, and I shall not consent, for one, to placing anything in their way."

This pithy, brilliant and logical speech won the applause of the convention, and carried the cause of that speaker, who thus gained an important point of advantage for the young men of California.

Another debate in which Dr. Shurtleff took a prominent part in this convention, was that of representation in the Legislature. In opposition to those who favored a large increase in the number of legislators, he took the ground that a small and compact body would be the more effective one, instancing the well-governed State of New York, where State Senators represent constituencies larger than Congressional districts. This view prevailed, and the provisions of the old constitution in regard thereto remained in force.

In March, 1880, Dr. Shurtleff was appointed, by Governor Perkins, as one of the trustees of the State Asylum for the Insane at Napa, and has been ever since president of the board, and a hearty advocate of the policy which has already given the institution wide prestige. The incumbency of this position caused his declension of the nomination of the Presidental Elector tendered him by the Republican State Convention of 1884, as he feared his State office might interfere with his eligibility, and an elector then be lost to his party.

Dr. Shurtleff's career in this State proves him to have been possessed of much more than the ordinary capacity and public spirit as from the first he has taken a leading part in the affairs of his adopted State, and been one of her prominent figures since the pioneer days. As a pro-

fessional man he has ranked with the ablest, and as a politician he has moved upon the highest plane, always actuated by the purest and broadest of motives. As a citizen he is honored and respected far and wide, and loved and esteemed by those who know him best. Having conserved his strength and physical resources in his young manhood, when the temptations of the gaming tables caused so many of his comrades to fritter away their youth and health by the light of the midnight candle, he is yet, at this writing, in the full possession of his strength and faculties, reaping the dividends on his early investments of self-denial. Thus it is that he has been in active practice of his profession constantly since 1849, besides attending to his manifold public duties, and he stands to-day as one of the half-dozen pioneer practitioners yet engaged in their profession. He is a life member of the Society of California Pioneers.

In his domestic relations he has been happy, and is the head of an interesting family. On a visit to New England, he was married February 21, 1853, to Miss Ann M. Griffith, a native of Wareham, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. They have three children, all born in Shasta, viz.: George C., who was born April 7, 1854, educated at Oakland High School, and is now with the great hardware firm of Baker & Hamilton, San Francisco; Charles A., born April 4, 1857, a graduate of Hastings Law School, and now a member of the legal firm of Whitworth & Shurtleff, No. 120 Sutter street, San Francisco; and Benjamin E., born April 21, 1867, a student in the Medical Department, University of California.

CLARENCE W. BUSH, one of the most prominent business men of Woodland, and at present cashier and manager of the Bank of Yolo, has been in the banking business for twenty-five years. He was born August 28, 1848, in Copiah County, Mississippi, a son of J. P. Bush, one of the pioneers of that section and a physician, but now deceased. Mr. Bush's mother's maiden name was Nancy Quick; she was a native of Texas and died in 1854, when the subject of this sketch was a small boy. When seven years of age he lived one winter in Michigan, then was in New York State and Massachusetts, attending school up to his thirteenth year, principally at Great Barrington. Then until the age of sixteen years he was clerk in a country store in Central New York. He then entered the banking business, first taking a position in the First National Bank of Candor, Tioga County, New York, upon the organization of that institution, and he was elected assistant cashier before he left it. In the spring of 1868 he came to California and remained in San Francisco until the organization of the Bank of Woodland, when he was elected cashier, which position he sustained for thirteen years; then, upon the organization of the Bank of Yolo, he was elected to his present position, and it is by his effort and influence that this institution has been brought up to the high standing which it now enjoys. Mr. Bush is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married October 16, 1872, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Camillus Nelson, an old resident and prominent citizen of Yolo County, and they have two children,—Camillus and Florence.

GEORGE W. LANGAN, an attorney at Livermore, was born in East Saginaw, Michigan, February 17, 1849, and was taken by his parents to Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, in their change of residence to that place, where he grew up and was educated. He graduated at the Mansfield State Normal School in the class of 1870. Within two years after that he completed the course of study in the law, being admitted to the bar December 5, 1872. He then came to the Pacific coast and for five years was engaged as teacher in the public schools, at Steilacoom, Washington

Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County; River District and Lodi, San Joaquin County, California. In 1877 he was admitted to the higher court, of the latter State, and commenced the practice of law at Oakland, where he remained until 1880, when he finally went and located permanently at Livermore, where he has since been a prominent and successful lawyer.

Mr. Langan was a soldier of the late war, enlisting February 26, 1864, in the Sixteenth United States Infantry for the term of three years. He served one year, under General Sherman on his march to the sea, as a private, and the remainder of the term as a musican, having been honorably discharged February 26, 1867, at Augusta, Georgia, and he is now a prominent member of Lou Morris Post, No. 47, G. A. R. In addition to his law practice he is interested in viticulture, owning a profitable vineyard near Livermore.

He was married at Livermore, October 3, 1883, to Miss Luella Mendenhall, and now has three children: Philip M., Chester G. and Verula.

JOHN R. PALMER, an attorney at Pleasanton, is one of the prominent citizens of Amador Valley. He dates his birth March 15, 1836, at Bedford County, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated. He learned the trade of tanner and currier, following it from the age of fourteen to twenty years; and from 1856 to 1861 he was engaged in several callings,—teaching school a few years, photographing, etc., and drifted into the study of law, reading Blackstone and other great legal authorities. He was admitted to the bar in his native State; in 1861, he was elected District Attorney for three years, and in 1864 re-elected. After the expiration of his last term, in May, 1867, he bade farewell to friends and associates, and came by steamer by way of Panama to San Francisco. In a short time he went to Black Rock, Nevada, where he followed mining and prospecting for a time; then, returning to San Francisco, he was engaged in handling various publications for a few months, and in 1868 he located in Pleasanton, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, having had many noted lawsuits in regard to land claims. He has also been Notary Public since 1870. He is a gentleman of literary ability, having been on the local staff of several prominent journals; was local editor of the Bedford *Gazette*, in his native State, from 1861 to 1867. He is still unmarried.

R. W. LEMME.—One of the most beautiful places in Napa County is that belonging to Mr. R. W. Lemme, on Spring Mountain, at a distance of about three miles and a half from St. Helena. The drive up the mountain side, with its ever changing and ever beautiful succession of views over the hills and valley, is charming enough; yet it hardly leads one to expect to find such a place as one comes upon when he reaches Mr. Lemme's house and grounds. The estate consists of 282 acres, and was purchased by Mr. Charles Lemme, in 1875, and its improvement immediately begun. In 1877 was put up a concrete storage cellar of 80,000 gallons capacity, there being another of slightly smaller capacity. The vineyard now covers eighty-five acres of ground, the varieties planted being Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling and Burgundies. There is a very perceptible difference between this mountain-grown wine and that produced in the valleys, altogether in favor of the former, so much so that a very much larger price is obtained for the mountain wines. There is upon the place a great abundance of water, it being piped all over the grounds and to the houses. Mr. Lemme has dammed the creek that courses down through the ranch for the double purpose of affording a head of water and of providing a fish pond. But it is about the residence itself that the chief beauty of the spot is found. A fine grove of young redwoods

shades almost too densely the grounds, under them being swung hammocks and easy chairs. These redwoods are a feature of the place, and an object of great interest. A large cement tank with German carp and trout, generously supplied by a spring near by, is also shadowed by these trees. Oranges, walnuts, indeed fruits of every sort are planted and do excellently well, better by far than in the valley, for the place is within the thermal belt, and never knows damaging frosts. There are two residences on the property, roomy and comfortable, surrounded with flowers and shrubs, and the picture of country loveliness. In addition to making up his own grapes into wine, Mr. Lemme purchases nearly all the grapes raised upon the mountain and turns them into wine.

He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1857. He came to California in 1861 with his father, and received his education and upbringing in this State. His father, Charles Lemme, died in 1886. Mr. Lemme was married in 1884, to Miss Alice McPike, daughter of J. McPike, who lives near St. Helena. They have two sons, stout, sturdy little fellows, and one daughter, the picture of good health. They are named Charles and John respectively, after their grandfathers.

J. B. ATKINSON.—The splendid double stone wine-cellar at Rutherford, of Messrs. Ewer & Atkinson, is one of the sightly structures in the county, and upon examination was found to be as well arranged and fitted as could be the case and a model of convenience. In dimensions the main cellar is 120 x 97 feet in size, two stories in height. It consists of two cellars adjoining with a stone wall running through. At the rear is an addition 25 x 40 feet in size, four stories in height, where all the wine-making is done, the upper floor being the crushing room, to which the grapes are raised by elevator. On the next floor are two large tanks for white grapes. On the next lower are the presses, while on the ground floor will be the bottling room when everything is in running order. The first half of the cellar was erected in 1885, and the other half in 1889. The total capacity is about 400,000 gallons of wine. It is the intention shortly to put up a distillery in connection with the cellar. The building is entirely of stone and iron, and therefore secure from fire. Water is in plentiful supply from artesian wells, and the building is supplied with automatic bells throughout. Adjoining the cellar Mr. Ewer has 100 acres of vines, while a little south of Rutherford Mr. Atkinson has a vineyard of 115 acres surrounding his comfortable home.

Mr. J. B. Atkinson is a pioneer to California, and for a great many years has been a leading spirit in the mercantile and financial circles. He is a native of New Jersey, born in 1827. In 1849 he determined to come to California, although not yet out of his 'teens. He took passage on the ship Sarah and Eliza, landing safely after a long and tedious voyage of seven months and twenty days with but one stop, at Valparaiso, in San Francisco, September 7, 1849. Like all the rest of the world he went to the mines, going in 1850 to the upper waters of the Yuba River. He soon came back, however, and entered into business in the city of San Francisco, and for twenty years was one of the most prominent wholesale merchants of the city of the Golden Gate. Perhaps no firm in the city enjoyed a better rate or a greater popularity than that of L. Atkinson & Co. Since 1855, when he settled down to business, he has been going back East nearly every year. Ten years ago, in 1880, he decided to abandon the more active part in affairs and retire from business to his elegant ranch at Rutherford. It consists of 154 acres, of which 115 is in vines. He is largely interested elsewhere, however, aiming rather to see the better side of life and leaving his foreman to take charge of the ranch. He is interested in the Napa Valley Wine Company, in the California Hosiery Company, and is a Director in the St. Helena Bank, etc. He

is married but has no children. He is one of the most able business men, a man of stanch integrity and a leading figure in anything he undertakes.

JUDGE EDWIN RICE BUSH, of Woodland, was born in Copiah County, Mississippi, October 17, 1846, son of Dr. J. P. Bush, a pioneer of California of 1849. The latter commenced practicing his profession in San Francisco about 1851 or 1852, and so continued most of the remainder of his life, but died at Woodland, at the age of seventy-six years.

At the age of nine years the subject of this sketch removed with his brothers and sisters to Western Massachusetts to attend school, and then the subject of this sketch attended for several years Sand Lake Collegiate Institute, in New York State, situated ten miles east of Albany; he also attended school at Geneseo, Livingston County, in said State. After attending for a term the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, he entered the office of the Hon. Scott Lord, at Geneseo, New York. Judge Lord at the time of his death was one of the most prominent attorneys in the United States, and was at one time the law partner of Hon. Roscoe Conkling, at Utica, and was elected to Congress from that Congressional district. Judge Bush remained in Judge Lord's office about two years, and then, after studying in other offices a short time, went to the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Albemarle County, in said State, and graduated in the law department in June, 1869. In August, that year, he came to California and sojourned in San Francisco until the spring of of 1870, when he came to Woodland, where he has since resided. Here he entered into partnership, for the purpose of practicing law, with C. S. Frost, which business relation was broken by the election of Mr. Bush to the office of County Judge. Shortly after his arrival at Woodland he was elected to the office of Public Administrator for two terms. In the fall of 1875 he was elected to the office of County Judge, as above mentioned, and assumed the duties of that office on the first day of January following, holding that position for four years At the close of his term, under the new State constitution the county and district courts were consolidated, and named the Superior Court; and at the first election thereafter Mr. Bush was chosen the Superior Judge and served a term of five years. Since that time he has been engaged in the private practice of the law.

Politically Judge Bush is a Democrat. He has belonged to Pythian Lodge No. 43, K. of P. for several years.

The Judge was married, June 14, 1876, to Mary J. Yerby, a native of California, and they have three sons.

J. G. FARHNER, one of the business men of Redding, California, was born in Pennsylvania, June 16, 1848. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Rohm) Farhner, were both of German ancestry, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania. Grandfather Farhner and grandfather Jacob Rohm emigrated from Germany to this country. The subject of this sketch is the oldest son and third child of a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living. He was educated in Illinois, and learned the trade of carriage and wagon-maker in Missouri, to which State his father had moved.

April 14, 1876, Mr. Farhner came to California and settled at Shasta. He carried on business there for four years; then removed to Redding and conducted a wagon and carriage-making business and also undertaking. In 1882 he was elected Coroner and Administrator of the County, on the Democratic ticket. In 1888 he purchased a furniture store. The latter part of that year he was one of the organizers of the Redding Planing Mill Company, which he is

now running, and in connection with it is doing contracting and building. He has erected most of the best buildings in the city, including the following: Good Templars' Hall, I. O. O. F. Hall, Golden Eagle Hotel, McCormick & Saeltzer's store, and the Bank of Northern California. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Encampment of the K. of P., and a member of the A. O. U. W. He is also a member of the G. A. R., having served in the Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry under General A. J. Smith.

Mr. Farhner was married in 1872, to Miss Amanda Lovina Lockridge, a native of Illinois. They have four children, the first born in Missouri, and the others in California, viz.: Lora, Myrta, Ambrose and Emory. Mr. Farhner has built himself a comfortable home, in which he resides with his family. By his fellow-citizens he is regarded as an active business man, full of push and energy.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN, a representative pioneer of California, and a highly esteemed citizen of Pleasanton, Alameda County, came to the Golden State in 1850. He was born in Canada, near Quebec, April 19, 1837, and at an early age was brought into the United States by his parents, who settled in Missouri. They were John and Catharine Martin, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to Canada in 1825, and in 1840 to Missouri. In 1850 they came across the plains by ox team to California, arriving at Ragtown, or Diamond Spring, September 8. They went directly to Searsville, San Mateo County, where William finished his schooling and clerked in his father's hotel until 1858. The family then removed to Dublin, Alameda County, and engaged in farming there. In 1863 William took a trip to the State of Sonora, Mexico, where he engaged in mining for one year. Returning to California, he located at mission San José and conducted a hotel there for eighteen months; then he was a resident at Dublin again for twelve years, engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1877 he engaged in the butchering business, in addition to his interests in the farm, which he still owns. In 1886 he moved to Pleasanton, where he is now successfully engaged in carrying on a meat market on Main street, opposite the Rose Hotel. He keeps three wagons in his employ to supply the local trade.

He was united in matrimony to Miss Katherine Riley, at mission San José, July 13, 1865, and they have two children—Mary and W. J.

Dennis Martin, uncle of the preceding, died June 18, 1890, at San Francisco, at the age of seventy-two years. The name of Dennis Martin will long be remembered by the early pioneers of California, as he was among the very first. A native of Ireland, he came to Canada in 1825, to the United States in 1838, and in 1844 he started with his father's family of six children across the plains by ox team, he being the leading spirit of the company. They arrived in Carson Valley, now the State of Nevada, where they were snow-bound. Later the entire family successfully crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains on snow-shoes, arriving at Sutter's Fort on Christmas day. This trip Mr. Martin claims to have been one of the greatest hardships of his life. In the spring of 1845, Mr. Martin returned to the valley and in due time brought over his wagons and outfit. Settling in San Mateo County, he put up the first saw-mill in this State, working in the Redwoods of that county. In 1853 he converted it into a flour-mill, building another saw-mill near the site of the first. Mr. Martin had a family of six children, of whom there are three now living.

W. W. HANNUM, deceased, formerly a farmer near Cacheville, was born April 23, 1828, in Robertson County, Tennessee, a son of Miffin Mayppen and Nancy (Pitt) Hannum, natives of Tennessee. The senior Hannum was a farmer and remained in Tennessee until his death. Mr. Hannum, our

subject, was brought up on a farm, and at the age of twenty-one years he went to Morgan County, Missouri, where he was employed most of the time as a farm hand until he came to California in 1850. He came overland, with ox teams, being about three months on the road. Until 1853 he followed gold mining in El Dorado County and vicinity, and then went down to the valley in Yolo County and commenced agricultural pursuits upon land he had purchased two miles from Cacheville. He sold this out and in 1879 rented land until his death, which occurred in 1885, when he was fifty-seven years of age. He was a member of Yolo Lodge, No. 81, F. & A. M., for twenty-six years. The mention of his name revives tender memories and kind recollections among all who were acquainted with him.

August 18, 1857, he married Mrs. Eunice, Mateer, a native of Illinois, who died May 6, 1866. By that marriage there were four children, three of whom are now living: Charles H., Martha E., wife of A. G. Mitchum, and James A. Mr. Hannum was again married May 24, 1870, to Miss Priscilla Hill, a native of Missouri, and by this marriage there were also four children, namely: Albert S., Eunice C., Warren H. and William C. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Hannum came down into the valley and purchased her present home, in 1887, consisting of twenty-eight acres, two miles south of Woodland. It is principally devoted to the production of alfalfa, which is here a very profitable crop. She also has a small vineyard, and manages to support herself, with the aid of her children. Their home is one which shows neatness and comfort.

HENRY HOGAN, a prominent and promising young attorney, is a native of California, born in Healdsburg, Sonoma County, September 2, 1860. He received his primary education under private tutors, up to the age of twenty years, when he entered St. Mary's College, San Francisco, where he graduated in 1879 as Bachelor of Arts. He commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Robert Crouch, now Superior Judge of Napa County, and completed his course at the law school in Albany, New York, graduating thereat in May, 1883. He was selected by the faculty to deliver the class oration, being the first student from west of the Mississippi to receive the honor. This oration, entitled "The Perils of Asiatic Immigration," struck a popular chord in the hearts of the people of the Pacific coast, and it was generally reprinted there, while in the East it opened up a fuller knowledge and consideration of this important question, which was then being agitated in Congress in the form of the Exclusion Bill.

Returning to San Francisco, he entered the law office of M. M. Estee, late chairman of the Republican National Committee, and chairman of the convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for President. Here he remained as head clerk until the fall of 1884, when he was tendered by the Democratic party of Napa County the nomination for District Attorney. This he accepted, and, notwithstanding the fact that Napa County is strongly Republican, he was elected by 109 majority in the campaign in which Blaine carried the county by 300 majority. He was renominated in the succeeding election and was again elected. During his incumbency he prosecuted several murder cases, and a large number of important felony cases successfully.

In July, 1886, he took a short vacation, revisiting Albany, New York, where he was married to Miss Emma Von Kruen Mann, only daughter of P. H. Mann, of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, whose acquaintance he had formed while at the law school in 1882. He then established himself in the active practice of his profession, in which he has already built up a satisfactory business. Mr. Hogan is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and Past President of Napa Parlor and a Grand Trustee of the order, also a

member and President of the Young Men's Institute.

HON. GURDON BACKUS. The argonauts of California are a race by themselves, standing up like giants among the people who have flocked in to profit by their early trials, hardships and tireless labors, just as the huge redwoods overtop the smaller trees of the forest. California can never do sufficient justice by her pioneers, for the reason that without them she would never exist. They came thousands of miles over sea and land, literally taking their lives in their hands, and notwithstanding the most incredible difficulties and dangers they fought their way, and as a result we of a later day are reaping the benefits of their sufferings, in this, the fairest of all lands.

Amid the many life-histories of the pioneers that it has been the good fortune of the writer to pen, he can safely say that none have been so full of incident, of interest, of indomitable energy, of great accomplishment and of lessons worthy the reading and remembering as that of Gurdon Backus, which we here present.

He was born in the old Green Mountain State, November 6, 1820, and is therefore at the time of this writing nearing the close of the sixties, yet as active, as energetic and as young in appearance as if he had yet to touch the half century. Of his earlier days and of his family we present the following:—His father was a contractor and builder of ships, and built the flag ship Saratoga at Vergennes, Vermont, which whipped the English at the battle of Plattsburg; was on board himself as volunteer. He died in Burlington, Vermont, when Mr. Backus was but eight years old, He was a first-class ship builder and mechanic, traveling all over the continent in the course of his business. He had six children, two boys and four girls. The youngest son, brother of Gurdon, left his home for the battle-fields of Mexico, where he fell in battle. Commodore McDonough boarded with his grandmother at Vergennes, Vermont, during the building of the fleet in 1814. The maternal grandfather, Colonel Nichols, was a pensioner of the Revolutionary war.

The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm until fourteen years of age, and was then engaged in the clothing business in Poughkeepsie, New York, and Burlington, Vermont, and next in New York city. He was an active worker for Harrison in 1840, and was a member of a log-cabin club. He entered business for himself at the age of nineteen years, and was in the clothing trade until he came to California. He was married twelve days after he reached his majority.

Mr. Backus was among the first to set out from his Eastern home for the El Dorado, leav- Burlington, Vermont, January 13, 1849, and New York in March, for the long trip across the continent, driving a six-mule team from the city of St. Louis. He tramped the whole seventy-five miles from Cumberland to Brownsville, being three days and a half on the old National road. The long journey was successfully accomplished with the usual hardships and difficulties, but without serious mishap, and the Golden State was reached August 29, 1849, the arrival in Sacramento, then the objective point for every one, in the September following. After a few days in this city, Mr. Backus went up to Redding's Diggings in the northern end of the Sacramento Valley, but did not remain long after the winter rains came on. He made his way back to Sacramento, through miseries and difficulties, such as can only be appreciated when heard from the lips of the men who underwent them. He took a position in the Empire Hotel, kept by Keefe & Butler, the latter a brother of the celebrated General, at $195 a month and board, remaining with them until the end of January, 1850. Then he opened the Anglo-Saxon Hotel on Front street, and continued the business with good success until the fall of that year.

The outbreak of cholera, however, induced him to transfer his energies to another point,

and accordingly we find Mr. Backus in San Francisco in November, 1850, homeward bound for the East, with a comfortable little pile of $17,000 worth of gold dust in his sack. He did not get farther than that city, however, and soon leased the Commercial Hotel, on the corner of Jackson street and Jones Alley, where Colonel Haraszthy now has his wine depot, paying no less than $800 for his monthly rental. He made the house the best and one of the leading hotels in the city, for he always does his best, and was patronized by the best class, and fairly earned money for a while, having bought the house and enlarged it, when the disastrous conflagration of May 4, 1851, swept the hotel and all its contents out of existence, and left Mr. Backus with only $50 in his pocket.

Nothing daunted he stepped aboard the Sacramento boat the next day, determined to go back to the mines and retrieve his fortune. On reaching that city, he was accosted by a Jewish merchant, J. Pinchover, on the levee, and offered a position with him as clerk at $150 a month and board. This position he retained until the end of December, 1851, and then, receiving a Government clerkship, he went to Vallejo, then the State capital, and with this begins another and more prominent chapter in the eventful life of the worthy pioneer. At this time, too, begins the literary activities of Mr. Backus, letters from him giving the best *resumé* of matters, political and general, of all published, appearing in the Eastern and other papers. Fortunately he kept a diary of those early days,—a perfect treasure-house of facts and circumstances used for this article. He took an active part in the great struggle over the State capital, working energetically in the interests of Sacramento. He went one night through the rain and darkness, up the Sacramento River for State Senator Henry E. Robinson, to assure his vote for the final test.

Mr. Backus clerked in the Legislature until May, 1852, when he began business in Sacramento for himself on J street, in the clothing trade, gradually enlarging his business and launching out into new departments of enterprise until he was one of the most extensive dealers in central California. In April, 1853, he was made Harbor-master of Sacramento, holding the office for two years, being th e and afterward largely interested in Sacramento schooners and shipping. In 1851 he built for himself the fine mansion at the corner of Tenth and E streets, then one of the finest residences in the city, and still ranking with any for beauty and comfort, surrounded by trees, shrubs and flowers, and bringing out his family from the East to occupy it.

In March, 1852, Mr. Backus became the Sacramento agent for Charles Crocker, who was then carrying on a store at Negro Bar, and later on he admitted Mr. Crocker as a partner. November 2, midnight, 1852, occurred the great fire, which destroyed almost the whole city, his store among others. His house and one other were the only houses left north of J street on Tenth street, and he fed and housed his friends for some time to the number of sixteen or more, among them E. B. Crocker and wife, whom he was instrumental in saving from the horror of that fearful night. There was great suffering at this time, and the price of provisions went up to fabulous rates, yet through all Mr. Backus went unflinchingly and nobly, helping his friends, although himself one of the greatest losers. The general election had just taken place, and the ballots, etc., had been carried to his house and were thus saved. In February, 1854, he went into business in partnership with W. R. Strong, of Sacramento, now so well known, and was again extensively launched into business, only to lose everything again by fire, July 12, 1854, at midday. In 1855 he was elected Public Administrator, holding the office for two years.

The war feeling that resulted later in the desperate civil struggle was already rising high. In all this Mr. Backus was for the Union, "first, last and all the time;" and when Lincoln's call for volunteers was made, he at his own expense published a notice calling for volunteers, organ-

C. C. Bush

ized three companies, and at great expense and difficulty outfitted them, through the Union Club of Sacramento, and kept them together until the war department sent out an officer, Colonel Kellogg, to take command. He aided in organizing the Union Club of Sacramento, formed of men whose united action did more than almost any other cause to keep California in the Union, and stifle the hot Southern desire for secession and war, although the leaders of this element were his close personal friends. The money raised by Mr. Backus and the Union Club was the means of arousing the movement that placed this State among the loyal commonwealths and steadied the feelings of all. His son, General Samuel W. Backus, so well known for his many public positions and his great worth of character, now Postmaster of San Francisco, was his father's right-hand man in all of this, and he himself went East and served honorably and well throughout the civil struggle.

For seven years Mr. Backus was in the internal revenue service in San Francisco, going to that city in 1861. Sixteen years ago he accepted the agency of the Southern Pacific at the important station of St. Helena, the wine center of California, a position which he still holds with satisfaction to the business public. His beautiful cottage home in the eastern part of the town is the picture of home-like comfort, being surrounded by trees and veritably embowered in flowers and flowering shrubs. He was a member of the common council of Sacramento (sitting with Mark Hopkins) in 1853, which built up the city, improved its streets, etc., and was active in railroad matters.

Mr. Backus has always been a clear-sighted and acute observer of the events of which he has made a part. He is a powerful writer, an exact and careful business man, a good conversationalist, and a most genial host. His popularity is shown by his long occupancy of his present position, where he has to meet and adjust affairs with all classes of people, not less than by the majorities which he has received when a candidate for public office. He is an honored member of the Pioneer Society of San Francisco, and of Washington Lodge, No. 20, F. & A. M. of Sacramento. His motto through life has been, "Duty: results take care of themselves."

G. M. KEYS, M. D., Livermore, was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 14, 1855. In 1874 he began the study of medicine in the office of his father, L. H. Keys, M. D., an old practioner, and in 1878 attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, same State, and graduated there. He practiced five years at Walker, Linn County, Iowa, and five years in Hampton, Iowa, and in the fall of 1888 came by rail to California, first locating at Pescadero, then Monterey for a short time, and finally in 1889 he settled in Livermore, taking up the practice of Dr. W. B. Taylor, and now has a lucrative business, his success being marked. He is a member of Anchor Lodge, No. 191, F. & A. M., and also of the K. of P.,—both at Hampton, Iowa. March 1, 1878, at Earlville, in Delaware County, Iowa, he married Miss Jennie R. Carter, and they have two children: Fannie and Harold.

CHAUNCEY CARROLL BUSH, called the father of the active business city of Redding, is one of the men of mark, who with others planned and laid the foundation of the prosperity of the county of Shasta. He comes of good old Revolutionary New England stock. His great-grandfather, David Bush, married Thankful Pettibone at Simsburg, Connecticut, and had two sons, born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The eldest of these sons, David Bush, Jr. (Mr. Bush's grandfather), was born October 29, 1762, and married August 13, 1783, Anna Brown, a twin daughter of Major Jacob and Anna Brown. They had seven children, all born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The third of their family, Daniel Brown Bush (Mr. Bush's

father), was born May 18, 1790. David Bush, one of Mr. Bush's uncles, reared several children, among them Charles P. Bush, a Congregationalist minister in Michigan, and his brother, George Bush, a Congregationalist minister in New Jersey. Peregrine, another of them, married a daughter of John Francis, a Baptist minister, and their son, John P. Bush, was at one time publisher of the Oneida (New York) *Observer*. The Judge's ancestry were all men of distinction in their town. Jacob Brown, his maternal grandfather, in 1775, joined the Revolutionary army in Boston, was elected a Major and marched through Maine to Quebec, Canada, with Benedict Arnold. All the soldiers suffered with hunger, and they were compelled to eat horses and dogs. Mr. Brown died on the Plains of Abraham, with small-pox. Mr. Bush's grandmother's uncle, John Brown, was a lawyer in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, joined the Revolutionary army, was made a Colonel, and was killed by Indians and Tories in ambush at Stone Arabia, New York. Major Henry C. Brown, a cousin of his grandmother, was sheriff of Berkshire County for twenty years. Mr. Bush's father, Daniel Brown Bush, married Maria Merrick, a daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Mercy (Smith) Merrick. They had three sons and three daughters, of whom he was the youngest. His mother died when he was five months old. His oldest brother, Joseph Merrick Bush, has resided in Pittsfield, Illinois, since 1838, and has published a paper there for over thirty years. Judge Bush's eldest sister, now Mrs. Ellen Dewitt Hatch, resides at Big Timber, Montana, and is a writer of much ability. His sister, Maria Merrick, married Hon. Jackson Grimshaw, a noted lawyer of Illinois. His brother, Colonel Daniel Brown Bush, resides in Portland, Oregon, and is manager of the Home Mutual Insurance Company. He served through the Mormon war at Nauvoo, Illinois, after that through the Mexican war and through the war of the Rebellion. Judge Bush's father married for his second wife, a widow, and a daughter of Captain Geer, of New York city. They had five children, only two sons of whom now survive. One of them, a brother of Judge Bush, is Colonel Edward Geer Bush, a gradnate of West Point, who served through the war of the Rebellion. There is a sister, now Mrs. Lucia Bates, residing at Pittsfield, Illinois. Judge Bush's family are noted for longevity. His father died November 23, 1885, aged ninety-five years, six months and five days, and none of his brothers died under seventy years.

Judge Bush was born July 31, 1831, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. His parents moved to Pittsfield, Pike County, Illinois, in 1834, then called the far West. In 1850, at the age of eighteen, he crossed the plains, by way of St. Joseph's, Missouri, Fort Hall, Fort Laramie and Carson Valley, arriving in Hangtown, now Placerville, July 22, 1850; wintered at Ophir, near Auburn, until February, 1851, and then removed to Shasta County, arriving at Shasta February 21, 1851. For several years he following mining, then clerking in stores and engaged in other callings. In 1861 he was elected Justice of the Peace in Shasta, afterward Associate Judge of the Court of Sessions. The next year he was elected County Judge, and re-elected twice afterward, the satisfaction given to all parties during the first two terms being so great that the Democrats declined to nominate a candidate against him the last term. During his three terms as County Judge, only one case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and that was affirmed. Having decided to remove from Shasta he declined to let his name go before the people for re-election. For ten years he was engaged in merchandising in Shasta. He spent much time and money in trying to induce the railroad company to build their road to the town of Shasta. Failing in this he decided to move to the newly projected town of Redding, and induced a few of his neighbors and friends to do likewise. Acting upon this decision, the night of July 22, 1872, found Judge Bush sleeping on a soft pine board, with one blanket over him, on the lot where now stands the Bush block, which at present contains

the Bank of Shasta County, Chambers & Campbell's hardware store, the postoffice and other occupants. August 12 the first bill of goods from a general stock of merchandise in the town of Redding, was sold by him. He cast his lot with the town, and has staid and worked for its success.

It is no disaparagement to the efforts of others to say that Judge Bush is the father of the city of Redding, and the father is and has just reason to be proud of his child, as it has become at eighteen years of age a fine city with its many brick blocks, electric lights, fine system of water-works and sewerage, and every brick laid and every timber put in place to make it the lovely, populous city it is destined to become. It is a monument to his sagacity, enterprise, faith and tenacity of purpose, and is destined to become the "city of the north." Judge Bush is now its very efficient Postmaster, and has held the position three different terms and makes a very obliging and prompt official. He held the office of United States Court Commissioner for twenty-two years. Has been a Mason for twenty-five years, and Master of Western Star Lodge two terms, and of Redding Lodge two terms, and is now Grand Bible Bearer of the Grand Lodge. He has been a School Trustee for several years, taking a deep interest in educational matters. Was a member of the School Board that erected Redding's fine brick school-house. He was the founder of the Bank of Shasta County, and its first president. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, that nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency, and was one of the Pacific coast committee that visited him at his home in Augusta, Maine, and congratulated him on his nomination; and he was also one of the committee that notified Logan of his nomination at Washington, District of Columbia. Although not a communicant he is a firm and consistent supporter of Sabbath-schools and churches. During the war he was a worker for and a member of the Sanitary Commission.

In 1865 he was married to Miss Ida M. Schroeder, and they have had seven children, three of whom died in infancy. The surviving children are Eda Ellen, Chauncey Carroll, Jr., George William and Harry Edward. Judge Bush and his estimable wife are held in high standing by their neighbors and a large circle of acquaintances. Their silver wedding was held June 27, 1890, and their warm friends gathered around them in throngs to do them honor. The pleasant and commodious home was filled to overflowing, as well as their beautiful grounds that surround their home.

Mrs. Judge Bush and daughter, Eda, are members of the Presbyterian Church, and constant workers in the church and Sabbath-school, Mrs. Bush being now and for several years Assistant Superintendent. The family is noted for its many charities and assistance in times of distress, Miss Eda being a very active member of the Young Ladies' Aid Society, that is well known for its good works.

THE BANK OF LIVERMORE.—This solid financial institution, which has proven so beneficial in this valley, was opened for business as a private institution on the 13th of March, 1885, and on the 11th of December, 1885, was incorporated under the laws of California. The board of directors, consisting of all the stockholders, was as follows: Thomas Varney, H. H. Pitcher, G. W. Langan, John Taylor and T. H. B. Varney. The first officers were: Thomas Varney, President; H. H. Pitcher, Cashier, and G. W. Langan, Attorney. After the death of Thomas Varney, which occurred February 13, 1890, T. H. B. Varney became President, and John Taylor Vice-President. The bank, which has a paid-up capital of $100,000, handles practically all the business of the Livermore Valley. The bank has been a success from the start, and the volume of its business is constantly on the increase.

H. H. PITCHER, the able cashier of the Bank

of Livermore, is a native of Sacramento, born August 16, 1850, his parents being E. M. and Jane H. (Hay) Pitcher, the former a native of New York, and the latter of London, England. Both came out to California at the same time with Strowbridge, and, becoming acquainted on the steamer, were married after their arrival in California. Mr. Pitcher, Sr., was for a time in the cattle business, but afterward conducted a hotel in the country a short distance from Sacramento. He also engaged quite extensively in dealing in fine horses, and imported some of the first fine stock ever brought to California, Among these was the noted John Nelson, which was a famous animal. He was also for a time in the mercantile business in Sacramento, in connection with Mr. Strowbridge. His death occurred in Sacramento County, in 1863.

H. H. Pitcher, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Sacramento, and there received his education. When but eighteen years of age he entered the employ of Treadwell & Co., a large mercantile firm there, as book-keeper. That firm became insolvent, and their creditors, the Bank of California, took their stores and placed Mr. Pitcher in charge of the business at Sacramento to close. He closed the business there about two years later, and so well pleased were the bank officials with the work of the young man that they made him a favorable offer to enter the Bank of California in San Francisco, which he accepted, continuing there until starting in the Bank of California in 1885.

Besides his banking interests, Mr. Pitcher is largely interested in the chrome iron trade, he and Mr. Knight, of San Francisco, handling in partnership nearly all of the product on this coast, and shipping most of the ore to the Kalion Chemical Works, Philadelphia. Mr. Pitcher has a fine ranch of 500 acres in El Dorado County, not far from Placerville, which he is planting largely to fruit, to which the land is specially adapted.

Mr. Pitcher was married in San Francisco, February 3, 1872, to Miss Annie G. Clark, a native of San Francisco, and daughter of Reuben Clark, the leading architect of the State Capitol at Sacramento. They have two children, viz.: Pearl F. and Hazel Belle.

Mr. Pitcher is a member of Masonic Lodge, F. & A. M., and Doric Chapter, R. A. M., of Livermore; and of Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templar, and Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine, San Francisco. Mr. Pitcher is a Republican politically. He was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Livermore in May, 1889, and was chosen president of the board. In May, 1890, he was re-elected.

Mr. Pitcher is a high-toned, honorable gentleman, of rare business qualifications, and is indeed a valuable acquisition to Livermore and its surrounding valley.

LIVERMORE SPRING WATER COMPANY.—This company was incorporated in 1874 by John Aylward, Robert Livermore, Valentine Alviso, Michael Mullanay, Charles Hedzal and W. Gibbons. The first officers elected were: John Aylward, president; W. Gibbons, secretary; and Robert Livermore, treasurer. The first board of directors consisted of Messrs. Hedzal, Aylward, Livermore, Alviso and Mullanay. In 1876 a mortgage upon the company's plant was given for the purpose of obtaining ready means for prosecuting the work, and it was foreclosed and bought in by John Aylward in 1885, since which time he has been sole proprietor.

The water used in this system is obtained from two sources—the Arroyo Mocho and the Los Positos Springs. The point on the Mocho from which water is taken is about three miles from Livermore, giving a fall of 125 feet. The Los Positos Springs are about two and a half miles from town, and this gives a fall amply sufficient for all purposes. Water is conveyed to the city through iron pipes of the best construction, and over ten miles of piping are used in the entire system, which supplies the life-

giving fluid for all domestic as well as fire purposes in Livermore. Much credit is due Mr. Aylward for the active interest he has taken ever since becoming connected with the water company, in the matter of improving its facilities.

JOHN AYLWARD, proprietor of the Livermore Water Company, and the leading spirit in this valley in the line of manufacturing, is a native of Ireland, born in the county Kilkenny, in January, 1843. He was reared at his native place, and there commenced the blacksmith's trade. In 1865 he came to America and located in Boston, where he continued the trade with T. K. Very, veterinary surgeon, who had a shop where the most intricate work in horse-shoeing was performed in a scientific manner. Under instructions there Mr. Aylward obtained a thorough knowledge in that branch of his trade, and, having a natural taste for the trade he had adopted, he became expert in the business. To this day he attributes much of his success to the knowledge obtained in the shop of Mr. Very. He remained with the latter until September, 1866, working as a journeyman after he had finished his trade. Leaving Boston, he proceeded to New York, where he took passage for California on the steamer Santiago de Cuba (since sunk). The vessel was shipwrecked and he returned to New York and again took passage, this time on the steamer San Francisco. He made the trip via Nicaragua, finishing the journey on the Pacific side on the steamer Moses Taylor, and landing at San Francisco on the 7th of October. He soon went to Mission San José, where he worked for N. Bergmann six months, then started in business for himself, doing general job work, and built up a fine trade. To this he gave his personal attention until 1874, when he came to Livermore to start a shop and manufacture the iron piping for the Livermore Spring Water Company. His business in Livermore proving a large one, he sold out his shop at mission San José in 1876 to James Stanley (now public administrator). Mr. Aylward has made a thorough success of his shop in Livermore.

In 1886 he patented a hay press, which, it can be said with strict adherence to the truth, is far and away ahead of any other press now in use. Other hay presses are simply not in competition with it. Though the machine has many skillful devices for the perfect compressing of hay, yet everything about it is of such strength that there is practically no stoppage for repairs when once in operation. This is accomplished, too, without making the press at all unwieldy. In fact, it is a handsome-appearing machine. Two bales of hay are constantly being made at the same time by the process used, so that there is no loss of time or power. The saving in cost of compressing is very great, and then the bales are very compact, so that it is possible to get in a car about twice as much hay as if packed by other machines. In shipping either by sea to the islands or by rail to the coast points, this is a great item, the difference in this particular alone affording a good profit to the commission man. About fifty of the Aylward presses have been made by the proprietor, who has been unable to supply the demand, and the writer of this article predicts great results for Mr. Aylward when the merits of his great hay press become known in other sections as they are now recognized in the Livermore Valley. He is also manufacturing the Aylward Automatic Gate, constructed of either iron or wood, which also has a wide reputation and a good sale. Mr. Aylward is a natural mechanical genius, and has patents on other useful articles, which, however, he has never pushed, owing to the pressure upon his time by other machines and general business interests.

He was married at Mission San José in May, 1869, to Miss Margaret Downs, a native of Ireland, but reared in this country at Nantucket, from childhood. They have six children, viz.: Mary Frances, wife of John J. Aylward, of San Francisco; Richard, who is with his father in the shop; Lulu, John, Grace and Edward. Mr. Aylward has held the office of Trustee of Livermore, though he is in no sense of the word an office seeker. He is now a supporter

of the principles of the American party. He is a member of Mosaic Lodge, F. & A. M., and Doric Chapter, R. A. M., of Vesper Lodge, A. O. U. W., and of the Legion of Honor. If Livermore reaches the destiny outlined for her by some, it will be through the efforts of just such men as Mr. Aylward, who, while a safe and conservative man, has that spirit of true progress, aided by pluck and perserverance, which is always the leading factor in building up communities.

DANIEL W. SMITH, engaged in agriculture near Livermore, was born in New York city, December 9, 1836. At the age of two years he was taken by his parents in their removal to England, and he received his schooling in Kent. At an early age he chose seafaring life as a vocation, and he followed it in various capacities for many years, from cabin boy to ordinary seaman; and in 1856 he became part owner and took command of the schooner Ida Jane, of San Francisco, a coasting merchantman. After running this vessel until 1869 he resigned and sold his interest. Moving to Livermore he purchased 112 acres of land near that place and has since been engaged in cultivating it. "Captain Dan," as he is universally called, is fifty-four years of age, hale and hearty, and has the respect and friendship of his fellow farmers and acquaintances. His father, John Smith, was a native of Castine, Maine, while the mother, Maria, is a native of Edinburg, Scotland. The Captain was married in 1870, at the mission San José, to Mrs. Helen Welch, *nee* Hickey. She has a daughter, named Agnes.

SAMUEL KIRKHAM, a farmer five miles southeast of Woodland, and an early settler of Yolo County, was born June 19, 1827, in Butler County, Ohio, a son of George D. and Mary (Dennis) Kirkham. His father, a native of Kentucky, was a tanner and also a farmer, and moved first to Ohio and then to Illinois, and to California in 1876, where he died, July 7, 1878. Samuel also worked in the tannery and upon the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when, in the spring of 1850, he came across plain and mountain to California with ox teams, being on the road from April 28 to August 20. He remained at Hangtown until 1854 engaged in mining, when he selected his present home, which has long been a model residence. Mr. Kirkham is a very liberal-hearted man, generous to a fault and has generally been too "easy" with his debtors, else he would have been worth thousands more than he is.

He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary R. Chandler, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Salmon and Naomi (Beebe) Chandler, who came to California in 1859 and who are now both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham have had two children: George E., deceased, and Naomi J., wife of Jonathan Scott Harmon, of Oakland.

DOLORES JUAREZ, a native son of California, was born near Napa, in the original adobe residence of his parents, Cayetano and Maria J. (Higuerra) Juarez, in 1854. He received his primary education in the public schools of Napa, and later attended St. Mary's College at San Francisco, the Oakland College, and St. Augustine College at Benicia. He returned home at the age of fifteen, and since that time he has been engaged in attending to the various interests connected with his own and his father's ranch near Napa. He was married in 1876 to Miss Helene Newhouse, a native of Sierra County, California. They have three children: Roy, born July 5, 1877; Ethel, born September 14, 1882; and Vivien, born January 8, 1884. He is a member of Napa Parlor, No. 62, N. S. G. W., and the organizer and leader of the Juarez Orchestra, which has furnished

the music for the surrounding country for years past. His father was the earliest locater of land in the Napa Valley, having been granted, in 1841, by Governor Manuel Jimeno, a tract of 8,865 58-100ths acres, called the Tulucay Rancho, which extended from the Suscol Creek on the south to Arroyo Sarco on the north, and to the Napa River on the west. He was a Mexican soldier from his early boyhood, joining the army in 1827, and took a very active part in the control of the Indian population, fighting those that were insubordinate, and managing and caring for on his ranch those who were peaceful. In 1840 he removed to the grant above mentioned, where he built the original adobe house in which he lived until 1845. In that year he built the second old large adobe, which is still occupied. In the year 1854 he was elected the alcalde of the district of Sonoma, in which year a party of twenty Americans assembled near the present site of Healdsburg for some unlawful purpose, when Don Cayetano with a force of men drove them away. The excitement growing out of this affair continued to increase until the Americans and Mexicans began to look upon each other with general distrust, and finally culminated in what is known as the "Bear Flag War." Don Cayetano also owned a rancho of 10,000 acres where Ukiah now stands, but this was never confirmed to him by our Government, as he had already disposed of it before the American Land Commission was appointed. He died in 1883, and is buried in the Tulucay Cemetery, the ground for which was donated by him. His wife, Madame Maria J. Juarez, was born at the Presidio in 1815. Her father, Francisco Higuerra, was a soldier and also an interpreter of the Russian language in the intercourse with the Russian settlements in Alaska and on the Russian River. He built the first wooden house in San Francisco, the material being brought from the mill on the Russian River. He owned all the lands in the immediate neighborhood of the Presidio, but being lost at sea on a voyage to the Sandwich Islands, his children, who were young at the time, were defrauded of their property. Mrs. Maria Jesus Juarez survived her husband six years, dying January 7, 1890, aged seventy-four years, one month and twenty-three days, and was buried by the side of her husband.

EDWARD FRISBIE, President of the Bank of Northern California, is one of Shasta County's prominent citizens and business men. A brief sketch of his life is as follows:

He was born in Albany, New York, November 18, 1826, the son of Eleazer and Cynthia (Cornell) Frisbie, both natives of the State of New York, the former of French ancestry and the latter of English. He was the fourth born in the family, was reared on his father's farm and received his early education in Albany. At the age of fourteen young Frisbie left home to work on a farm at six dollars per month. He worked out four years and in the meantime attended school six months at the Albany Academy. April 16, 1846, he was united in marriage to Miss Phebe Ann Klink, a beautiful young girl of his own county. He started a small dairy at Albany and continued it successfully for four years. At the end of that time he removed to Syracuse and purchased a farm, remaining there seven years.

In 1855 he sold out and came to California and settled in Napa County. He purchased a farm five miles from Vallejo, where he farmed successfully for twenty-two years. In 1877 Mr. Frisbie purchased 20,000 acres of the Redding grant, covering the towns of Redding and Anderson. He divided the property up, put it on the market and sold it off, having disposed of the last of it in 1885. He engaged in lumbering on Pitt River, floated the logs to Redding and sawed them there. In 1888 he formed a banking corporation, composed of the following gentlemen: E. Frisbie, F. H. Deakin, J. McCormick, Captain T. G. Taylor and T. A. C. Doland. They gave it the name of the Bank

of Northern California. They started with a capital of $100,000. Mr. Frisbie was elected President, which position he still occupies. He also has large farming interests in this State; owns a stock-ranch of 920 acres on the Bald Hills in Shasta County, where he is raising cattle and horses. With one of his sons and another gentleman Mr. Frisbie is farming 12,000 acres of land in Monterey County. On this place they have a large dairy. About one-half of the place is being cultivated. On it they harvested 63,000 sacks of wheat and barley.

There were born to Mr. Frisbie by his first wife eleven children, all of whom are married and have children of their own. At this writing Mr. Frisbie has twenty-four grandchildren. July 17, 1886, after a useful and happy life, Mrs. Frisbie was called home. The loss of this loving and indulgent mother and true and devoted wife was deeply felt by her family and many friends. In June, 1887, Mr. Frisbie wedded Miss Laura A. Walden, a native of California and daughter of Mr. Jerome Walden, an early settler of the State. This union is blessed with a daughter, Edwina Fay.

Mr. Frisbie's brother, now General J. B. Frisbie, was a Captain of one of the companies in General Stevenson's regiment, and came with that regiment to California in 1846. He is now a resident of Mexico. Another brother, Eleazer, came to this State with the same regiment. General J. B. Frisbie and Dr. L. C. Frisbie married General Vallejo's daughters. Dr. Frisbie has resided at Vallejo since 1852.

Previous to the civil war the subject of this sketch was a Democrat, but he voted for John C. Fremont, and has since given his vote and influence to the Republican party. In all business matters he is very exact, both to give and receive what is just. In public affairs he has always been very liberal, having given much to aid in the many improvements made in his section of the country. He is one of the citizens of California, who, by his industry, integrity and well-directed efforts, has risen to an enviable position in a business point of view, not only in Shasta County but also throughout Northern California.

CALVIN C. GRIFFITH, horticulturist, Napa County, who is one of the oldest pioneers of this place, having crossed the plains in 1845 with the new historical train that brought out the Hudsons, Yorks and many other well-known names in California, and that was the first train that brought wagons over the Sierra Nevadas. The hardships of that truly pioneer journey, the road-making through the mountains, is all a part of history and need not be enlarged upon here. Yet notwithstanding it all, and despite his sixty-one years, Mr. Griffith is still a young-looking, hardy, healthy as well as hard-working man. He was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, the son of James A. Griffith, and grandson of Mason Griffith, who served honorably throughout the Revolutionary war. On the father's side he is of an old Welsh family. On his mother's side the family is English, of the name of Rogers, also an old family, so that it will be seen Mr. Griffith comes of old families on both sides of the house. In 1835 the family removed to Macon County, Missouri, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Ten years later, in 1845, the family set out as already mentioned for the West. Oregon was at first the destination, but meeting a man at Fort Hall, by name Greenwood, he gave them such glowing accounts of California that a part of the train, among them the subject of this sketch, set out for this place, under Greenwood's guidance. They reached Johnson's ranch, the first point in the Sacramento Valley, on October 17, and pushed on at once to Sutter's fort, glad enough to get a supply of fresh provisions. The Sacramento River was crossed on rafts, and on November 1, when at the Yount place in the Napa Valley. Mr. Griffith's father rented a portion of the Yount ranch, now owned by Colonel J. D. Fry,

and put in grain. The outbreak of the Mexican war, shortly after, however, disturbed all plans, and the family was forced to take refuge at Sonoma. The following incidents of that contest with its important results and the raising of the Bear flag, are related fully elsewhere and need not be gone into here. Mr. Griffith was a volunteer in Fremont's force, and saw active service for the greater portion of a year, being at the occupation of Los Angeles, and later at San Gabriel. In the spring of 1847 he was finally honorably discharged and returned at once to Sonoma. During this war he was first in the company commanded by Captain Hastings, was transferred at Monterey to that of Captain Sears, and in the southern country to Captain Hudspeth. He engaged in farming and stock-raising at Sonoma, although not there constantly. Mr. Griffith and Ben Moore were the men sent up to Clear Lake, in Lake County, after the murder of Kelsey and Stone by the Indians, to look after their cattle. They found Kelsey's head stuck in the window of their cabin. The Indians, however, did not molest them, but they had some very exciting adventures. Returning to the Napa Valley in 1853, he farmed near St. Helena till December, 1856. He then went to Sonoma County, near Santa Rosa, and engaged in agriculture until 1871, when he once more came to Napa Valley, after a short sojourn of four months at Knight's Valley, and bought land near Rutherford. He then sold in 1883 and purchased his present place on the eastern edge of the valley, and where he resides with his family. He raises grapes, having a good-sized vineyard, hay, grain and stock. For four years past Mr. Griffith has been Road Master of road district No. 6, having forty-five miles of road under his charge. He is one of the most highly respected and popular men of the valley, known by everyone and regarded by all as an excellent citizen. He was married, September 6, 1855, to Miss Lydia Sensibaugh, at St. Helena. Mrs. Griffith is the daughter of Colonel Robert Sensibaugh, who has been a pioneer of more than one State, and is still living at the good old age of eighty-three years, in Wise County, Texas, to which place he went from California in 1861. Mrs. Griffith was born in Dade County, Missouri, in 1838, and came overland with her parents in 1852, residing from that time till the date of her marriage to Mr. Griffith in Napa Valley.

Mr. Sensibaugh is of German descent, the son of Adam Sensibaugh. He married the daughter of Enoch Hudson, who was the father of the well-known Hudsons of Napa County. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have seven children living and three deceased. The names of those living are: Oliver C., who is at San Francisco; Mary E., now Mrs. Harmon, and living at Los Angeles; Alice M., the wife of Fred W. Loeber, of St. Helena, a notice of whom appears elsewhere; Clara A., now Mrs. Taplin and residing near home; Albert G., farming in Chiles Valley; George and Jesse both at home.

SILAS L. SAVAGE, M. D., Livermore, California, was born at North Windsor, Kennebec County, Maine, August 29, 1842, and was but about fourteen years of age when he removed with his parents to Lee Center, Lee County, Illinois, where he attended school at the Lee Center Academy for about three years, when his parents again moved (in the fall of 1859), settling in Auburn, Sangamon County, Illinois, where he commenced the study of dentistry; and soon after getting into practice he took up the study of medicine, and graduated at the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, in St. Louis, in 1874, and entered into partnership with the late Dr. W. C. F. Hempstead for the practice of medicine in Edwardsville, Illinois. On account of the failing health of Dr. Hempstead, he removed with him (together with their families) by rail to California. Stopped a short time in Marysville, and after going through the memorable "flood" of January, 1875, he dissolved partnership with Dr. Hempsetead, and located at Wheatland, Califor-

nia, where he did a large practice for about three years. His health failing, on account of the unhealthfulness of the climate, together with overwork, he removed to Santa Rosa, California, and remained three years, and in January, 1881, came to Livermore in hopes of recuperation by change of climate, which he partially realized. Since his arrival here he has practiced dentistry only, in which he has a good patronage.

He was married March 18, 1867, to Miss Delia C. Hempstead, of Virden, Illinois, and has three children living, namely: Frank L., Emma A. and May L. He is a member of Mosaic Lodge, No. 218, F. & A. M., of Livermore, and Sutter Lodge, No. 100, I. O. O. F., of Wheatland.

P. T. TEALE.—It is not always the life of most variety and incident that is of the most value to the country, but rather that of the man who honestly and diligently conducts his affairs, doing fairly and honorably by himself, his fellow man and his Maker. Yet it is hard for any man who came to California in the early days not to have seen and experienced a very great deal, as will be seen in this short sketch of Mr. P. T. Teale, a worthy and respected pioneer of Napa Valley. He was born on the island of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, in 1826, his father being a manager of a sugar estate on that island, and of English descent. His mother was a native of France. In 1832 the family removed to America, settling at Lachine, near Montreal, in Canada, being induced to do so by two uncles, Colonels Anderson and Viscount, formerly of the British army, serving in the war of 1812, who had settled in Montreal. After six years in Canada, the family went to Cleveland, Ohio, and two years later to Coshocton County, same State, where Mr. Teale resided until he set out for California, fifteen years later. Here he was married in 1848, to Miss Mary A. Tucker, daughter of R. P. Tucker, the old California pioneer of 1846, mention of whom and her brother, especially in connection with their rescue of the survivors of the Donner party, will be found elsewhere. They had two children when in 1852 they crossed the plains to California, meeting with the usual hardships and difficulties, but fortunately coming through safely. Mr. Teale brought cattle out with him, and came on directly to Napa County, taking only an interesting look at the mines as they passed through.

He settled at a point first about three miles below his present place, but nine years later came up within a mile of Calistoga, and purchased a ranch of 300 acres of as fine and fertile a soil as any in the world. He still retains 170 acres where he resides, and is passing the remainder of a useful and well-spent life in a comfortable home, tree-embowered, and the grounds handsomely adorned by flowers, in one of the most beautiful parts of the county, surrounded by his children, and respected and esteemed by the entire community. The spot where his house stands, by the way, is the site of the oldest building in the upper end of the county. The spot was chosen by the old pioneer, John Fowler, as the place to put up his cabin in 1844. Ben Kelsey, John York and the old pioneers have all lived there. Mr. Teale relates that it was a famous place for game. He has often seen bear tracks on the road before his house, and up to twenty-five years ago they used frequently to kill his hogs. When the first house was built there four deer were killed within an hour quite near the place. Mr. Teale himself has killed two California lions inside of a week. He has paid as high, in the early days, as $30 for a hog, 25 cents a pound for flour, $1.50 a dozen for eggs, $4 apiece for hens, seed wheat 10 cents a pound, etc. Such prices did not last long, however.

Mr. Teale is a Republican of decided principles, and has frequently been urged by his many friends to permit himself to be brought forward as a candidate for office. He has, how-

ever, always consistently refused, preferring rather to serve his country by attending faithfully to the duties of private life. One of his brothers is a clergyman in the Baptist Church in Washington, and another still resides in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Teale have five children, viz.: W. R., living at home; George W., farming across the valley; Charles, farming near home, and married; James, farming near home, and Emma, the wife of E. F. Pratt, of Knight's Valley.

JONAS CLARK, M. D., Woodland, was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, September 23, 1853. His father, also named Jonas Clark, was a native of the same State, while his mother, whose maiden name was Rachel S. Bagley, was born in Brookfield, Vermont. He was educated at the Waltham school and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he remained three years. He completed his medical course at Harvard University, where he graduated in June, 1875. In 1874 he received the appointment of Interne of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, which position he filled until 1877, thus obtaining special opportunities in the treatment of the eye and the ear. He arrived in California in March, 1877, and in June following located in Yolo County, where he has since been engaged in his chosen calling. He first settled at Dunnigan's, then at Yolo and Knight's Landing, and finally in 1881 opened an office in Woodland. His competency is well attested by an extensive and lucrative practice. On the first of August, 1889, he formed a partnership with Dr. L. M. Gray, under the firm name of Clark & Gray. During his residence here he has also paid considerable attention to citrus culture, having a ranch of 160 acres in Colusa County, where he had at one time a nursery of 5,000 orange trees; but they were destroyed by the rabbit pest two years ago. During the present year (1889) he set out on his land about thirty acres of peaches. He also has ten acres of choice land at the town of Escalante, at the mouth of Capay Valley, which was planted in 1889 to citrus fruits.

The Doctor is a member of the orders of Knights of Pythias, Chosen Friends, Foresters and United Workmen,—all at Woodland. He is also a member of the Medical Society of the State of California, the Yolo County Medical Society, and for a number of years has been secretary of the Yolo County Board of Health.

Dr. Clark was married in June, 1876, to Miss Nora Tiernay, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they have two children, John and Marie, aged ten and twelve years respectively.

ALBERT TAUZER, a farmer eight miles southeast of Woodland, was born June 25, 1834, in Pennsylvania, a son of Andrew and Martha (Bowser) Tauzer, natives of Pennsylvania. Andrew Tauzer was a foundryman and iron-worker by trade all his life. He moved to Illinois in early day, settling in Hardin County upon land he purchased there, and remained until death. Albert was brought upon a farm and was twenty-two years of age when in 1857, he came overland to California, leaving Illinois April 2, and arriving at Georgetown August 31. The trip was a pleasant one. He was only one day ahead of where the great massacre occurred on the Humboldt River. After mining in El Dorado County four years, with moderate success, he went to Yolo County, and November 27, 1861, homesteaded his present property, 160 acres of choice farming land. He found it entirely wild and has made of it a complete home. He has now 960 acres, all in one body. Does a general farming business. He has, like nearly all other men, had his drawbacks and disappointments, but his energy and good sense have carried him victoriously through. In 1887 he suffered a total loss of his residence by fire.

He was married February 11, 1857, to Miss

Mary Scroggins, who died December 21, 1874. They had five children, four of whom are now living, namely, Anderson B., Ellen, George, John Albert and Andrew, deceased. Mr. Tauzer was again married in 1880, to Miss Caroline Guy, and by this marriage there are two children,—Pearl M. and Eleanor R., both of whom are living. Mr. Tauzer has a sister in California, who is the wife of J. R. Jones, residing in Yolo County.

HON. D. B. CARVER, banker, St. Helena, who is the founder and head of the Carver National Bank. Probably no resident of this town is more widely or favorably known than Mr. Carver, as he has held a semi-official position during the greater part of the twenty-six years of his residence here, having been Postmaster continuously for about twenty years, and retiring only because of the pressure of duties involved by the establishment of the bank. He was also one of the first to undertake the manufacture of wine at St. Helena, being associated for five years, from 1866 to 1870, in partnership with Mr. H. A. Peller. Mr. Carver is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, where he was born February 9, 1831. Early in 1852 he set out for California, via New Orleans and the Nicaragua route, arriving in San Francisco, June 4 of that year. For six years he mined in Yuba, Placer, and Sacramento counties, meeting with a fair share of success. His name is still remembered in the neighborhood of the town of Folsom, where he mined for some time. After a visit to the East in 1858, he returned to Tehama County and was engaged in milling until in 1863 he removed to Napa County and shortly afterward engaged in a general mercantile business, which he continued until he established the bank six years ago. It was conducted first as a private banking house until August, 1887, when it became the Carver National Bank. Mr. Carver was married August 1, 1860, to Miss Annie Webber, of Penobscot County, Maine. One son, D. B., Jr., now a promising lad of sixteen years, is the only living child of this union; another son, Henry, and a daughter, Laura, being deceased. Mrs. Carver died on June 20, 1884. Mr. Carver married for the second time in February, 1886, to Miss Minnie A. Logan, the eldest daughter of Mr. J. I. Logan, of St. Helena. They have two sons, the eldest, Ervin L., born January, 1887, the youngest, Joseph W., born August, 1889. Mr. Carver is a man of great energy and of decision of character, public-spirited and in every sense a model business man and citizen.

JAMES ACHILLES DOUGLAS. — The Douglas family are of Scotch origin. The great-grandfather of our subject, James Douglas, came from Scotland to the United States long before the Revolutionary war, and after the war settled in Albermarle County, Virginia, at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, five miles from Charlottesville, and near what was afterward known as the residence of Thomas Jefferson. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and he also had two brothers in the war. The Douglas family continued to make that section of Virginia their home until 1839, when the grandfather, with a part of his family, emigrated to Missouri, two of the sons locating in Cooper County, and a daughter also in that county, while the grandfather, James, and William J., the father of our subject, and John J. Douglas, located in Howard County. William J. and John J. were in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of New Orleans. Thomas Douglas, one of his grandfather's brothers, went from Virginia to Tennessee in the early settlement of that State and remained there. Beverly Douglas, his grandfather's brother, also at an early date settled in Kentucky. William J. Douglas, his father, was a farmer in Missouri, and raised hemp and to-

bacco, and died in Howard County in 1875, at the age of eighty-seven years, and his father was ninety-four years old when he died, never having had a day's sickness during his life, never eating more than two meals a day and some days but one meal; he was strong and active, never lost a tooth, and at the time of his death did not have a gray hair in his head. In William J. Douglas' family there were three daughters and one son.

The mother of the subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Ann Bridgwater, was born and raised in Richmond, Virginia; and her family is probably of German descent. She died in Virginia in 1827.

James A. Douglas, the subject of this article, was born in Albermarle County, Virginia, on the old plantation, near Charlottesville, March 24, 1827, and therefore was a babe when his mother died. His father, being a farmer and a slave-owner, gave James into the care of a favorite black nurse, who cared for his wants, etc. His father and grandfather moved to Missouri in 1839, while young James was left behind and went to school in Virginia until 1842, when he also went to Missouri. At length he served an apprenticeship of two years and nine months learning the saddlery business, becoming a competent journeyman. He did all the fine work of the shop, some of which was placed on exhibition and drew the first premium in St. Louis; but he soon abandoned the trade. went to St. Louis and took a position on a river steamer as second clerk, and at the same time began studying the science of river piloting. He was promoted through the clerkships to the position of pilot, where he commanded a salary of $250 a month. At the end of five years he bought a drove of mules in Missouri and drove them to Texas and sold them at a profit; and while he was in that State he saw the first gold dust from California, brought there in a goose-quill, and he immediately resolved to come to the mining region here. Returning to his home in Howard County, he found his train had been gone eight weeks; he started in company with John Lowrey, now of Sonoma County, and hurried on until they overtook the train this side of Fort Hall, in Montana Territory. In Mr. Douglas' mess were nine men, all young and unmarried, and full of life. They landed at Sacramento, August 14, 1849. During the following autumn they built a cabin at Hangtown and followed mining there that winter. In the following spring the company divided, several of them going over on the Middle Yuba at Washington and mining there during the summer.

In October Mr. Douglas went down to the bay with a brother-in-law who came a little later, and another gentleman named Lewis Walker. His brother-in-law, Allen Rains, disliked this country, and started back to the East. While waiting for the steamer at San Francisco, and on the very day it was to sail, the subject of this sketch was tempted also to buy a ticket and go with him; and all three went back together. On board the vessel Mr. Douglas was taken sea-sick, and at Acapulco they all three left the ship, bought mules and started across Mexico, a distance of 700 miles; while at the city of Mexico they stopped ten days, and hired a guide to take them all over the old battle-grounds. At Vera Cruz they boarded a little schooner, which took them and thirty-seven other passengers to New Orleans, being seventeen and a half days on the way. In February, 1851, Mr. Douglas left New Orleans again for California, visiting en route his people in Missouri and coming by way of ship to Acapulco, at which place he and another party bought a hotel and conducted it for seven months, making considerable money—$14,000. Coming on to Yolo County he spent the ensuing winter on Cache Creek. In March he and three other men went to German Bar on the Middle Yuba, where they had a fine supply of water and followed mining; and while thus engaged news reached them of a new place called the Minnesota Diggings, whither 5,000 people congregated within ten days after the discovery of gold there.

In 1852 Mr. Douglas quit mining, came down to the valley and again entered the mule trade. He again went back to the Atlantic States in October, and in the spring of 1853 brought a drove of horses and mules across the plains to California. In 1854 he went to Oregon for the purpose of mining, but changed his mind, and, in company with another man, went to packing, making journeys from Crescent City, in Oregon, to Jacksonville, and at that time there was a hostile Indian behind every tree on the trail. Although he made considerable money in this business, yet it was accompanied by much hard work and exposure, and within five months he returned to the Sacramento Valley. In 1855 he was elected Sheriff of Yolo County, and served four years, and on October 24, 1860, he married and settled on Cache Creek; but his place there he at length sold, and he bought a quarter section of land a mile northwest of Woodland, put up a fine, large residence on it and made it his home for about seven years. He sold out again, at a good advantage, and moved to Woodland, in 1878, where he has since resided. His homestead on Third street consists of five acres. His residence, which he put up in 1884, cost $10,000, including the ground, and is one of the most elegant in the city. Mr. Douglas is a true type of a Southern gentleman,—hospitable, genial, social, and a good financier. In politics he was a sound Democrat. He was arrested April 5, 1865, as a citizen prisoner by sixty United States soldiers and taken to Fort Alcatraz in the bay of San Francisco, and wore a ball and chain twenty-four days for expressing his Constitutional rights' and was released on May 4, 1865, without any trial by court either martial or civil, and without any charges being preferred against him, or without taking the iron-clad oath. O, justice, what a jewel!

October 24, 1860, is the date of Mr. Douglas' marriage to Sallie A. Moore, who was born in Platte County, Missouri, March 24, 1842, and came to California in 1853, with her parents. They settled first in Sacramento County, and moved to Yolo in 1857. Mrs. Douglas died May 24, 1889, the mother of four daughters, the youngest of whom is deceased. Her death is a great loss to the family,—a severe one in every sense of the word.

THOMAS B. SMITH, a well known and prominent citizen of Shasta County, came to California in 1853. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 10, 1844. His parents, Asa and Jane Smith, were natives of Tennessee. His father died when he was a child, and his mother married a second husband, with whom she and Thomas B. came to California. He was only nine years old at that time. Three years afterward, in 1856, his mother died. He remained with his step-father two years after her death and then started out in life for himself. The family had settled in Jackson, Amador County, and Mr. Smith was reared in the mines. Much of his life since then has been spent as a miner. After leaving home he mined in the summer, in Nevada County, and went to school in the winter. With others he became interested in the Hudson River Mining Company, went in debt, and, as the enterprise proved a failure, he lost not only the money he had invested but also a year and a half's time.

In 1863 he enlisted to help put the rebellion in Company I, Seventh California Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war. After they were drilled they were ordered to Arizona to fight Indians, to their great disappointment, instead of being sent to participate in the war for the Union. In 1865 they were returned to San Francisco and honorably discharged. Mr. Smith then went to Moore's Flat, Nevada County, and engaged in hydraulic mining, continuing there until March, 1867. At that time he came to the western part of Shasta County, and engaged in mining.

December 5, 1867, Mr. Smith wedded Miss Martha A. McFarlin, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of Mr. George McFarlin, a Califor-

nia pioneer. Their union has been blessed with five sons and two daughters: George T. and Samuel E., born in French Gulch, Shasta County; Burton L., Hattie, Fred, Nellie and Harvey were born in western Shasta.

Mr. Smith takes a prominent part in fraternal societies. He has been through all the chairs in Odd Fellowship; a D. D. G. M., and as such instituted Lodge No. 271, at Redding, and No. 254, at Anderson. He has been a member of the Grand Lodge for sixteen years. He is also Past Patriarch and a member of the Grand Encampment. Is Past Master of Clinton Lodge, F. and A. M., and a member of Shasta Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he has been a life-long Republican. In 1880, 1881 and 1882 he was County Deputy Assessor under W. S. Kidder. In 1882 he was elected County Clerk, and in in 1884 he was re-elected for a second term, by a majority of 443. After having served two terms he was succeeded by Albert F. Ross, and was appointed his deputy, which position he now (1890) fills. At the general election held November 4, 1890, he was elected to the office of County Assessor.

Mr. Smith is a man of excellent habits and good business ability. Two of his sons have grown up to be honorable young men, and hold positions of trust and responsibility in the city of Redding.

J. H. PAGET, proprietor of a boiler and machine works and blacksmith shop at Livermore, was born at Keokuk, Iowa, October 1, 1852, and in 1854 came with his parents to San Francisco, where he learned the machinist's trade in the Stoddard Iron Works. Desiring to travel around and see the world, he went in 1874 to the Black Hills of Southwestern Dakota, being among the first prospectors to enter that country. He spent two years there, with but little fortune, however. He became then a courier in the military service of the United States Government, and was in the immediate vicinity of General Custer's massacre in June, 1876; thence he went to Brainerd, Minnesota, thence to Leadville, Colorado, and in 1880 he returned to California and settled at Oakland, where he followed his trade as a journeyman for about three years. In 1884 he went to Livermore and worked in the shops of N. B. Holmes until 1889, when he bought him out and has since operated the works in all departments of blacksmithing, boiler and machine repairing and mill work.

He was married in Oakland, August 10, 1881, to Miss Mary E. Thomson, of Berkeley, who died September 5, 1889, leaving two children: Gracie E. and Howard. Mr. Paget is a member of Live Oak Lodge, No. 17, K. of P., at Oakland, and he takes also a prominent part in local politics and in the general welfare of the community where he resides.

J. ROSEBERRY.— The Roseberry farm, at the head of Chiles' Valley, is one of the finest places in Napa County. It comprises 1,200 acres, including the whole of the valley and the mountain land on either side. It is carried on at present as a general farm, with stock and sheep raising, etc., but Mr. Roseberry is setting out trees and will soon have a fine orchard. He intends shortly to put up good improvements in the way of a stone barn, dwelling-house, etc., the plans of which are very artistic.

Mr. Roseberry is a native of Western Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, born in 1836. He is the son of Hon. Thomas H. and Mary (Hill) Roseberry, the father being still a hale and hearty old man in Kansas. He was born in 1806, and in early days removed with his family to Clark County, Missouri, of which he was elected County Judge for twenty seven years, although he served only twenty-one, being leg-

islated out. His people were of the substantial old Dutch stock of Pennsylvania, probably of Jewish descent. His mother, Mary Hill, was the daughter of Colonel Reese Hill, a hero of the war of 1812, who traced his ancestry back to old Governor Reese, of Virginia, her great-grandfather. Colonel Reese Hill was afterward elected to the Pennsylvania State Legislature, of which he was Speaker. Mr. J. Roseberry came California in 1862; B. Hughes Roseberry came in 1854 and now of Yolo County. He started a store in Yolo County, remaining there until 1867, but his health failing him he went to San Francisco, and, as he had been brought up to the business of flour-milling when a boy, started the Yolo Mills, on the corner, originally of Beale and Market streets, but moving it in 1879 to the corner of Main and Mission streets, where it still stands, and a successful and paying business is conducted under the firm name of Roseberry & Co. In 1881 he sold out to Hinz & Plagemann, who still operate it, and began the grain business in the city, operating on the exchange until 1885, when he purchased his present place, and began its improvement. Mr. Roseberry is a man of great originality and enterprise, large-hearted, plucky and energetic. He was formerly extensively interested in Oakland, having built in that city many fine houses. He built and owned for a time the fine building now used as a home for foundlings in West Oakland.

Mr. Roseberry was married January 1, 1871, to Miss E. J. Adamson, in Sonoma County, a brother of whom, Professor W. H. Adamson, lives at Lower Lake, California, and is conducting the *Clear Lake Press*, one of the most influential newspapers in Lake County. Mrs. Roseberry was born in Iowa, but came to California when a child, in 1854. Her father, Jacob Adamson, was of Scotch descent, and born in Tennessee; but his father was from Virginia, and the name will be recognized among the roll of Revolutionary heroes. Mr. and Mrs. Roseberry have five children: Mary Eva, the oldest, is attending school at Oakland; the others are all boys and are at home. Their names are James William, Fred Thomas, Lewis Heaton and Martin Grover.

Hon. Thomas H. Roseberry, a brother of J. Roseberry, lives in Modoc County, and formerly carried on a store at Adin; he represented Modoc and Lassen counties in the Legislature of 1884. Reese Heaton Roseberry, of Linn County, Kansas, is a brother, and he also represented his county in 1884.

CHARLES A. BROWN, real estate, insurance and collection agent at Woodland, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, December 29, 1839. His father, H. C. F. Brown, was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and moved when he was a small child to Ohio before it was a State; and when a young man he went to Lexington, Kentucky, where he married Hannah Stainton, a native of that State. He was a contractor and millwright by trade, and died in Kentucky in 18—. His wife is still living in Bloomington, Illinois, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. In their family were six sons and four daughters, of whom three sons are the only ones now living.

The subject of this sketch, the only member of the family in this State, was raised in Lexington, and in 1855 he came to California, by way of Atchison and Salt Lake, packing through the Sierra Nevadas, and arrived in Sacramento August 2. After a residence of six or seven years at Grass Valley he came to this county. He followed mining there and also in Tuolumne and Mariposa counties. Most of the time since 1862 his home has been in Woodland. In 1864, in the spring, he went to St. Helena, Napa County, and remained there about six months; and was in Nevada during the mining excitement at Washoe, a year, engaged in mining and other kinds of business. Most of the time in that State he was at Lake's Bridge, where Reno now stands. For the past twelve or fifteen years he has been engaged as already noted, be-

Geo. A. Jackson M.D.

ing one of the most active citizens of the place, thorough-going and reliable. Having been thrown upon his own resources ever since he was sixteen years old, and constantly mingling with strangers, he has obtained a practical education in the ways of the world.

Politically, Mr. Brown is a Democrat, and has been influential in the various campaigns.

He was married in 1862 to Fannie M. Ingram, a native of Virginia, and by that marriage there were three children, of whom two daughters are now living. The parents were separated by a divorce, and Mr. Brown, for his present wife, married Clara Leman, a native of St. Louis, Missouri; she was born February 12, 1851. They have four children living and two deceased.

GEORGE H. JACKSON, M. D.—Among the foremost of Woodland's representative men of to-day stands the gentleman whose name heads this article. A few facts in regard to his career and genealogy will therefore be of value and interest in this volume. His ancestors, on both sides, originally came to this country from England. His great-great-grandfather, on his father's side, was early in life bound to a worsted-manufacturer in England. At that time they combed the wool, tied it to a rack and drew it out just as the women of this country were afterward accustomed to convert flax into linen with which to make their wearing apparel. As this worthy sire grew to manhood, being possessed of uncommon physical strength, he wanted to change his trade to that of a house joiner, but being unable to get free papers from his master he ran away, and gave an indenture upon himself to a ship captain for four years as a compensation for his passage. His indenture was afterward bought by a man named Hughes and taken to Virginia. He left seven brothers in England, but never knew of any of them coming to this country. The wife of this gentleman was the daughter of Captain Jarvis, of England, a captain in the King's Life Guards. Prior to this she had married the captain of an English vessel contrary to her father's wishes, and consequently went with her husband to sea. The ship was lost in a storm, and she with six or seven others floated on the wreck for six or seven days, when the survivors were rescued by a convoy from a French fleet, and she with the others was sold for salvage. The same man bought her service who had previously bought the indenture of Mr. Jackson, and while acting as servants on this man's estate in Virginia they were married.

This constitutes the start of the Jackson family in America, or at least that branch with which our subject is connected. The younger son of these two was Jarvis Jackson, so called after his mother's maiden name. He married a lady who was the daughter of General Lee, and a sister of "Light-Horse Harry" Lee, of Revolutionary fame, father of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. A. The grandmother of Dr. Jackson was a daughter of Stephen Hancock, who came to Kentucky with Boone, and settled at Boonesborough, in the fall of 1775. She was then six years old and lived first at Martin's Station, about three or four miles from Boonesborough, and later at Hoy's Station, three or four miles further in the country. Afterward the settlers at Boonesborough were granted a pre-emption upon a settlement of 1,400 acres of land by the Legislature of Virginia, and Stephen Hancock and Christopher Erwin located land adjoining on the tract in Madison County near where the city of Richmond now stands, and built a fort on the Erwin side of the line, and called it Erwin's Station. Stephen Hancock began clearing his land, but had his residence inside the fort until he considered it was safe for him to change it to the outside.

He was a son of George Hancock, who is believed to be a brother of John Hancock, the signer of the Declaration of Independence of the United States. The father of Dr. Jackson was John Lee Jackson, a native of the State of Virginia, as also was the latter's wife, whose

maiden name was Mary E. Scales. The heads of these two families emigrated to Kentucky, where John Lee Jackson and his wife were married. He accumulated considerable wealth in that State, but being a man who took a deep interest in the welfare of others he fell a victim to his own generous impulses. Having indorsed to a large amount the papers of several individuals who failed financially, he became seriously embarrassed, and from his entire property only succeeded in saving a section of land in Clark County, Missouri. In his straitened circumstances he decided to remove his family from the scene of his late misfortune to his land in Missouri, and did so in 1850. In the following spring he lost his wife by death, and in 1854 he himself passed to his long rest.

The death of the parents left the children to look out for their own welfare, and George H. Jackson, the subject of this sketch, who was the eighth child, and is the youngest living member of the family, went to Kirksville, Missouri, where he had an uncle living. The relatives were engaged in merchandising there, and with him our subject made his home, assisting in the store, and spending any time he had in study and in improving his mind for the life struggle he knew was before him. In this way, while his school facilities were of a meager order, he laid the foundation for a good practical education. In 1861 his brother-in-law, Dr. B. B. Allen, prepared to remove to California, and our subject joined in the idea. They made the journey by the overland route, and reached California in August. They proceeded to Pine Grove, Sierra County, then known as Howland Flat, where lived an elder brother of young Jackson, who had come here some time previously. Here Dr. Allen entered upon the practice of medicine, and our subject entered a store as clerk. He decided to become a physician, and after he had put in the long hours required of him in the store he would study medicine with Dr. Allen. Work and study absorbed nearly all the time not given to sleep, so that sometimes he became disheartened and felt tempted to abandon his task. In such moments his sister, who sympathized with him in his struggle, encouraged him, and by her hopeful words stimulated him to even greater efforts, and to her the Doctor now gives much of the credit for his ultimate success. For two years he kept up the rôle of clerk and student at this place; then Dr. Allen removed to Freeport, Sacramento County, where he opened up a small drug store in connection with his medical practice, our subject accompanying him as clerk. He also continued his studies, and by 1866 he had saved enough money to pay his expenses during one course of lectures at a medical college. With this in hand, and relying upon assistance from Dr. Allen during the second course, he went to San Francisco and attended the first course of study and lectures at the Toland Medical College, during four months in the spring of 1866. When the time for his second term approached his brother-in-law, who had found but a limited field for practice at his new location, was unable to assist him. In this dilemma he was undecided for a time in which direction to turn his steps. But his determination to enter the profession at length prevailed, and as practice by non-graduation was then allowed in this State, he decided at once to enter the field as a practitioner. He felt justified in this course from the fact that his long experience and study with Dr. Allen, his clerkship in the drug store and attendance at lectures had better fitted him for actual practice than are many graduates, especially those whose hearts are not in their work. Going to Georgetown, Sacramento County, he opened his office as a physician and met with gratifying success, both professionally and financially.

While there he was married to Miss Lizzie E. Julian, then living near Freeport, but now a resident of Oakland. Shortly after his marriage, having made $500 in addition to all expenses, Dr. Jackson removed to Gold River, Placer County, where success again attended him, and at the end of two years he had a practice worth about $800 per month. Here he made the

acquaintance of a then well-known citizen of Yolo County, Mr. Moore, who urged him to remove to Woodland, assuring him that there was a demand there for a physician of his ability. Following his friend's advice, Dr. Jackson came to Woodland, and here success attended him much beyond his expectations. In 1870, in order to avail himself of college and clinical study, which he was then so fully competent to appreciate and utilize, he went to San Francisco for that purpose, and was duly graduated at the Medical Department, University of the Pacific.

His advancement in his profession has been steady and rapid, and he now holds a prominent place in medical circles on this coast. His excellent qualities as a physician and as a man are held in high appreciation by his fellow-citizens, who have on more than one occasion displayed their confidence in him. He has been physician to the County Hospitals for periods aggregating five years, and has served on the Board of Trustees of Woodland for ten years. He is a zealous Democrat in his political views, and takes a lively interest in the welfare of the party, and an active part in its councils.

Dr. Jackson's career, as viewed from an historical standpoint, is certainly an instructive one. A brief retrospect of the pages of this sketch will show that he started in life for himself at an unusually early age, almost without opportunities except those he made for himself. Against all obstacles, however, he ascended the ladder of success, round by round, and fought his way to the front until he has become recognized as one of the foremost figures in the community with which he has cast in his lot, with a reputation as a professional and business man extending much beyond its limits. His advancement in his profession has been gained by his earnest, conscientious efforts, and the exercise of all the abilities with which nature endowed him. Yet a young man comparatively, he has succeeded so well that the question of giving up or remaining in practice has already become a matter of choice. He is just opening up a business career of such promise that he is already rated as one of the shrewdest and safest financiers of the community, and capitalists are satisfied to invest when Dr. Jackson leads. His judgment must therefore be entitled to much respect in regard to Woodland, which he considered a safe and promising field for investment. His confidence in the future may be gauged by what he has done and is doing toward her improvements. The Curtis residence and grounds, recognized as among the most beautiful in Woodland, are the result of his enterprise, and his own present office and residence block on Main street was also built by him. He has put his money unflinchingly into business property here, and the future will prove that he has other and yet more important improvements in view. He has also made investments in real estate in other and promising localities, notably adjoining the town of Willows.

Dr. and Mrs. Jackson are the parents of four children, viz.: Mary Louise, Georgia, Alice and Julian Allen.

BASIL CAMPBELL was born in Cooper County, Missouri, March 9, 1823, a slave to James G. Campbell, whose widow, Mrs. Ellen, is living with her son-in-law, Jefferson Maxwell, in this county. When thirteen years old, in September, 1836, he was sold to Joseph Stephens for $700. In 1837, Mr. Stephens died, and for some four or five succeeding years the slave-boy was put yearly up at auction, and his services for one year sold to the highest bidder. One of those years, he was put upon the scales and found to weigh 151 pounds, and taking his place upon the auction-stand, was bid off at $151 per year by Thomas Adams, a brother of D. Q. Adams, of this county. A son of the purchaser, T. H. Adams, is this year working in Yolo County one thousand acres of land, that he hires from the boy whose services as a slave his father purchased at one dollar per pound. In about 1842, the estate of Mr. Stephens was divided among the heirs, and Basil

had to be sold again, as he could not well be divided, and Mrs. Catherine Stephens, the widow of the deceased, purchased him for $450 (a depreciation in the market). In October. 1853, he was again sold to J. D. Stephens, now a banker in Woodland, for $1,200 (stock going up), and the following year, Mr. Stephens came to California and settled on the south side of Cache Creek, bringing with him his twelve hundred dollar purchase. Before leaving, an agreement had been entered into between the parties, to the effect that Basil was to work in California ten years for Stephens, and have his liberty at the end of that time; one hundred dollars per year, to be paid annually, was to be given to Basil during that time, and if, during the ten years, he had money enough to buy his freedom in a less time, Mr. Stephens was to name a reasonable price. In 1861 he paid $700 for the remaining three years of his time, and then was free. During those seven years, Basil had been investing his money in stock, and was worth in 1861 probably $10,000. In 1865, he commenced acquiring real estate, and in 1879, had 2,960 acres, worth about twenty dollars per acre on an average, and between five and ten thousand dollars' worth of live stock. In 1865 he was elected as a delegate to attend the State convention of colored people that met at Sacramento, being chosen as one of the vice-presidents. In 1873, he was again elected to the State Colored Convention, and was chosen by that body as a State delegate to attend the National Colored Convention at Washington, District of Columbia. He was married to Rebecca Dalton, at Sacramento city, August 5, 1866, and has an adopted child—Lenora. Mr. Campbell is living upon the proceeds of his accumulated wealth. He informed us that he considered himself fortunate in his masters in those days of servitude; that he was always kindly treated; and that in J. D. Stephens he found a friend rather than a master, who gave him a chance in the world that few of his race had been favored with.

In conclusion, we would like to ask you, reader, how many white men of your acquaintance, think you, could be mentioned that would have fulfilled the contract of working ten years for freedom, when the law gave it without a cent as soon as the soil of California was reached, as did this man who had been born a slave.

BARON A. VON SCHILLING.—This gentlemen is the manager of the celebrated Edgehill vineyard, near St. Helena, one of the finest large vineyards set out in this part of the valley, and long famous for the fine quality of the wines manufactured. It was originally set out by a General Heath many years ago, and has associated with its history many well-known names. The estate comprises 1,500 acres, running from the valley to the summit of the mountains, possesses a great abundance of water, a desideratum in the Napa Valley, and is splendidly improved. The residence is one of the finest in the vicinity, has fine grounds and commands an expanded view. The wine cellars, etc., are solidly constructed and conveniently arranged. The vineyard proper comprises 160 acres, planted with the choice varieties of grapes. Messrs. George W. Phillips, capitalist, E. Dichman, banker and lawyer, both of New York city, are the chief owners of the Edgehill vineyard, and direct its general affairs. As a matter of friendship for them, Baron Von Schilling has taken charge of the Edgehill. The Baron is also the general manager in California for the American Concentrated Must Company, which erected the successful Must Condensing establishment (Springmuhl patent) at Geyserville, Sonoma County, now in successful operation.

Baron August von Schilling Canstatt is a member of one of the oldest and most famous German families, the genealogical or historical tree of which goes back to 1019, A. D., and includes statesmen, warriors and leading men in almost every department of life, and has its home at Canstatt, Wurtemberg. A cousin of

the Baron, the Baron Paul von Schilling Canstatt, now dead, was a member of the Russian Imperial ministry and the inventor of the electro-magnetic telegraph in 1835. By imperial decree the first telegraphic cable was laid between Peterhof and Canstatt in the Finnish bay, in May, 1837.

Baron August was born January 12, 1840, at Carlsruhe, in Baden, and is the youngest of his family, his oldest brother still residing on the family estate. Baron August was educated as a civil engineer and architect, although on the old home place also learning thoroughly the business of a farmer. For fifteen years he was engaged in the building of railroads in Germany, until in 1881 he came to America, and was sent with a Mr. Windsor to travel over the country and inspect the line of the Northern Pacific for Mr. Villard, going in this way on horseback across Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, visiting the Yellowstone Park and the Sioux and Crow Indians. After this journey he remained in Portland until Villard resigned the presidency of the road, in 1884. The Baron then came to San Francisco, went thence to Blue Lake, Lake County, where he had an interest in the Blue Lake summer resort, and thence to Geyserville, to take charge of the condensed must plant, which is succeeding so well.

He is an unmarried man, a gentleman in the fullest sense of the word, whom it is a pleasure to meet.

GABLE & BRO. — The father of these gentlemen, Solomon Gable, was born May 21, 1796, the seventh son of a seventh son. In the family there were probably nine children, eight sons and one daughter. Frederick, one of these sons and probably the only one who became wealthy, was a banker of Little York, Pennsylvania; but after his death the executors appropriated all the property, so that the heirs obtained none. Although married, he died childless. Solomon Gable married Elizabeth Dull, also a Pennsylvanian, and after six children were born in his family he moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where eight of his children were born. He had altogether nine sons and five daughters. The youngest girl of the family died at the age of three years, and there are now living five sons and one daughter. Eleven of the family grew up to years of maturity. Three brothers are in California, one of whom, Aaron Sylvester Gable, is a resident at Soledad, Monterey County, and two—A. W. and H. C.—are the subjects of this sketch. The eldest son, Andrew Gable, was a commissioned officer in the Mexican war, being promoted to that position for great merit and bravery; and he received the title to a large tract of land in Texas, where he made his home, and while a resident there he made two visits to his parents. He died there, willing his property to some friends who took care of him during his sickness. In 1843 Mr. Solomon Gable moved to Van Buren County, in the southeastern part of Iowa, settling upon a rented farm, and afterward, in the spring of 1846 he removed into Appanoose County, near by, where he took Government land and followed farming and stock-raising for the remainder of his life, being prosperous in both vocations. He died in June, 1846, from the breaking of a blood-vessel caused by lifting some logs, in the prime of life.

A. W. Gable is a director of the Bank of Yolo, which was incorporated in January, 1883, with between sixty and seventy stockholders. At the time of the organization no one was allowed to hold more that $10,000 stock; and it is a stipulation that no additional purchases can be made except by permission of the board of trustees. At present no stockholder holds more than $13,000, and only one holds that amount. There are only three stockholders outside of the county, and the total amount of their holding is but $12,000. Paid up capital is $300,000. On the first of next January it will have a reserve fund of $66,000, which has been accumulated during the six years of its

organization, besides the regular dividends,—which have been never less that eight per cent. per annum, and for the last two years it have been nine per cent. per annum. The first assistant cashier, Ed. G. Gregg, died at Riverside, San Bernardino County, in 1888; and Charles L. Richmond succeeded him in the position; this is the only change in the official board since organization except as noted below. The directors are Hon. D. N. Hershey, Hon. Charles F. Reed, H. P. Merritt, W. W. Brownell, Hon. S. N. Mering, E. R. Lowe, A. W. Gable, Benj. Peart and A. D. Porter. The present officers are, H. P. Merritt, President; W. W. Brownell, Vice-presicent; C. W. Bush, Manager and Cashier; and Charles L. Richmond, Assistant Cashier. Mr. J. W. Freeman, an original director, disposed of his interests in the bank, soon after its organization, and Mr. A. W. Gable was elected his successor.

GEORGE BRAMMAR, a prominent blacksmith of Livermore, was born in Sharon, Canada, October 1, 1845, and learned in his native place the trade of blacksmith and wheelwright. Was educated in Queensville, Ontario, Canada, and in 1875 he came to California and the first year stopped in Stockton. Thence he went to Linden, twelve miles east of Stockton, for a short time, and finally, in 1876, he came to Livermore, where he is now carrying on general repair shop for agricultural implements, and is enjoying a lucrative trade. He was married in Canada, in May, 1875, to Catharine Robinson, and their two children are George A. and Ethel C. Brammar.

L. H. TRAINOR.—This gentleman is a member of the leading firm of Mackinder & Trainor, real estate and insurance agents of St. Helena and Napa City. The office in the latter city was established in the spring of 1890, when Mr. Trainor took up his residence there, the business being originally established in St. Helena, where Mr. Trainor lived for many years. In Messrs. Trainor and Mackinder is found two splendid business men, the former seeming especially adapted to the outside "rustling," and the latter to the office duties. Between them they make as bright and lively a firm as possible to have, each of them being a favorite with every one and commanding the entire confidence of the community. Mr. Trainor is an excellent example of that best type of the American citizen, the self-made man, having received nothing from his parents but a level head and a strong frame coupled with an unlimited capacity for work. Consequently he deserves all that he has got.

Mr. Trainor was born near Galena, Illinois, in July, 1852, his father being Oliver I. Trainor, a farmer of that section until 1859, when he came to California, and shortly after died, leaving his family in narrow circumstances. At the outbreak of the war the elder sons went to the front, and would have been followed there by L. H., had he been old enough to go. In 1862, when about ten years of age, he came to this coast, and for several years was employed about farms in the vicinity of Sacramento. In 1870 he went to Oregon, and was engaged in the cattle business. He was a pioneer of the Umatilla section in that State, helping build the now prosperous city of Heppner. In 1879 he returned to California and engaged extensively in the cattle business at Reno, Nevada. Owing to an open season, however, he lost all, and was forced to make another start. This he did by entering the employment of the Central Pacific Railroad. Thus he continued for three years. In 1882 he came to Napa County, purchased a vineyard above St. Helena and engaged in grape-growing. Later on he sold this and bought again, finally buying his present beautiful place below town, in 1885, and erecting his comfortable home upon it. He has thirty acres, all planted to grapes except the site for the house and grounds. At the same time Mr. Trainor

traveled on the road, selling wine, until in 1888, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Mackinder.

He was married in Colfax, Placer County, to Miss Ida M. Graham. They have two sons, one twelve and the other seven years of age. Mr. Trainor is a Mason in high standing, being also a Knight Templar.

J. McCONNELL, of Woodland. The father of the subject of this sketch, George M. McConnell, was born December 24, 1817, in McMinn County, East Tennessee, and in 1850 came with his family, consisting of wife and two sons, to California, by way of Salt Lake, arriving at the mines at Coloma in September. After working in the mines for two years, he came down to Sacramento city with the intention of returning East by water; but, as the floods were high and no steamers going, he was persuaded by friends to go into Yolo County and pre-empt a claim about a mile east of the city of Woodland. He followed farming there until 1858; then he moved to Sonoma County, where he remained until 1868, and finally settled in Hollister, San Benito County, where he still resides. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Jane Adams, was a native of Tennessee, and died at Hollister in 1871, at the age of fifty-three years. They were the parents of three children, all of whom are now living, viz.: William E., who resides in Santa Rosa; James I., the subject of this sketch, and George W., who was born in Yolo County, and resides at Hollister.

James I. was born in Tennessee, December 18, 1845, and was therefore five years old when he was brought to this State. He was educated at different places, but mostly at Sonoma, at a Presbyterian school, as his father was a Cumberland Presbyterian. From 1868 to 1871 he taught school in San Joaquin County; then two years in the department of mathematics in Hesperian College at Woodland; next, 1880–'85, he was Principal of the public school of Woodland, and then, 1885–'87, he had editorial charge of the *Daily Democrat;* and finally, in 1888, he was appointed Postmaster of Woodland. He is president of the Woodland Building and Loan Association, which was organized about four years ago; and while he was a teacher he was also a member of the Educational Board of this county for six years. In all his public positions he has given satisfaction, being social, pleasant-mannered and accommodating. He is a member of the orders of the United Workmen and Knights of Pythias, and has filled all the offices in the lodges of both societies in Woodland.

Mr. McConnell was married in 1871 to Miss Lillian Swain, a native of Marshall, Michigan, and they have one daughter, named Gertrude L.

LORENZ HEINZ, a farmer northwest of Davisville, in Yolo County, was born January 9, 1828, in the Kingdom of Wirtemberg, Germany, a son of Franz and Margaret Heinz, natives of Germany. He was brought up on a farm in the old country; his father being a blacksmith he learned the same trade, and at the age of twenty, being the only son and his father over sixty years old, he was exempt from further army service. In 1849 he sailed from France to America on the vessel Havre, and was thirty-six days on the voyage. Landing at New York he remained there for a short there for a short time and went to Philadelphia, and engaged at farm work near by in Chester County, in the employ of a man named Robert Brown, for one year at $87. He then was employed at his trade, blacksmithing and boiler-making, in Philadelphia until the fall of 1852, when he sailed from New York on the steamer Uncle Sam for California, by way of the Isthmus, on the Pacific side taking the steamer Cortez, and landing in San Francisco January 6, 1853. In that strange city he endeavored to

find employment for a month, but in vain, and as he was without means he became sadly discouraged. Board was $13 a week, even for the plainest kind. At length he obtained a position in a manufactory of iron doors and shutters, at $5 a day; but in a month he concluded to go with some friends to Australia and gave up his situation; but the trip was given up and his occupation gone. He went to Sacramento and then started to the mines near Colusa on a steamer, which broke a shaft on the way, and while it was lying to for repairs Mr. Heinz met some miners returning who gave discouraging accounts. He returned again to Sacramento, heart-sick and discouraged. He went to the mines again, only to meet further discouragement, and even opposition. After hunting around for some time for employment, he was engaged by Wallace Barnes, at $50 a month, and he worked for him six months, but never received a cent of money for it! Next he engaged in a manufactory of iron doors and shutters at Sacramento; next in a vegetable garden for Mr. Muldrow until spring, when he again went to Sacramento and engaged in the manufacture of iron doors and shutters for Radcliff & Company. Thus he was employed until the fall of 1854, by which time he had accumulated about $400. Placing this in a bank, he struck out for the mines at Iowa Hill, where he worked for awhile, only for poor returns. In the spring of 1855 he went again to Sacramento, only to find that the bank had failed and all his hard-earned money gone! This almost uninterrupted series of disasters were enough to drive any common man insane, but Mr. Heinz still held up his head, and hired himself to a Yolo County man named Alexander Manor for the summer. He worked for various parties until the fall of 1860, when he with a band of sheep, located where he now lives, upon a half section of land, which he obtained of a squatter, at a cost of $800; and three years later he bought it a second time with school warrants of the State of California. He has, however, continued courageously on until long since he has made a fine home. His farm is one of the best kept in that section of the county, and comprises 337 acres. What an example we have, in the sketch of such a noble citizen, of patience and perseverance!

Mr. Heinz was married December, 1862, to Miss Caroline Weimer, and they had two sons —Charley and Theodore. Mr. Heinz was married again in the fall of 1871, to Miss Lucia Kuehnel, a native of Germany, and they have three children, namely, Julia, August J. and Lucia.

MILO BUSHNELL POND, M. D., has been a resident of California since 1853, and of Napa for the past twenty-three years, during which latter time he has been constantly engaged in the practice of the medical profession. His parents were A. R. and F. M. (Bushnell) Pond, natives of Vermont, and descended from the original Puritan stock. They had settled in Dearborn County, Indiana, where the subject of this sketch was born in 1836, but afterward went to Illinois, and later still to the county-seat of Grant County, Wisconsin, where the father engaged in farming in that frontier settlement, then in the very vanguard of civilization, the son bearing his share of its labors, and attending the public schools of the town. At one of the occasional school exhibitions, the teacher introduced a spelling-bee on a small scale as one of the attactions, where young Pond spelled down the school. Among those present were Allen Barber, District Attorney for the county, and Judge Nelson Dewey; and when volunteers were called for to defeat the champion, they accepted the challenge. Elevating the boy, then only six years old, upon a barrel, the contests were renewed. Each one who failed to spell his word correctly being forced to take his seat, young Master Pond was again the only one left standing! Frightened by the cheers that arose, he fell off the barrel, and was at last "knocked out" by the applause that followed his victory!

In 1849, during the excitement following the gold discovery, his father crossed the plains to California, meeting with the varied experiences common to those who piloted the prairie schooners of that day over the almost trackless desert. Following the usual variety of employments, he first engaged in mining, then ran a freight boat on the Sacramento River, then back to the mines, and finally settled in Vaca Valley, Solano County, on a farm. Meanwhile the family, in 1853, fitted themselves out with ox teams,—one driven by the subject of this sketch and the other by his eldest brother, Jared James,—and started to cross the plains to join the father in his California home. Arriving safely, and bringing through with them the same teams with which they left the States, in spite of the hardships of the journey and the attempts of the Indians to run off their stock, the happily united family settled down upon the farm in Solano County.

Here he invested in two scholarships of the Ulatis Academy, organized and managed by James W. Anderson, the present superintendent of schools in San Francisco, where he received the balance of his English education, alternately attending school and assisting his father upon the farm, mastering Davies' elementary algebra while resting his team at the plow. Leaving the academy he taught school at Fairfield for one year, at the same time holding an appointment as one of the County Board of Education, which position he retained for three years. While teaching, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Stillman Holmes, then and for some years afterward practicing at Vacaville,. Beginning with 1862, he attended two courses of medical lectures in the University of the Pacific, at San Francisco, after the first course being appointed apothecary at the city and county hospital, retaining this position until 1865, and continuing as assistant physician in the same institution for a year after his graduation. The medical department of the university having temporarily suspended operations, and the Toland Medical School, now the medical department of the University of California, opening in 1864, Dr. Pond attended his third course of lectures there, passing his examination in March, 1865, and receiving his diploma as a physician and surgeon. In 1870, the University of the Pacific, having re-organized its medical department, and being about to hold its first commencement, invited Dr. Pond to an examination and participation in the exercises as one of their students, where, after passing the usual examinations, he was awarded an ad-eundum degree from this institution.

In 1866 he removed to Napa, where he has since devoted himself to his extensive practice as a physician. To Dr. Pond is really due the invention of the split tracheotomy tube, which enables the operator to explore the trachea for the purpose of cleansing the throat in cases of membranous croup, or removing the membrane or foreign bodies that may accidentally lodge in that passage. The occasion of this invention was its necessity in the case of a child two years old under the Doctor's care, who had drawn a watermelon seed into its windpipe. By means of this instrument the operator can dilate the opening so as to look down into the windpipe, or upwards into the larnyx, can use a sponge to cleanse, or a forceps to withdraw any foreign body, and all under the direction of the eye. Dr. Pond presented this invention to the medical society in 1873, with a description of the operation, which was published in the transactions of that body, illustrated with an engraving. At the same time he presented an instrument he had designed for the introduction of sutures in operations in case of cleft palate and vesico-vaginal fistula. This was a double-curved needle, with an eye in the point, by means of which sutures were introduced with much greater facility in these difficult operations than with those needles in common use by the profession. A cut and description of this needle was also published in the same volume of the transactions of the society.

Some years ago the State Legislature passed

an act authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission for the purpose of selecting a site for a sanitarium for the treatment of consumption. This commission examined every situation of promise in the State; three of them, Drs. Logan, Gibbon and Hatch (since deceased) visited Napa, and, with Dr. Pond investigating the different points in this county, finally confined their endorsment to two of them, Mount Veeder and Atlas Peak. More favorably impressed with the latter from the probable dryness of its atmosphere on account of its great elevation, they still felt that this advantage might be offset by the presence of the fir timber on Mount Veeder. Nothing has ever been done by the State toward establishing the sanitarium; but, feeling the necessity and the advantage to California of such an institution, and its great value to those needing a dry, equable and bracing atmosphere and healthful surroundings, Dr. Pond has since acquired 225 acres, comprising the choice part of this mountain tract, retaining the beautiful groves of firs, redwoods, madronas and other fine trees, and clearing off the open space for orchards, vineyards, gardens and buildings. Here, besides the largest Japanese persimmon orchard in the northern part of the State, he has a fine growth of olives, prunes, apricots, peaches and vines, most of them being now in their first bearing, in all about thirty acres. He will have this year about four tons of French prunes, 5,000 gallons of finest grades of wine, and other fruits in proportion. When the natural beauties and advantages of this tract have been sufficiently developed and the conditions are favorable, Dr. Pond proposes to erect an institution on Monta Verda (Green Mountain) which shall be a credit and a blessing to the State.

This busy physician is a member of the United States, State and County Medical Societies, secretary respectively of the City and County Boards of Health, and corresponding member of the State Board of Health for Napa County. He was largely instrumental in establishing the County Hospital, and was for many years County Physician, until at last he succeeded in turning over the responsibilities of that position to one of his own students. He is a member of the Masonic order. Dr. Pond was secretary of the first Union League Club organized in Suisun, Solano County, California, on the evening following the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and has been a progressive Republican ever since.

The Doctor was married in 1866, to Miss Josephine E. Everts, daughter of Dr. T. C. and Maria (Holland) Everts, who came to California from Indiana in 1856. They have one son, Paul E. Pond, now an attendant of the Napa College.

DETLEF LAFRENZ, JR., a farmer near Livermore, was born in Lieth Holstein, Germany, June 28, 1857, and in 1874 came to America, landing at New York, and thence by rail to California. He went first to San Francisco, to Spanish Town, San Mateo County, near which place he was employed upon a farm for seven years. Since 1881 he has occupied his present place as a prosperous agriculturist. He is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 62, A. O. U. W., also of the A. L. of H., Council No. 1,070, and is president of the Lodge of Sons of Hermann, all of Livermore. He was married in San Francisco, May 22, 1883, to Miss Metha Biesterfeldt, and their four children are named Elsie, Emma, Minnie and Metha.

JOHN W. BUCK, an extensive rancher near Pleasanton, was born in Buckfield, Oxford County, Maine, December 24, 1858; completed his education at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1869–'71; came to San Francisco and there enlisted in the First United States Cavalry, as a private in the company commanded by Captain Moses Harris, and served

satisfactorily for ten years, being honorably discharged in the presidio of San Francisco in 1882. For the next two years he had charge of the farm of Mrs. Mary P. Woldram, in Sacramento County. Next for four years he had charge of the hop farm of Dr. D. P. Durst, near Wheatland, Yuba County. Then he was employed by the Omnibus Street Railway Company, of San Francisco, as a carpenter in their shops, he having learned the trade of carpentry in the army; and after one year in this relation he located near Pleasanton, where for the last two years he has been in charge of the Black estate of 1,100 acres, good farm land, all under cultivation. He has two assistants as foremen. Mr. Buck is not married; is a member of Pleasanton Lodge, No. 225, I. O. O. F.

DONALD FRAZER, of Woodland, has been a resident of California since 1850. He was born near the town of Inverness, Scotland, and when he was about the age of thirteen years he came with relatives to the United States, locating in Livingston County, New York, on the Genesee River; there he was an employé upon a farm. In the autumn of 1829, in connection with his brother, he located upon a farm near Elgin, Illinois; but the year afterward, in company with another brother, he began the carpenter's trade in Elgin, and after he completed his knowledge of the business he worked two years in that calling in Chicago, and afterward about Elgin until he started for California. This trip was made with eight other parties. Crossing the Missouri River at a point called Old Fort Kearney, May 5, 1850, they followed the trail to New Fort Kearney, now simply known as Fort Kearney, Nebraska. The road was alive with people and teams, on their way to the new El Dorado. As part of the company desired to travel faster than the rest, a division took place, and Mr. Frazer, who had made new acquaintances among the immigrants, joined a new company, along with some of his old friends, who were agreed on the rate of travel, and they appointed a man named Overall, from St. Louis, captain. As their cattle and stock had to be guarded during the night, the men were detailed by the captain for the various duties, day and night. At one point they paid some Indians, on demand, some flour, sugar and tobacco, for the privilege of passing through their territory. By the time they reached the Humboldt River they began to experience considerable hardships for the want of water free from alkali, and lack of provender for their horses. To obtain grass they put two wagon-beds together, with wagon-covers underneath, and with these made their way to the islands in the river, where the desired forage was found. They arrived at Placerville August 27, having good luck in getting all their animals through.

Mr. Frazer followed mining the first three years, suffering a great deal of exposure, and then for a year and a half he followed teaming from Sacramento, and next he came over into Yolo County and began farming on Willow Slough, where he and others took up a tract of land which was not then surveyed. For years afterward he began running a threshing-machine, in which he had a half interest. Dry weather and short crops put a stop to this enterprise, and Mr. Frazer sold his farm with the intention of returning to the States; but before he got under way he changed his mind and entered the live-stock business, in which he did well—by hard work and a strict watch on a number of hard cases, however, until 1864; when he sold out the most of his stock. The next year, with other parties, he took an interest in another large band of cattle, as in 1864, being a dry year or season, many were driven out of the country, and the consequent scarcity raised prices. He continued in this trade until about 1878, when he sold out and moved into Woodland, where he has since led an easier life. In November, 1885, the grocery house of A. D. Porter was purchased by the firm of Harling, Frazer & Co., which subsequently be-

came Smith, Frazer & Co., which establishment. is one of the oldest in the city and is unquestionably one of the leading mercantile houses.

In political matters Mr. Frazer has been a Republican ever since the party was organized, although not in any sense a politician. When Woodland was first organized as a town he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees, and was re-elected for the second term. He has been a member of the Masonic order for the past ten or twelve years.

Mr. Frazer was married in 1865, to Harriet C. McCreary, a native of the State of New York.

DUNPHEY, a blacksmith of Woodland, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1835, the son of A. Spencer and Eliza (Wing) Dunphey. His father, a native of New York State and a millright by trade, died in Cook County, Illinois; and the mother, who was born in Canada in 1811, died in Illinois. When Mr. Dunphey was but two years of age the family removed to Cook County, Illinois, and subsequently to Jo Daviess County, same State. April 13, 1852, he came overland with ox teams to California, and for five years was employed at Sacramento in the trade of blacksmithing. He then went to Cottonwood, now Madison, where he worked at his trade for seven years, and then he settled in Woodland, where for twelve years he has been conducting a prosperous business. He worked for Mr. Knox three years and has now resumed business for himself in Woodland. He is a man well known throughout the county and has many friends. He has a neat little home on Third street.

June 2, 1860, in Cottonwood, Yolo County, Mr. Dunphey married Lydia Willard, the daughter of A. H. and Mary A. Willard. Her father was born in 1812 in St. Louis, Missouri, and her mother in 1823 in Vandalia, Illinois; they had seven sons and seven daughters. Mr. Dunphey has eight children, the following being their names and ages: Spencer, twenty-nine years; Charles, deceased at the age of fifteen years; Lydia, aged twenty-five, and now the wife of R. A. Patterson of San Diego County; Eliza, twenty one; Dexter, twenty-three; Lizzie, died at the age of eight years; Willard, sixteen; and Minerva, twelve.

ERNEST SCHWEEN, a prominent farmer near Pleasanton, Alameda County, was born in Holstein, Germany, May 13, 1831, and at the age of twenty-two, in 1854, he came to America by sail vessel from Hamburg. Landing at San Francisco, he was employed on the farm in that vicinity for two months; then until 1865 in Eden Township, Alameda County; then in Washington Township, same county, for three years. In 1868–'71 he was a farmer in Monterey County; in 1872 he located in Murray Township, near Pleasanton, and followed farming there about eleven years, when he purchased 650 acres of land where he now resides. He has about twenty acres in vines, which yield annually forty to fifty tons of grapes.

He was married in Eden Township, May 25, 1861, to Miss Metta Lüders, and the names of their eight children are: Ernestine A., Charles H., William F., John H., Matilda M., Angust A., Walter J. and Louise C. Mr. Schween is a member of Industry Lodge, No. 63, A. O. U W., at Pleasanton.

ALBERT NUSBAUMER, a thrifty farmer near Pleasanton, Alameda County, is the son of Louis and Elizabeth Nusbaumer, and was born in San Francisco, March 15, 1854. When but a child, in 1857, his parents moved to Pleasanton (then Alisal), whence at the end of a few years they moved upon a ranch near the same place, and there our subject spent most of his time until the age of eighteen, attending school and assisting at ranching. Next he went

to San Francisco to learn the machinists' trade, at which he worked during the following twelve years, when he made several trips to Mexico, at one time taking down and setting up a lot of mining machinery near Topia, in the State of Sinoloa. He remained there a year, during which time the troublesome days of Ramirez, the outlaw and revolutionist, occurred, when life and property was almost in danger. On his return to California he engaged in farming, and is at present cultivating 240 acres; is also a part owner of 900 acres of farming land in the Vallecitos. He is a young and rising Californian, who devotes his time principally to farming.

He was married to Miss Pauline Schweer, daughter of Frances and the late Frederick Schweer, who is also a native of California, being born at Mt. Eden, Alameda County.

JOHN C. MOHR, superintending a farm of 325 acres of land near Pleasanton, was born at Mt. Eden, Alameda County, January 5, 1860, the son of the late Cornelius and Cecelia Mohr, who came to America from Holstein, Germany, in 1855. He is a member of Eucalyptus Lodge, No. 243, F. & A. M., at Haywards.

OLIVER H. BUCKMAN, surveyor and civil engineer, has been for the past six years County Surveyor of Napa County, and since 1880 City Surveyor and Superintendent of Streets of the city of Napa. He was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, in December, 1847. His parents, Phineas and Cynthia (Roberts) Buckman, natives of Maryland, though of Pennsylvania Quaker extraction, removed to Iowa in 1845, where they continue to reside. He received his education in the public schools of Atalissa, his father owning and occupying a farm near that town. At the age of twenty-two he entered upon a course of civil engineering and surveying at the Iowa State University at Iowa City, graduating at that institution in 1876. Remaining at home for about a year, he came to California, settling at Napa, where he at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and has continued here since that time. Besides the ordinary duties of his profession as a surveyor, Mr. Buckman has been the engineer of the Napa City water works, of which George F. Allardt was the consulting engineer, and all the details of construction were carried out under his supervision. He has also superintended all the work done on the sewerage system of Napa for the past ten years. The race-track of the Napa Agricultural Association, which was made famous by the lowering of the stallion trotting records, and later by the phenomenal performance of the great three-year-old Sunol, was laid out by him. Experts who were present at the last races pronounced the Napa track equal to any in the United States and superior to most. He was employed in laying out the Villa Verona colony tract near Oroville, and adjoining the Palmero orange tract. He is now engaged in making a series of assessment maps for Napa County, showing each separate track of land in the county, and giving the name of the present owner. This is the first series of such maps, and will greatly facilitate the work of the assessors. Mr. Buckman furnished the plans for the sewerage system of Suisun City, which has been in successful operation for five years. He has also laid out many of the mountain roads of the county, and has performed most of the important engineering work of that section for the past ten years.

THE LIVERMORE HERALD is a distinctively local newspaper, established in 1877 by W. P. Bartlett, its present editor and proprietor. It is the medium of the party of improvement in Livermore Valley, and has taken a very prominent part in the intro-

duction of many new industries, such as vine and fruit growing, manufacturing, coal and chromo mining, which has added so materially to the growth and prosperity of the country. Personalities and all matters (including advertising) of a questionable character are excluded from its columns.

JAMES McCORMICK is one of the first settlers and one of the most prominent business men of Redding, Shasta County, California. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia, November 1, 1831. He comes of good old Scotch-Presbyterian stock. His grandfather, John McCormick, was one of the hardy sons of Scotland who settled in County Donegal, Ireland, and reared his family there. His son James was born at that place, and when he grew to manhood, in 1829, married Isabella Black, also a native of Donegal County. Immediately after their marriage they emigrated direct to Philadelphia to make their and fortune in the United States. They settled in Philadelphia and Mr. McCormick engaged in the manufacture of starch. Of the two children born to them in that city, the subject of our sketch was the second. The family removed to Quincy, Illinois, where the father purchased and improved a farm. The mother died in 1845, and the father lived on the property until his death occurred, in 1886. He lived the life of an upright and worthy citizen.

James was given his father's name that he might be an honor to it and perpetuate it in the world. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, went to school in winter and drove the team and held the plow in summer. When he reached his majority, like his parents, he started out for himself. He left his home in Quincy, Illinois, in December, 1852, and arrived at San Francisco, February 5, 1853, making the trip via the Isthmus of Panama. Little did he think when he came to the El Dorado of the West in search of gold, that he was going to help improve and built the grandest commonwealth of the United States. His first venture was to dig for gold in Tuolumne County. Some months later he went to Coloma. The business of teaming was then very profitable and he engaged in that for a time. He afterward purchased a miners' supply store in El Dorado County, and conducted it for two years. After this, and until its collapse, he was in the employ of the Adams Express Company. Then he acted as Wells Fargo & Co's. agent nine years, and purchased millions of dollars worth of gold dust. He removed to Woodland, Yolo County, and worked in the interest of the Western Union Telegraph Company two years. In 1873 Mr. McCormick came to Redding, and the following three years was operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company.

In 1876 he went East to the great Centennial and also visited his father and his friends whom he had not seen for twenty-five years. On his return to Redding the firm of McCormick, Saeltzer & Co. was formed, Mr. W. L. Smith being the other member. They started with $9,000 capital, and conducted the business with remarkable success for ten years. At the end of that time they incorporated under the firm name of the McCormick-Saeltzer Company, their capital having increased to $100,000. They have built a brick store, 70 x 200, which comprises five departments, each 40 x 70 feet. They wholesale and retail general merchandise and furnish supplies to Northern California and a part of Oregon. Mr. McCormick has been one of the busy factors in building the city of Redding; was one of those who aided in its incorporation; served two terms on its board of trustees. He was one of the originators of the Shasta County Bank and its first vice-president; also aided in starting the Bank of Northern California, and is its present vice-president.

The day after he was twenty-one years of age Mr. McCormick voted for General Scott for President of the United States. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been

one of its consistent adherents. His marriage occurred at the residence of Judge Bush, December 16, 1877, the lady of his choice being Elizabeth Buckingham, a native of Whitestown, New York. He is now engaged in building one of the finest residences in the city.

GSTOHL, a general farmer of Murray Township, Alameda County, was born in Holstein, Germany, January 19, 1840, and was brought up as a farmer. In 1864 he emigrated to America, stopping in New York a short time and then came on by way of the Isthmus to California, landing at San Francisco. Going direct to Murray Township, he has since then, in partnership with another man, been cultivating a tract of 570 acres, with good success. He is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 62, A. O. U. W., of Livermore, and he was married in San Francisco, September 23, 1867, to Miss Margaret Steinboch. Their children are, Lena, Tillie, Mary and Frederick.

WA. C. SMITH, real-estate and insurance dealer, St. Helena, was born in Lincolnshire near the celebrated St. Botolph's Church with its 365 steps to the top of its steeple, the date August, 1834. He was intended for a shoemaker, and learned that trade while a boy, and from the premature age of ten years having to depend solely upon his own support. Drawn irresistibly to this land of liberty and opportunity, in 1851 he used his earnings to bring him across the Atlantic to Philadelphia, and to set him up as a farmer in the Conestoga Valley, Pennsylvania. He was not satisfied, however, with a life of manual labor, and had been profiting by every chance to enlarge his knowledge and complete his education, stinting himself to get the necessary books, and studying far into the night to master their contents. By the winter of 1852–'53, he was prepared to take and teach a country school, this employment being only the stimulus to further studies, as from this time until 1875, when he finally gave up the teacher's occupation, he was a very hard student, and becoming so proficient especially in mathematics as to win a solid and lasting reputation. To give an idea of the energy and economy which the Professor manifested at this early and formative period of his life, it may be stated that he walked a distance of three and a half miles night and morning to the Pennsylvania school, in order to save $2 out of his meager salary of $18 per month Later he went to Onondaga County, New York, where he taught for some time. In 1857, he came to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and for three years devoted himself to mining in Tuolumne and Calaveras counties, but afterward engaged in teaching in the mining regions, until in 1862 he removed to Vacaville in Solano County, taking charge of the public schools in that town. His eminence as a mathematician at this time led many of the pupils then in attendance at Vacaville College to resort to him to perfect themselves in that science. In September, 1863, he was appointed principal of the St. Helena schools, giving up that position in the following year to accept the professorship of mathematics in the Academy at Healdsburg. In 1865 he purchased the *Democratic Standard* newspaper in that town, and for two years conducted it as editor and proprietor, in an able and efficient manner. In 1866, he was recalled to St. Helena to resume the principalship of the public schools, a position he held for nearly ten years continuously, with great efficiency. Meantime, he became extensively interested in vineyard and other business, and finally in 1876 opened a private bank in St. Helena, at that time the only banking establishment in the town. This he carried on until in 1886 he gave up the banking business and has since then devoted himself strictly to the real-estate, insurance and conveyancing business, having also a large interest in internal revenue broking for the many distillers and others in his county.

Professor Smith is a Democrat in politics, decided yet liberal in his sentiments, and a leading man in his party, having frequently been chairman of county and other conventions. His family consists only of wife and one child.

JOHN MEYN, a farmer near Livermore, was born in Holstein, Germany, September 10, 1858, and was brought up as a farmer. In 1882 he emigrated to America, stopping a short time in New York and then came across the continent by rail direct to Livermore, near which place he has since resided. He is in partnership with his father-in-law, C. Stohl, in the cultivation of 570 acres of ground devoted to farm products generally. He is a member of the Sons of Hermann, of Livermore, is a liberal Republican, but spends no time in politics. He was married in San Francisco, October 18, 1885, to Miss Lena Stohl, and he now has two children,—Bertha and Minnie.

DENNIS McVICKER.—The fine ranch belonging to Colonel J. D. Fry of San Francisco, situated near Yountville, Napa County, has been under under Mr. McVicker's management for over twelve years, and its present high state of cultivation and fine appearance is due to his care. He is moreover a practical horse-breeder, taking an enthusiastic interest in the Colonel's fine stud of horses under his charge, and breeding the fast animals that have made the stud famous, such as Arab, out of Arithon, dam Lady Hamilton, and other well-known horses. He is also engaged in rearing Holstein and short-horn Durham cattle and Southdown sheep.

Mr. McVicker was born in Napanee, Canada, in 1851, where his father, John McVicker, is a farmer. He left there in 1868, when nineteen years of age, and has resided almost constantly in California since, engaged entirely in the business of horse breeding and raising, sometimes on his own account and at other times in the employment of others. For four years he was with Mr. Tallant in Wheatland, for two years with Mr. Jasper, and then at San José with Frank Malone, as also in Sacramento and elsewhere for himself. He owns some property in Sacramento, which he is improving, and is an active, energetic and thoroughgoing man in all he undertakes. He was married to Miss Annie McLennan, in San Francisco, in 1886. They have one child.

LEWIS OLDS, a Yolo County farmer, was born June 5, 1822, in Worcester County, Massachusetts, a son of Cheney and Anna (Walker) Olds, natives of Massachusetts. The father, a farmer and shoemaker, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and received a pension from the Government. He was a pioneer settler in Illinois, in 1836, in Whiteside County, where he lived until his death in 1874; his wife survived until 1883 They had six sons and three daughters. Lewis was raised on a farm, and when of age he engaged in lead-mining in Wisconsin for several years. In 1850 he came across plain and mountain to California with horse teams, the trip occupying four months. He arrived at Hangtown and commenced mining at Coloma. In the fall he went down in the valley to sell some stock, and he also killed some animals and elk. Late in that season he went to San José and spent the winter. In the spring of 1851 he was a short time in San Francisco, and then spent three years in the mines at Yanke Jim's and Michigan Bluff, with moderate success In 1854 he settled upon his present property, six miles from Woodland, which he obtained from the Government by pre-emption, and on this he made all the improvements now existing there. The place consists of 160 acres, and he carries on general farming and stock-raising.

C. Olds, his brother, was born in August,

C. Hartson

1832, in Cattaraugus County, New York, was raised on a farm in Illinois, and was twenty years of age when in 1852 he came across the plains to California with ox teams, the time of the journey being five months. After arriving here he spent five years at the mines at Yankee Jim's, with moderate success, in collecting gold. Then, in 1857, he settled in Yolo County upon a farm adjoining his brother, where he has ever since been a constant resident engaged in agriculture. In 1868 he returned to Illinois by way of the Isthmus, and in 1889 he visited Illinois again, but is more than ever satisfied with his location in the Golden State.

HON. CHANCELLOR HARTSON, deceased, was born in Otsego County, New York, in 1824, his parents being Horace and Asenath (Lidell) Hartson. The Lidells were of English descent and had long lived in that State, and the family seat was Exeter, where the mother of our subject was born. The Hartsons were of Scotch ancestry, and the founders of the family in this country settled in New England. His grandparents on this side were John and Sybil (Hitchcock) Hartson. His father early engaged in the tanning business, but later in life established himself in agricultural pursuits. The subject of this sketch graduated at Madison University, New York State, and then at Fowler Law School, at Cherry Valley, in 1848. In 1850 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New York. Came to California the same year.

In July of the following year he came to Napa, where he at once entered upon the practice of law, and soon became popular. In September, 1851, he was elected to the office of District Attorney, and at the close of his term the people chose him for the more important position of county judge, which he filled with ability until 1858. In the meantime, in 1856, the Republican party first entered the field as a national organization, and Judge Hartson, who had previously been a Whig, threw the whole force of his strong nature into the service of the new party of progress. Almost alone he stood at that day a champion of the party's cause in the community, but his strength proved of untold benefit in the cause of Republicanism. He was a regular and interested reader of the New York *Tribune*, and as the tone of that paper was exceedingly radical in favor of the new party and indeed of abolition, the fact of his taking it caused murmuring and even threats among the extremists in the ranks of the opposition. Observing this, Judge Hartson sent for additional copies of the great journal, saying that if one copy of the *Tribune* causes such a commotion, he would like to see the effects of two dozen! which he subscribed for and distributed among the people; but the threats against him were not carried out. He felt that there were troublous times ahead for the country, and bent every energy to the task of building up a strong support for the Government, with the result that when the civil war came on he was conceded the greater part of the credit for the strong organization of the Republican party which then existed. In 1861 he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature, and when the Assembly was organized for the important work of that session, the "war Legislature," he was chosen Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, and in that body was also appointed by its president to the first place on the Judicial Committee. His record in the Legislature of California during these, the Nation's darkest hours, is a part of the State history; and his unselfish services were duly appreciated by the constituents who sent him there, and who, by their suffrages, kept him in the Senate continuously until 1866, when affairs again began to wear their former peaceful aspect.

He then felt that he deserved a rest from his arduous labors in the public behalf, and returned to the practice of his profession, which had naturally suffered while he was in the Senate. The law claimed almost his entire at-

tention until 1871, when, for the first time, he entered extensively into the fields of finance. In that year he aided in the establishment of the Bank of Napa, and upon its organization was elected president. He conducted the affairs of the bank with unusual executive ability until January 1, 1879, and his management gave it wide prestige. In the meantime he also took a prominent part in the organization of the Bank of Lake, at Lakeport, and of the board of directors of which he was for years a member.

In 1879 W. J. Maclay was elected to the Assembly, but shortly afterward his death occurred. To fill the vacancy thus caused so much pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. Hartson, that, despite his earnest protestations, he was compelled to accept the nomination, which was heartily ratified by the people at the ensuing election. In this session of the Legislature, with the prestige of his former service and the advantages of the ripe judgment and mature mind he then possessed, he stood the peer of any man upon the floor of either House, and his natural ability as a shrewd financier came into splendid play upon the question of revenue and finance. His speech on Assembly Bill No. 404, embodying these subjects, was conceded to be the master effort of the session, and so great was the demand for it that an edition of 75,000, subsequently published, was in a very short time exhausted. An extract from this address, which will not be out of place in this connection, will give the reader an idea of the force and character of the man who uttered these sentiments:

"I rise under deep feelings of embarrassment and regret, inspired principally by the painful recollection that in the advocacy of this great constitutional measure, I am in conflict with the wishes of many highly esteemed friends, in and out of this House, whose good will I crave, and for whose opinions I entertain the highest respect. Nothing but a strong sense of duty and a clear conviction of right has impelled me to take so decided a stand, and maintain it with whatever of vigor and ability I possess. So far as I am concerned, I have no trouble in so construing that language as to tax all credits, all stocks and all property. I am decidedly in favor of rolling back and off the industries and lands of this State, and back up on the bondholders and stockholders, the great burden of taxation that belongs to the latter class to bear. I came here to do a great constitutional duty. I promised the suffering men and women of my home, when elected, that I would stand up for their rights against power and wealth and prerogative. I am here by my voice to fulfill that promise. My judgment approves that measure, and the work done for its accomplishment is the work of my hand and my heart as well as my intellect."

In November, 1880, Judge Hartson was reelected to succeed himself in the Legislature, and took an active part in the sessions of that and the following year. In 1881 he received, at the hands of President Garfield, the appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue for San Francisco district, and filled out his term of office in a masterly manner. This was his last public position. His death, which occurred suddenly, September 25, 1889, was a shock to the community, and drew forth expressions of profound regret throughout the entire State. From the Napa *Daily Register* is taken the following account of the circumstances of his death: "About one o'clock, to-day, as Hon. Chancellor Hartson was passing from the library of his home into the sitting room, he fell to the floor as if in a faint, when a gentleman, who happened to be present, placed him upon a lounge and ran for a doctor. Meanwhile Mrs. Hartson worked incessantly over the loved and lifeless form of her husband with the restoratives she had at hand, but in vain. Drs. Wrightman and Hostetter soon arrived, and one glance at the ashen face of the prostrate man was enough to tell them that the vital spark had fled.

"Mr. Hartson had been complaining of not feeling well for a week or more, but he was up and about all the time, engaged in the temper-

ance work he had so cordially espoused, and no one had any idea that his end was so near—that the rest he had so royally earned was at hand. Death was probably occasioned by paralysis of the heart."

The eulogies recited after his death show forth a character of greatness and nobility and true integrity, such as falls to the lot of but few men. That those who knew and respected him in life may tell further of his history and characteristics, the following extracts are here given. In the course of the funeral address delivered by A. J. Nelson, D. D., pastor of the Epworth Church, San Francisco, that eloquent divine took occasion to say:

"His life was an unceasing benediction to the community, the church and the State. In the history of the State, I find him in her legislative halls again and again, both in the Assembly and the Senate; the choice of the best people of the State more than once for Governor and for Congress. But he was no politician. Too honest to be a demagogue, too wise to be deceived by political tricksters, he preferred *integrity* to office, and *manhood* to money. But he left his impress on the political history of the State and party he loved so well.

"He was the friend of the common people. He stood like a wall of granite against political power, the influence of money, and the prerogatives of office and party. He was a financier of no ordinary ability, and had he loved money as he loved integrity, he would have been a millionaire. In every position he has occupied, he has shown himself the peer of any man in the management of the affairs of State.

"He was a beneficent man as well as benevolent: his purse and heart were open alike to all good works. In the early history of your city he is found on the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church. He was president of the board of directors for the Insane Asylum, and president of Napa County Bank. His name is but a synonym for Napa College. On every board he was the chief brain and inspiration of all forward movements. He represented his own church at the last general conference held in New York city, in May, 1888. He took a part in the great debate—the right of women to a seat in the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He voted for and maintained with his usual enthusiasm the right of his sisters to a seat in the highest councils of his church. General conference elected him a member of the National Committee of the American Sabbath Union.

"We admire a man that stands for something; some thought; some great principle; some party; some church. When such a man dies, the world loses something; his friends have something to bury, and posterity something to honor and to copy,—some incarnation of some living issue.

"The evening work of his life was an original and well-planned assault on the saloons, that have blasted the hopes of thousands of families, and are the chief blight upon all the prospects of the State. He fell in the midst of his plans, a martyr to the cause; an overworked brain and a burdened heart which gave way under this great pressure.

"He was my friend and brother: a truer heart never beat in the mortal bosom."

Rev. John Coyle, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Napa city, and Rev. Richard Wylie, of the Napa Presbyterian Church, each delivered an eloquent address, in which they paid tribute to his many noble qualities of head and heart. The newspapers of the State expressed the general sorrow felt upon the death of Judge Hartson, and the following extracts are but expressive of the general tone:

"Thus suddenly one of the most kingly of men has been summoned from earth. It is as if some grand temple had fallen—some mighty oak had been twisted from its well-rooted foundation—and so sudden we are dazed by the unlooked-for blow. The eulogies that shall be spoken over his casket need no artificial force. They will partake of the sincere sorrow that

dwells in every true heart that knew and appreciated Judge Hartson—the loyal head of a beloved home, the sympathizing friend of suffering humanity, the one out of the few who ever said by his acts, 'I dare do all that may become a man.'

"Napa is in mourning, for she is in the shadow of a great affliction: her truest and best citizen is no more."—Napa *Daily Register.*

"Judge Hartson was the most prominent figure in the social, political, and business history of Napa County. Without detracting in the least from the reputation of any pioneer or other resident of this community, we can truthfully say that Judge Hartson did more to advance Napa and her best interests than any man that ever lived among us. He was always at the front in any movement that was inaugurated to help this town or county; and although his eloquent tongue has done much for us, he was more a man of deeds than of words, and his hands were ever ready, and his purse ever open to help Napa's progress. And these acts were always done unostentatiously. In all his political life his aim was to do something for the whole people—not the classes in our country. Judge Hartson was a friend of the poor man, and spoke more kind words and did more charitable acts among the struggling poor than any man in the county. He was a public benefactor, and Napa County has, by his death, suffered the greatest loss that ever befell her."—Napa *Daily Reporter.*

"In the death of Hon. Chancellor Hartson the State loses one of its most honored citizens. As a citizen, his integrity of purpose was unimpeachable, and as a politician he stood on the highest plane. He was honest in all his dealings, whether with men, the interests of the State, or her relations to political matters. He was a man of great force of character, and during many years of public life made a marked impression on the affairs of the State, always for the best interests of the commonwealth. His death causes sincere regret in all parties; and hundreds of intimate friends, familiar with his sterling traits of character, will regard his sudden death as a personal bereavement."—Oakland *Times.*

"The State of California has met with an irreparable loss in the death of Chancellor Hartson, which occurred at Napa yesterday. He was one of our ablest and purest men, and as a citizen, and a man of business, his equal is seldom found. As a lawyer Mr. Hartson was able, and as a public speaker he had few equals. His political record had no stain. As a business man he was a model. But those admired and loved him most who knew him as a true and unselfish friend."—Oakland *Inquirer.*

These references to Judge Hartson show him to have been one of the strongest and truest of characters—a mighty power in whatever he participated. In his home life he was exceedingly happy, and a brief reference to his immediate family will be fitting in this connection.

Mrs. Hartson was, previous to her marriage, which occurred January 26, 1854, Miss Electa Burnell. She is a native of Sinclairville, Chautauqua County, New York, and a daughter of Rev. Joel and Electa (King) Burnell, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. After their marriage in that State, they removed to western New York, where they took up a large farm. While living there, Mr. Burnell studied law, was admitted to the bar, and afterward became Judge, in which capacity he served many years, being one of the leading men of western New York, and one of the most active figures in public affairs though in no sense an office seeker. He afterward became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving the churches throughout Chautauqua County, where he was loved and honored to a high degree. He and his wife both died in New York. Of their sons five grew to maturity, viz.: Madison, who became distinguished as one of the ablest jury lawyers of the nation; he died in 1865, in New York; Lorenzo, who followed the shipbuilding industry, and afterward was navigator, died in California, in 1857; Joel, who became a

minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now resides at Eureka, where he supplies the local congregations; Ransom, a lawyer, came to California in 1850, practiced in the courts of this State served in its Legislature, and died in February, 1879; and Philo, a physician, died in 1857.

Judge and Mrs. Hartson reared four children, viz.: Burnell C., Ernest, Channing and Daisy Asenath. Ernest died August 22, 1884, being thus cut off at an untimely age from what would have undoubtedly been a brilliant career. He was a lad of great promise, of an unusually manly demeanor, and gave evidence of signal musical ability in addition to other qualities, which made him a general favorite. He was the pride and almost constant companion of his father, who was grief-stricken beyond expression by the loss of his boy. He never recovered from the shock, and indeed his own death is thought by many to have been hastened by this cause.

J. I. LOGAN, undertaker and dealer in furniture, at St. Helena, was born November 5, 1829, at Beaucoup, Washington County, Illinois, the son of David and Margaret (Phillips) Logan. He remained at home until he reached his nineteenth year, working upon his stepfather's farm at first and afterward learning the trade of carpenter. His education was gained in the country schools of the section and by diligent toil at night, winning in this way a thorough training. In 1858 he removed to Centralia, Marion County, and engaged successfully in the furniture and undertaking business; continuing this until March, 1864, on account of failing health, he sold out and crossed the plains with his family.

At the beginning of the war he enlisted a company at Centralia to go into a certain regiment. He failed to agree with the Colonel, however, and so went directly to General Logan, and they were mustered in at Carbondale under him as Company A. At the time of raising this company, Mr. Logan pledged himself to bring his men all back dead or alive after their term of service was over; and he did so, at great peril and loss to himself, although, unfortunately, most of them came home in boxes. The regiment to which the company belonged was with Grant in the series of his terrible engagements in Kentucky and Tennessee. Mr. Logan received a commission to visit the battle-fields and prepare and bring back to their friends the dead not alone of his company but also of the whole county. Although at the time no civilian was allowed at the front, by daring and skill he obtained an interview with General Grant, who so much admitted his courage that he gave him a special pass. He spent thirty-five days on the battle-field, doing a great deal of good and finally shipping back no less than thirteen car-loads of bodies of dead and wounded, with their baggage, who were sent back by special train under his care. Among those were all his own company save only twenty-two persons, left alive. This deed of heroism nearly proved his end, for as a result of his efforts he became a severe case of blood-poisoning.

Upon recovery, however, he set out for the trip across the plains, hoping to recuperate on the way. He bought fourteen head of mules and horses and four wagon-loads of drugs, liquors, etc. San José was his first stopping place, but he soon came up to Oakland and engaged in the real-estate business there and in San Francisco; yet he suffered serious losses from the dishonesty of parties whom he had trusted. As an undertaker and embalmer Mr. Logan has few equals in the State. By means of a preparation devised by him he was enabled to keep dead bodies almost an indefinite time, being most successful in preparing them for shipment to all parts of the world on a special guarantee of perfect condition. Once, on a test, he prepared a body and it was deposited in the vaults at San Francisco, where it lay for six months, at the end of which time it was found in perfect

preservation,—a fact very surprising to the undertaker and physicians of the day. In fact, Mr. Logan's discoveries in this direction are the basis of the whole modern system of embalming, and aroused attention in all parts of Europe and America. Mr. Logan has been very active in all matters of benefit to St. Helena, as the incorporation of the town, the laying out of a cemetery, etc. Logan's addition to St. Helena was laid out by him on his ranch at the south of town, where his fine residence is situated.

He was married November 15, 1849, to Miss Unity J. Livesay, of Washington County, Illinois. They have seven children: J. Melvin, engaged in the cattle export trade to Europe; M. Hill, a successful physician of San Francisco; Minnie Adelle, the wife of D. B. Carver, the banker of St. Helena; C. Mead, a printer formerly, and proprietor of the *Daily News* at St. Helena; now engaged with his father in furniture and undertaking; Aura Pearl, Daisy Bell and Lee Ross, who are at home.

FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM, a farmer near Black's, Yolo County, was born November 12, 1830, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Cunningham, both natives of that State. His father, a tanner by trade for over sixty years, died in that State in 1885, and his mother died in 1876. Of their nine children, two sons are living in California. In 1859 Mr. Cunningham came by water to California. For the first year and a half he followed gold mining at Oregon Bar in Placer County. Then he settled on land about one and a half miles from where he now lives, and at length he sold it, in 1867, and purchased where he now resides. The present ranch, of 160 acres of fine land, is owned by himself and his brother Jacob, and they intend to devote it mainly to fruit-raising. They already have twelve acres of figs and three of prunes. Jacob was born in Pennsylvania, in 1845, and came to California in 1868. He married Miss Nellie Murphy, and they have three children:—Maud, Winnie and Jacob. Francis is yet unmarried.

HIAL N. MAYBEE, nurseryman and orchardist, near Lakeport, was born in Canada, August 6, 1835. His parents were natives of Dutchess County, New York, and moved to Canada, then back to Michigan.

Hial received a common-school education while at home with his parents in Michigan. He afterward attended Bacon, Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College in Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1859. He then went to Stevens' Point, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the wholesale lumber business, in partnership with his brother. He remained in business in Stevens' Point until 1865. In the spring of that year he sold out and went to New York city, where he took passage on the steamer Golden Rule, which was wrecked on Ronkador, on French Keys, May 29. There were 1,000 passengers on board, all of whom excepting one escaped to the reef, where they subsisted for eleven days. On June 9 they were rescued by the gunboat Georgia, and taken to Aspinwall, from where they came to California and arrived in San Francisco, July 1. Mr. Maybee first settled in Nevada, Marin County, where he bought land and engaged in dairying for seven years. In 1872 he sold out and went to Alameda, where he engaged in contracting and building. In 1876 he went to Buckeye Valley, five miles west of Ione in Amador County, where he engaged in farming and nursery business. He also worked some at carpentering, having secured several contracts from the railroad company. In 1881 he returned to Alameda, where he again followed the business of contracting and building for two years. In 1883 he came to Lake County and bought land two miles south of Lakeport, where he now resides. He has forty-one acres of land, which

he devotes principally to nursery and small fruits. He has a nursery stock of about 50,000 trees. He has one acre planted in strawberries of different varieties, which yield an enormous quantity of luscious fruit. He also has blackberries, currants and other small fruits, the acreage of which is increasing each year. He has two fine, flowing artesian wells on his premises; also an excellent spring from which he conducts water to his residence through pipes for general uses.

Mr. Maybee has been twice married. His first wife was a Mrs. Carpenter, of Lincoln County, Maine, to whom he was married in 1873, and who lived only a short time after their marriage. In 1885 he was married to Mrs. Meyers, a native of Germany. She has two daughters from her first marriage, who are living in the old country. Mr. Maybee is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W.

HON. JAMES KERSON SMITH, grocer at Woodland, California, was born in Richmond, Virginia, June 10, 1831, son of William N. and Ann (Brown) Smith, who moved in 1839 from Virginia to Glasgow, Howard County, Missouri. The mother died in Virginia about 1833 or 1834, and the father survived until 1878, dying in Missouri. Mr. Smith was brought up in the latter State from the age of eight years to the age of nineteen. In 1850, with a party from his neighborhood, he started across the plains for California, arriving at Hangtown on the last day of August. He followed gold-mining, mostly in Nevada and Yuba counties, until 1868, when he came to Yolo County. While living in Nevada County he was elected to the Legislature, serving during the years 1857–'58, and while in Yuba County he was a member during the sessions of 1867–'68.

On arriving in Woodland, Yolo County, he first engaged in furniture and undertaking for a number of years, and during that time served one term on the Board of Supervisors of this county, being elected in 1875. In 1880 he was elected County Clerk and served three years: on his election to this office he disposed of his furniture business. Being a candidate in 1883, he was defeated by M. O. Harling, the present county clerk. He then purchased the interest of C. B. Culver, who was in the grocery trade in partnership with T. S. Spaulding, and the firm became Smith & Spaulding. In 1885, having become a candidate, he was elected County Treasurer and served a term of two years; being renominated for the same position, he was defeated. He then bought the interest of M. O. Harling in the grocery firm of Harling, Frazer & Company. He is now a member of the Town Board of Trustees, having been elected in May, 1888, and is the only Republican member of the board. He has been a member of the Masonic order ever since 1854, and has been for the past three or four years the Masonic Inspector for the nineteenth district. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W., in which latter order he is financier.

Mr. Smith was married in 1859 at Nicolaus, Sutter County, to Miss Abbie O. Gilman, a native of the State of Maine, but brought up in Illinois. She came to this State in 1854 with her brother-in-law, Dr. D. Ray, at one time a resident of Yolo County. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one son and five daughters.

In 1887 Mr. Smith made a visit to his old home in Missouri, which after a lapse of thirty-seven years presented many remarkable changes, but the most extraordinary change witnessed on the trip was the difference in the mode of travel between the older States and the coast, the time being reduced from four or five months to as many days.

During the Fraser River mining excitement, which began in 1858, Mr. Smith was one of the many who repaired to that point, the journey being exceedingly difficult. He went by steamer from San Francisco to Whatcom on Puget Sound, and thence by pack animals crossing the

Cascade Mountains. At some of the points on the way he had to do considerable excavation in order to make his road, being the pioneer over that route. It is well known that nearly every one that went to that region returned without finding anything of value.

TIMOTHY MALONEY.—"Rocklands," the large and beautiful vineyard belonging to Mr. W. B. Bourn in the upper part of the Napa Valley, is properly considered one of the finest in the county. It consists of 400 acres of land, of which 120 acres are in vines, all of fine varieties, about the borders of which and along the driveways are planted some 500 fruit trees, pears and cherries for the most part. Since November 17, 1880, it has been under the charge of Mr. Maloney, and shows the marks of a careful and well kept place, everything being in a thrifty growth and in apple-pie order. Along the southern side of the vineyard, and along the creek that flows beside it, is a massive and altogether unique wall built of the stones gathered from the surface of the vineyard. Some of it is twenty-five feet wide and six feet high, representing a tremendous amount of work. The whole vineyard is perfectly drained by tile laid at suitable distances. The balance of the estate makes a fine farm, where Mr. Bourn is raising some fine horses and stock, raising his own hay, grain, etc.

Mr. Maloney, the foreman of this place, is a native of County Kerry, Ireland, where he was born in 1844. He came to America in 1866, and in the fall of 1867 made his way to California, coming via Panama. He began work in the vineyards at once, being employed on Judge Hastings' place, near Rutherford, during 1868–'69. He then pre-empted 160 acres in Spring Mountain and went into the wood business and the raising of cattle, hay, etc. He then came to St. Helena and engaged in teaming until 1880, when he took charge of "Rocklands."

Mr. Maloney was first married in October, 1869, in Napa City, to Miss Faley. She died in 18—. In May, 1890, he was married secondly to Miss Kilduff, a native of St. Helena. He has four children. Neely, the eldest, is learning the machinists' trade at the Risdon Iron Works, San Francisco; Mary, the second child, is learning the dress-making business in the same city; and the others, Tom, Richard and Nellie, are at home and going to school. It is needless to say that Mr. Maloney is a Democrat He is a self-made man, well respected wherever known.

G. D. MOONEY is the proprietor of one of the leading business houses of St. Helena, and takes rank among her most forward young business men. He carries on a general grocery and provision business, buying produce as well, his country trade being excelled probably by none in the town. The location of the store is on Hunt avenue, and during the five years it has been carried on by Mr. Mooney the business has been made by his energy, enterprise and popularity a leading one.

Mr. Mooney was born August 26, 1861, in Jefferson County, New York, where his father, Thomas Mooney, was a farmer. The latter now conducts the blacksmith shop a mile below St. Helena. Back East he was engaged in buying and selling produce and was in general business, but by signing with another met with serious reverses. As a result he came to California, where his family followed him in 1874. In March, 1880, in company with his son, C. D., he put up the blacksmith shop, and was assisted by the latter until 1883, when on account of a severe kick from a horse C. D. retired and left the business entirely to his father. Mr. Thomas Mooney is a native of Ireland, but when nine years old came with his parents to America, settling near Watertown, New York, where members of the family still reside. He married a Miss Reid, whose parents came originally from

Glasgow, Scotland, and settled near Kingston, Canada. They had a family of eight children, five boys and three girls.

Mr. C. D. Mooney, the eldest son, was brought up as a blacksmith, serving three years at the trade. When he came to California with the rest of the family, in 1874, he went to work first for Mr. Inman, in his nursery. Then in partnership with his father he put up the blacksmith shop below St. Helena, as already mentioned. While shoeing a horse he met with a serious accident from a kick, and was forced to give up the business. In February, 1883, he went to ranching on a place above town, carrying it on until October, 1884, when he sold out and in November following began the business which he is still carrying on. He was married in June, 1884, to Miss McArron, a native of San Francisco. They have three children, a daughter and two sons. Such in brief is an account of the life of Mr. C. D. Mooney, an active, successful and thoroughly self-reliant one. When he landed in St. Helena he had only 50 cents, but he has made his way since without calling upon any one for assistance, and has made it well. He has two brothers and one sister in the county, their names being F. T. and W. D., brothers, and Mrs. Jennie Tyrrell, whose husband is conducting the Napa carriage factory.

JOHN A. LECHLEITER, manufacturer of all kinds of farming implements, wagons, carriages etc., at Winters, is the son of George (a native of Lorraine, France) and Geneva (Krenzberger) Lechleiter, a native of Germany. His father is now running a wholesale tobacco store in Lincoln, Illinois. He was born in 1854, in Louisiana, within fifty miles of New Orleans, and came to California in 1870, landing in Sacramento. After residing there a year he went to San Francisco and remained there until 1877, when he married and went to Honolulu. While in San Francisco he built the omnibus for the Lick House, and also for the Baldwin Hotel and the Russ House, also many other large transfer wagons and hacks, and he prosecuted the same trade also in Honolulu. Returning from the Sandwich Islands in 1879, he opened a carriage shop at Maxwell's in Colusa county, in April, 1881, where he flourished for eight years; and then, in 1889, he settled in Winters, Yolo County, where he has a fine shop and a prosperous business. The works are run by a ten-horse-power engine, the model for which he had made by Mr. Williams, of Colusa County.

Mr. Lechleiter married Susan M. Webster, a native of Tennessee, in Oakland, November 29, 1877, and their two children are Emma Elvira, born February 17, 1880; and Frank T., August 30, 1881.

WILLIAM BUDWORTH, a prominent citizen of Livermore, was born at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1837; moved with his parents to Wisconsin, and then to St. Louis, Missouri, remaining there some two years; then to Wisconsin again, where he was in business until 1850; next to St. Louis again, where he was connected with the transfer business, until some time in 1852, when he started by ox teams for California. Arriving August 17, he located first in Amador County and followed mining there until 1859, when he moved to Centerville, where he remained about nine years, and then he came to Livermore, where he has since remained. In 1869 his son, George T., was born, the first white boy born in Livermore. Since his location at his present place he has been connected with hay-pressing and steam threshing throughout this and adjacent counties. Each of his machines give steady employment from June to November to seventeen men.

Mr. Budworth, at Centerville, in 1864, was joined in marriage to Miss Margaret Walker. Their children are Margaret, George, Benjamin, Emma, John, Wesley, Nellie, Bertha and Al-

bert. Mr. Budworth is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 62, A. O. U. W., at Livermore.

LEONARD COATES, fruit-grower and nurseryman, proprietor of the Napa Valley nurseries, has been a resident of California for the past fourteen years, and of Napa nearly that entire time. In 1878 he began business in a small way in a nursery on the old Magnolia farm, six miles north of Napa, purchasing the stock owned by J. M. Thompson, of the Suscol nursery. He pushed this business energetically, until now his nursery is known all over the State, and he ships stock to points all the way from San Diego on the south to Shasta and Humboldt counties on the north. He has now a ranch of ninety acres, four miles from Napa on the Big Ranch road, known as Sansal fruit farm, forty five acres of which are now in orchard five years old, and seven acres one year old. This is divided as follows: twenty-two acres in peaches, fifteen in prunes, French, silver and golden; about seventeen in Japanese plums, Kelsey-Japan and Satsuma, and one acre planted with a variety of oranges, berries and other fruits. This forty-five acres he purchased in 1886, but he has lately added another tract of the same size, which he proposes to devote partly to orchard and partly to alfalfa, the intention being eventually to make of this place a model fruit farm. His plans are fully matured, and he now has a fine residence and other buildings erected that are in keeping with this idea. Mr. Coates commenced operations in California by working the first year on the old Magnolia farm, for Professor Heald, and the next year in different parts of the State, in order to familarize himself with the various peculiarities of climate and soil and their adaptability to different kinds of fruit. Meanwhile an offer was left open by Professor Heald to furnish him land to begin work upon. His nursery is now situated just below Napa, occupying the space between the railroad and the Napa River for the distance of half a mile. He will have this season over 150,000 trees for sale, besides a large stock in dormant bud for the following year.

He was born in Saffron-Walden, Essex, England, in January, 1855. His parents were W. T. and Emma (Harrison) Coates, now residents of Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, of which town Mr. Coates, Sr., is the Mayor. He attended private schools in Bedfordshire, graduating at the collegiate school at Luton in the same county, in 1870. He first entered mercantile life, in which he continued for nearly six years, but failing health and the advice of his physicians decided him in favor of out-door pursuits. Having had a little experience as an amateur horticulturist, and a taste for study in that direction, his attention wrs turned toward California, where he arrived early in 1876.

He was married in 1881, to Miss May Crow, a native of this State and daughter of A. M. and Sarah (Stark) Crow, pioneer settlers of California. They have one child, Ronald, born in 1884. Mr. Coates is a charter member of the State Horticultural Society, and for three years past one of its directors. He has lately returned from a six months' visit to Europe, during which trip he gave particular attention to the opportunities of disposing of California fruits and fruit products abroad. He was lately called upon to lecture upon these subjects before the Horticultural Society of Yuba and Sutter counties, and has been invited to address the State Horticultural Society and the National Grange upon "California Fruits Abroad."

DANIEL FISHER, one of the old and well known farmers of Yolo County, residing near Woodland, dates his birth November, 1821, in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, a son of Henry and Margaret (Stavely) Fisher. Henry Fisher was a miller by trade and also followed farming. He moved to South Bend, Indiana, in 1837, and in 1857 came overland to California, and died three weeks after his arrival

here, at the age of sixty-two years. Daniel, the subject of this notice, was reared on a farm, and lived in South Bend with his parents. In 1844 he started out in life for himself, going first to Ohio, most of the way on foot, through mud and rain, to Holmes County, where he learned the trade of weaving figured coverlets, and followed the same for twelve years, until 1857, when he came to California, that journey occupying the time from March to September. The trip was a pleasant one, although the emigrants generally suffered a great deal, over 500 being killed by Indians that year. On arrival here Mr. Fisher at once rented land and began farming it. In 1858 he purchased a squatter's title to his present home, consisting then of 160 acres, three miles southeast of Woodland. In 1864 he made a purchase of 160 more adjoining, and since then he has had one of the best farms in the county. It is now well stocked with substantial buildings and other improvements. The land is specially adapted to alfalfa, and he carries on general farming and stock-raising. In religious matters he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in political a Republican.

In 1846 he married Miss Margaret Shuder, a native of Ohio, and they have four sons and three daughters, namely: Henry; Emma, wife of Ira Dopkins; Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Stamp; Frank; Charles; Amelia, now Mrs. Henry Jeans; and Edgar H.

JOSEPH O. McKOWN, druggist at Livermore, was born in New York city February 11, 1863, the son of Joseph O. and M. E. McKown, of Louisville, Kentucky, who moved to San Francisco in 1869. At the age of nine years he was sent to Livermore, where he received his education, in Livermore College. Returning to San Francisco, he became clerk in a drug store for five years. In 1883 he moved to Livermore, and was employed six months as a clerk in the drug house of M. A. Scott, when the proprietor died, and then Mr. McKown became owner of the establishment, and has since been managing the business upon his own responsibility, with success. The Postal Telegraph and the Sunset Telephone have their offices in the same building, for which Mr. McKown is agent. He has also purchased the stationery business of G. Beck, and he has other interests in Livermore. Since February, 1890, he has been Postmaster. Although a young man, he has already made a splendid reputation for business. In Freemasonry, he is a member of Oakland Commandery, No. 11, K. T., and of Mosaic Chapter, No. 66, at Livermore; and he is also a Senior Warden of Livermore Lodge, No. 218, F. & A. M.

GUS. ANDERSON, a farmer of Yolo County, was born January 13, 1831, in Sweden, and sailed for New York in 1852. He lived there until 1859, and then came across the plains and mountains to California, first locating in Butte County. In the spring of 1860 he came into Yolo County, and was employed by the man who owned the place which he, Mr. Anderson, now occupies. He purchased it in 1864,—160 acres of good land.

March 2, 1873, at Mr. Wolfram's place near Black's, Mr. Anderson married Miss Mary Bopp, a native of Switzerland, and they have a family of five children: George, Oscar, Andrew, John and Anna. Mr. Anderson is an industrious citizen, as nearly all Swedes are.

CH. WENTE, a vineyardist near Livermore, was born in Hanover, Germany, August 19, 1851. In 1881 he came to America, landing at New York and coming directly to Kansas, where he was engaged in farming for six months near Topeka. Then he came to California, stopping in San Francisco and in Contra Costa County for a short time,

and then he was engaged in the vineyard and winery at St. Helena, Napa County, for a year; then he was in the same business in Lake County; and finally, in 1884, he went to Livermore and purchased a vineyard of fifty acres, twenty-eight acres of which were in vines five years old and yielding 120 tons of grapes annually. At the present time the same acreage yields more than that. He has a large winery on his farm, and last year made 50,000 gallons of wine, and increased the capacity 20,000 gallons this year, a large portion of which is shipped to New York and Philadelphia: besides, he supplies a large local trade. Now the entire farm is a vineyard. He has his bottling department and office at 33 Post street, San Francisco. Twenty acres are in the highest type of clarets and white varieties.

August 19, 1884, in Oakland, he married Barbara Trautwein, and they have three children living, namely, Ida M., Caroline F. and Charles F.

G. BUSTELLI, vineyardist and wine manufacturer of Livermore, is a native of Ticino, Switzerland, born February 14, 1838. He was educated and taught school there until 1886, when he came to America, landing in New York. He came by steamer, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, to California, arriving August 28, and remained in the city of the Golden Gate four months. Spent some time in Sonoma County, returned to San Francisco, engaged in a wine cellar for a year; about 1871 he went to the Napa Valley, where he was employed by Mr. Von Bever, in a wine cellar, and there made the first 5,000 gallons of wine that was stored in what is known as "Uncle Sam's Cellars." Von Bever's establishment, now owned by C. Carpy, is at present the largest of the kind in Napa Valley. From Napa Mr. Bustelli went to St. Helena, where he was in the some business three years; and in 1884 he came to Livermore and purchased property, in partnership with Mr. Aguillon, and now, under the firm name of Aguillon & Bustelli, he is engaged in the business already mentioned. Their output of wine in 1884 was 60,000 gallons. Since then they have made 70,000 to 80,000 gallons annually, and this year (1890) their product will exceed 100,000 gallons, the most of which will be disposed of by wholesale, a few thousand gallons being consumed by the local trade. They also have a distillery, in which they manufacture a fine quality of grape brandies. Mr. Bustelli is a member of the fraternities of F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

S. M. TOOL has a ranch of seventy-one acres two and a half miles northwest of Napa, on the line of the railroad, all of which is in orchard and in full bearing. It consists of some 10,000 trees, 4,000 being pears, 3,000 peaches, 1,000 cherries and the balance made up of apples, prunes, plums and apricots. Part of the orchard was set out thirteen years ago, and the last of it about five years since. Most of the product is shipped East, though some is sold to the local trade and to the canneries. For some time Mr. Tool has had a canning establishment of the place, which is utilized as a means of disposing of the crop when the conditions are not favorable for shipping. This cannery was burned down in August of this year, and has just been rebuilt with all the appliances necessary for putting up 100,000 cases of goods during the season. The average output of this orchard may be summed up about as follows: 5,000 to 6,000 boxes of Bartlett pears, 4,000 being shipped East and the remainder sent to the cannery; 4,000 boxes Beurre Clairgeau (fall pears), also shipped East; 5,500 boxes of cherries, mostly sold to the local trade of San Francisco and Sacramento, but next year the cherry-growers will probably ship East through an association; 3,500 boxes of plums, mostly shipped to the Eastern markets; 500 boxes of Alexander apples, mostly sent to

the mountain States and Territories; 3,000 boxes of peaches, which have generally been sold to the canneries; and ten tons of dried French prunes. Mr. Tool purchased this ranch in 1883, and since owning the place he has set out about 3,000 trees.

He was born in Posey County, Indiana, in 1848. His parents were John W. and Jane M. (McKinley) Tool, his father a native of Georgia and his mother of Kentucky. When he was three years old the family removed to Iowa, near Keosauqua, where his father operated as a pilot on the Des Moines River, as he had been accustomed to do on the Mississippi during his earlier life. He was one of the first pilots on the Des Moines. Mr. Tool received his primary education in the public schools of Iowa, which he continued at the printer's case, where he worked for twelve years. During that time he assisted in establishing the first morning daily paper published in Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1872. This paper was called the *Politician*, and was owned by Sheldon, Tool & Sweet. He sold out his interest the same year and came to California, where he worked at his trade in the office of the Napa *Register*, afterward purchasing a half interest in that paper. He left this for the grocery business, in which he continued for ten years, and sold to purchase the orchard which he has managed since. He has probably the largest bearing orchard in Napa Valley, and conducts it in a thorough business-like manner. He was married, July 10, 1877, to Miss Jennie Marks, a native of Iowa.

GEORGE GROVES, the leading hotel man of the city of Redding, California, is a native of England, born August 7, 1834, the son of English parents. He received his education in his native land and, at the age of eighteen years, came to New York and began his business career in this country. For a number of years he was variously employed; worked in a seed garden in New York for eight dollars per month; went to Ohio and drove a team on the Ohio State Canal during the summer of 1852, at twelve dollars per month; for two years worked on a farm in Mercer County, Illinois, at thirteen dollars per month; engaged in flat-boating on the Mississippi River, selling wood to steamboats, being in that business three years; purchased a farm in Illinois and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1861 Mr. Groves sold out and returned to England. Two years later he came back to the United States and settled in the iron district of Pennsylvania, where he learned the iron-moulder's trade and worked at it five years. He then removed to Mercer County, Illinois, and took charge of a foundry, which he ran for a year. From there he went to Burlington, Iowa, and worked one winter. In 1865 he went on a farm and engaged in fruit culture, continuing that business four years. Then he purchased eighty acres of land, which he fenced and improved and which, three years later, he sold.

In 1873 Mr. Groves came to California and settled in Colfax, Placer County. There he furnished wood to the railroad and leased a hotel for a year and a half. He also engaged in hauling freight to Nevada City until the completion of the narrow-gauge railroad. In 1878 he sold out and went to Redding and ran the stage and express business from Redding to Shasta. He took the contract for planting eighty acres of land in vineyard and completed the work. He then engaged in the restaurant business on the present site of the Paragon Hotel. After running it a few months he added a lodging house to it. In 1883 the building was consumed by fire, after which Mr. Groves purchased the adjoining lot and built the Paragon Hotel. The increasing demands of his business caused him, in 1886, to build an addition to it. In 1887 he built the Hotel Del Monte, a fine large structure, for lodging purposes. The attractive grounds, ornamented with flowers, shrubs and vines, which surround this house, give it an inviting appearance. The Del Monte is a delightfully quiet retreat for those who wish to avoid

the noise and bustle of the center of the city where the Paragon is located.

In 1858 Mr. Groves married Miss Rebecca Gregory, a native of Indiana. Their union was blessed with three children, only one of whom is living—William Sherman, born in Illinois. He is with his father in Redding and has charge of the Del Monte House. Both he and his father are obliging business men and are regarded with high esteem by their fellow citizens. Mr. Groves adheres to the Democratic party. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

J. H. STEVES, hardware dealer, St. Helena, is truly a representative business man, commanding a large and constantly increasing trade and possessing to the full the confidence and esteem of the community. He is a self-made man in the best sense of that term, having had to make his own way from the beginning. Although still young in years, he has already achieved what many far older than he desires eagerly, namely, success and comfortable means.

Mr. Steves was born in Durand, Winnebago County, Illinois, June 12, 1851, and resided in his birth-place until he was twenty years of age, attending the common-schools of that place and afterward the High School at Rockford in the same State. At Durand he served an apprenticeship of three years at the tinsmith's trade, and in 1871 moved to Beloit, Wisconsin, and there worked at his trade, remaining with one firm during the whole six years of his stay. On the first day of the year, 1877, he paid a visit to his home at Durand, and, finding his father about to start for California, decided to accompany him. They arrived in San Francisco, January 25, remained in that city a short time, and then, hearing of the opportunities afforded in the Napa Valley, paid it a visit. As a result Mr. Steves settled in St. Helena, finding employment in the shops of W. L. Phillips, with whom he continued for a year and a half. Then (August 13, 1878) bought out the tineware store of Mr. Phillips and began business on his own account. This he carried on with increasing success, adding to his plumbing and tinning business a general line of hardware, and taking the agency for the Cyclone windmills, agricultural implements, wagons, etc., carrying in all a stock of a value approaching $20,000. He has also the agency for Gladding, McBean & Co., of San Francisco, for terra cotta, drain tile, etc. His store is a large and fine one in the new Odd Fellows' Building, of dimensions 30 x 80 feet. In the large storage-yard is piled the drain tile, the store presenting a well stocked and handsome appearance, such as is hardly to be expected outside the large cities. In addition he has a shop 30 x 30 feet in size, with storage-rooms adjoining of same size. He employs some eight or ten people, under the direction of his efficient foreman, Mr. W. A. Bingham, who has been with him for ten years, and has full charge during Mr. Steves' absence.

Mr. Steves is a strong Republican in politics, but is far too busy a man to seek for or accept office, although an active worker in conventions and during campaigns. He was married January 8, 1879, to Miss Ida S. Warren, a native of California. They have three children: Henry Edgar, born November 12, 1879; Charles Emory, born August 5, 1881; and Warren Carlton, born May 20, 1884.

GEORGE D. FISKE, real-estate and insurance agent, Woodland, was born in Fiskdale, Worcester County, Massachusetts, July 31, 1827, a son of Henry Fiske, a native of Sturbridge in that county. Fiskdale is now a part of Sturbridge. According to one historian, the origin of the Fiske family in America was as follows:

Two sons of Nicholas Fiske, a knighted physician who emigrated from Stadhough parish in the county of Suffolk, England, came to the United States and settled in Massachusetts,

which at that time comprised far more territory than it does now. There is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch the coat-of-arms which was given to Nicholas Fiske in the year 1635, in the time of the reign of Charles, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland. Henry Fiske, father of George, was born in Sturbridge in 1795, married Susan Helen Fales at Wrentham, Massachusetts, twenty-two miles from Boston; she was born in that locality. They resided in Massachusetts until 1837, when they removed to Ingham County, Michigan. After a residence of nine years in Ingham County, he died in the town of Leslie, that county, the day before Christmas, 1845. He was the second incumbent of the office of Judge of Probate in that county. After his death, his widow moved with a part of the family back to Massachusetts. Late in life she removed to New Hampshire, where she died, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Susan F. Gerould, in 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. She was the mother of seven children, of whom two died in Michigan, one in California from an accident, and Francis L. is residing at Ottawa, Illinois. Her eldest son, Henry M. Fiske, of San Francisco, is a member of the State Board of Health. The daughter is the wife of S. A. Gerould, in Keene, New Hampshire, and the remaining son is George D., the subject of this sketch.

The latter ended his school education at the academy in Jackson, Michigan, returned to Massachusetts and became associated with his uncle, Elisha Fales, commission merchant in Boston, who afterward turned the management of the business over to Mr. Fiske.

In 1848 news of the California gold discovery reached Boston, and after preparation he sailed the next spring on the barque Edward Fletcher for California, in company with twenty-eight others. Three of the organized party, however, came overland through Mexico, arriving a month in advance of the others to make arrangements for transportation to the mines. The vessel belonged to William Fletcher, and was built for the Mediterranean trade and to carry missionaries abroad. Leaving Boston March 4, they came around Cape Horn and arrived at San Francisco on Sunday, September 7,—180 days from Boston. They had several exciting experiences on the trip, which would be interesting to relate had we space. Four days after their arrival they went to Sacramento on the schooner Jacob M. Ryerson, paying $14 each as passenger fare and $20 per ton for freight. They hired ox teams and took two loads of provisions to Hangtown; but Mr. Fiske and two others were left behind to take charge of the freight and secure other ox teams as they came in from overland, with which to take the freight and other provisions, etc., to the mines. About a week afterward, with four yoke of oxen, they started on their journey, Mr. Fiske accompanying; but two of the oxen died on the way, the teamster became sick, and finally, after about four days' travel, they reached Hangtown. The company then voted to dissolve, each one to go his own way, finding that as an organized body they could not accomplish anything.

Mr. Fiske went to the mines on the south fork of the American River, engaged in gold-mining at Salem Bar and also kept a little store. In the fall of that year he sold out his store, returned to Sacramento, and in company with a man named Phillips, bought a team and a lot of goods, with which they made another trip to the mines, sold the goods there, and then went to McDowell Hill and bought out the McDowell & Read store and boarding-house. Business was very brisk at that point, the water having been turned from the bed of the river and the gold yield very large. Mr. Phillips, in making a trip to Sacramento for more goods, died with the cholera, and Mr. Fiske then had to take the road himself while the fearful epidemic was raging. Mr. Fiske, leaving his business in charge of his cousin, William L. Messinger, went East by way of the Isthmus, taking charge of an invalid young man from Rhode Island named Durfee, and sailed for Panama on board the old British barque Enterprise, and was nearly

three months reaching Panama. From the Isthmus to New York he sailed on the steamer North America, then the fastest steamship plying between New York and Chagres.

July 26, 1851, Mr. Fiske was married, and on the same day took the train for New York on his way to California, taking also in charge his cousin's wife, Mrs. Messinger and her child. They sailed on the steamship Cherokee for Havana, when they were transferred to the Falcon for Chagres. The Chagres River being very high they took the stern-wheel steamer Aspinwall up that river to Gorgona, and by barge to Cruces, then by mule back to Panama, where they took passage on the steamer Northerner, landing at San Francisco September 9.

Mr. Fiske sold out his store at McDowell Hill the following spring and went into mining operations on a very large scale; but the early rains of October were so heavy as to carry away their flumes and machinery. After the great fire of November 2, 1852, which destroyed Sacramento, Mr. Fiske moved down to that place; and soon the city was inundated, and Mr. Fiske and his wife's brother, George Loring, were engaged in taking goods around to Brighton in lighters, where they could be conveyed to the mines by teams. In the spring, after the water had subsided, Mr. Fiske and Mr. Loring started in the grocery business and continued it until the fall of 1855, when they sold out and removed to Capay Valley in Yolo County, and engaged in stock-raising and farming. Mr. Fiske, then wishing to locate where he could educate his children, sold again in 1859 and moved to where Woodland now stands. In 1862 he purchased land adjoining Woodland and the same year was appointed United States Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District, being connected with the department for eight years. Part of this time and subsequently he was Deputy Sheriff under Charles H. Gray. Since about 1863 he has been engaged in the real-estate and insurance business.

Mr. Fiske married Elizabeth C. Loring, a native of Yarmouth, Maine, by whom he had two sons: Harry Waterman, born on McDowell Hill in 1852, graduated at the Cooper Medical Institute at San Francisco, and has since practiced his profession in Plumas, Yolo and San Luis Obispo counties, and died at Cambria, in the latter county, July 31, 1887, leaving a widow. The second son, George Damon, was born in Sacramento in 1855, married a daughter of William Hazelton, of Kings River, Fresno County, which is his present home; he has a son and a daughter. April 13, 1890, the subject of this sketch was by the hand of death deprived of his companion of nearly forty years.

WILLIAM A. CHRISTIE, a farmer near Lakeport, is a native of Callaway County, Missouri, born in 1845. His father was a native of Scotland, and his mother of New Jersey. In the fall of 1852 his father with his family moved to Santa Clara County, California, where he engaged in farming for the following four years. In 1856 he came to Lake County. When William A. was twenty-one years old he engaged in farming, in partnership with his brother. In February, 1889, he bought the farm on which he now lives. It is located about three miles south of Lakeport, in Big Valley, and contains twenty-eight and three-fourths acres of choice land, which he devotes to the production of fruit and vegetables. He has a fine two-story residence and a good barn.

He was married in 1872, to Mrs. Catharine Bourne. They have three children: Isabel, Maggie and Carrie. Mrs. Christie has one daughter from her first marriage, Mary Ellen Bourne. Mr. Christie is a member of the order of the Iron Hall and of the A. O. U. W.

W. S. HUMPHREY, harness-maker at Winters, is the son of E. A. and Louisa Catherine Humphrey. His father, a native of Virginia, born March 14,

N. P. Lipman

1832, was a harness-maker by trade, and came to California in 1854, settling first in Sacramento, where he worked at his trade for some time. He then went to Liberty (now Galt), same county, and there owned and conducted a shop until he moved to Winters in 1875, and resided there until his death, November 17, 1889. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Humphrey's mother is living still. Walter S. Humphrey was born July 6, 1860, in Liberty (now Galt), Sacramento County. In partnership with a brother, R. L., born in the same place in 1864, he is carrying on his father's business since his death, having now about $3,000 worth of stock, and employing one man.

Mr. Humphrey married Ethel Stewart, who was born in Jones County, Iowa, the wedding taking place in Winters, July 17, 1885. Mr. Humphrey is a member of Damocles Lodge, No. 165, K. of P.

BENTON JONES, one of the worthy and reliable citizens of Redding, California, is a native of Sandwich, Illinois, born December 27, 1841. His father, William L. F. Jones, a native of the Green Mountain State, emigrated to Pennsylvania and from there to Illinois in 1836. He was a farmer and blacksmith and one of the brave pioneers of the latter State. Mr. Jones' grandfather, Nathaniel Jones, was also a native of Vermont. The mother of the subject of this sketch, *nee* Betsey Misner, was born in Indiana, of German ancestry. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones six children were born, five of whom are living.

Benton remained with his parents, receiving a public-school education and spending his summers in work on the farm. He continued to work on his father's farm, of which he is the owner, until 1885, when he rented it and came to California, purchasing a home and settling in Redding. He is engaged in the real estate and abstract business and is interested in several placer mines.

In 1875 Mr. Jones married Harriet R. Vance, daughter of Dr. G. E. Vance. One son was born to them, Edwin D., in Redding. The loving wife and mother was attacked with that dread disease, typhoid fever, and notwithstanding the best medical treatment and care were given her she died in September, 1887. Politically Mr. Jones is a Republican. He frequently held offices of trust in his Eastern State. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a Chapter Mason.

NORTON PARKER CHIPMAN, the subject of this brief sketch, was born at Milford Center, Union County, Ohio, March 7, 1836. Both his parents were born in Vermont, and on his father's side several of the family were distinguished as statesmen and lawyers in the early part of the country's history. He had such advantages of education while a boy in the private and public schools as were afforded in Ohio; but his parents moved to the farther West while he was yet in his 'teens, and settled in Iowa. Here the boy assisted his father in building up a home and conducting his business as a merchant, but not to the neglect of his studies. Young Chipman was a pupil of Samuel F. Howe, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa—one of the most successful educators of his day—and later entered college at Washington, Iowa.

With a liberal education, but without graduating, he became impatient to enter upon the activities of life, and chose the law as a profession. He graduated later at the Cincinnati Law School, and at the beginning of the war was engaged in practice at Washington, Iowa, as a partner of Hon. Joseph R Lewis, afterward Chief Justice of the United States Court in Washington Territory. When Mr. Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers was

sent out, Mr. Chipman was the first to enroll his name in his town, and a company was at once there organized. It became Company "H" of the Second Iowa Infantry—the first three-year regiment from that State—and Mr. Chipman was Lieutenant of the company. The Colonel of the regiment, Hon. Samuel R. Curtis,—then a Member of Congress,—appointed Lieutenant Chipman Adjutant of the regiment. Upon Colonel Curtis' promotion as Brigadier-General, Lieutenant Chipman was elected by the officers and was commissioned Major of the regiment by Governor Kirkwood. He took part in the early campaigns in Northern and Central Missouri, and was Chief of Staff to General Curtis up to the movement on the Tennessee River by Grant. He was severely wounded at Fort Donelson while charging the enemy's entrenchments with his regiment. For gallantry at this battle he was commissioned by President Lincoln, Colonel and Additional Aide-de-Camp in the United States Army on the staff of Major-General Halleck, and was, after the siege of Corinth, assigned to his old commander, Curtis, and made Chief of Staff. The Secretary of War detailed him for duty at the War Department in the winter of 1862–'63, where he afterward remained until the close of the war. His position was one of confidence and responsibility, and he was near to that great War Secretary until the war ended. He was Judge-Advocate of several important military courts, and prosecuted and convicted the Andersonville jailer, Wirz.

He resigned from the army in 1865, after his promotion as Brevet Brigadier-General by Secretary Stanton, and opened a law office in Washington city, where he built up a large business. In 1871 he was elected, and in 1873 re-elected by the people of the District of Columbia as Delegate in Congress, and was the first and last Representative ever chosen for that office from the District. He was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was the first Adjutant-General under the re-organization, while General John A. Logan was Commander-in-Chief in his first term, and was Judge-Advocate-General for General Logan's second term.

His health failing in 1875 he came to California, intending to return to Washington; but he soon became fascinated with the large enterprises then offering and the health-giving climate everywhere to be found. And he never after lived out of the State, but at once identified himself with her best and highest development.

As an evidence of General Chipman's enterprise and tireless devotion to active business pursuits, he organized, immediately on coming to the State, a large lumbering company, which, in less than one year from its incorporation, had ten saw-mills, two sash and door factories and three flumes in operation; and in 1876–'77 manufactured and sold over 40,000,000 feet of lumber in one season. The investment was large, and, but for the general failure of all enterprises which followed the downfall of the Bank of California, this great scheme would have succeeded and been profitable to its owners. It went down for the time, but was reorganized, and is now one of the most important industries in Northern California. The General has been practicing his profession of the law at Red Bluff since 1879, and has built up a wide clientage, and is among the foremost lawyers of his part of the State. His law partner, Charles A. Garter, has recently been appointed United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, and now resides at San Francisco.

General Chipman takes an active interest in all local enterprises and has given much thought and has written and spoken much upon matters concerning the material development of the State, and is a practical and large fruit-grower. He is Vice-President of the State Board of Trade, whose labors are solely in the interest of State growth. He is also President of the California World's Fair Association, whose Executive Committee has in charge the whole matter of the State's exhibit at Chicago in 1893.

He has never been active in politics in the State, but always takes the stump for the Republican party on occasions of National and important State elections. He has made the distinctive Republican policy of protection a special study, and his tariff arguments are pronounced clear and convincing by all who hear them, except the tariff-for revenue believer and free-trader who prefer not to be convinced. At the Republican State Convention in August, 1890, he was a prominent candidate for Governor, and though not nominated he made a most favorable impression, and, as a representative man of the North, the honors of the party may yet await him.

General Chipman writes with great facility upon many subjects, and his helpful pen finds frequent expression through the press and periodicals. His annual address at the State Fair in 1886, and at the Stockton District Fair in 1887, published in the State Reports, are full of material of permanent value to agriculture and the fruit industry of California. He was the first to present in satisfactory form the rise, growth and importance of our fruit industries, which he did in a report to the State Board of Trade in 1889. When the people of Northern California shall make up their minds to demand a larger recognition in the distribution of places of political influence and power, somewhat commensurate with the grand capabilities and the existing merits of that region, it is not improbable that General Chipman may be chosen as their leader.

General Chipman married the daughter of Robert Holmes, of St. Louis, Missouri, in January, 1865; and his wife has been his constant companion ever since. Their home is widely known for its generous hospitality.

CALVIN RUDDOCK, M. D., although not a practicing physician at present, yet is one of the oldest citizens of Woodland, and of this State for forty years. His present hardy constitution and hale physique he inherits from the sturdy Scotch. His father, Edward Ruddock, emigrated from Scotland about the age of eighteen years, and the Doctor's mother is a native of Massachusetts, town of Whately. The Revolutionary war being in progress at the time, he (Mr. E. Ruddock) enlisted in the American army at Bunker Hill, and served through the remainder of the war. The Doctor's step-grandfather Stafford, and his grandfather on his mother's side, Thomas Sanderson, were also both soldiers in this war, serving from the beginning to the end. Edward Ruddock first settled in Boston, where his first occupation was milk-peddling. He afterward moved to Whately, Franklin County, Massachusetts. Shortly after he married and moved into the town of Buckland, where he made his permanent home, bringing up a family of six sons and six daughters. His wife's maiden name was Martha Sanderson. She was a native of Franklin County, and was seventeen years old at the time of her marriage, while her husband was three years her senior. They lived a happy life together for seventy-eight years, the old gentleman being ninety-eight years old and his wife ninety-seven at their death. When they went to the town of Buckland they rode, both on one horse, a distance of twenty miles into the wilderness and settled on 200 acres of heavily timbered land, which in due time was all cleared except a scanty amount left for fuel.

Calvin Ruddock, our subject, was born in Buckland, Franklin County, Massachusetts, January 18, 1814, and was brought up to the monotonous labor of farm life. At the age of sixteen years he began to learn the carriage-making trade in Ashfield, same county, and served an apprenticeship of five years.

After his five years' apprenticeship expired he went to Clinton, in Oneida County, New York, where he attended a literary school called the Liberal Institute. He afterward began the study of medicine, under the instruction of Dr. Stewart, of that place. About that time the celebrated William H. Seward was elected

Governor of New York, in 1840, and Mr. Ruddock went to Albany and attended medical lectures. While there he spent a year in the office of Drs. Wing & Boyd, and continued his study there, while at the same time he attended lectures. Next he attended another course of medical lectures at the Berkshire Medical Institute at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1842. All through this period the Doctor had to devote his vacations from study to teaching school, in order to replenish his scanty store of funds. His first practice was in the town of Pitcher, Chenango County, New York, which, by the way, is the burial place of all his parents. A year afterward he moved four miles further down to the town of Cincinnatus, in Cortland County, where he thought he could do better. Later he removed to Gilbertsville, Otsego County, same State, where he remained until he came West.

During all this time he was a regular physician, but had given considerable attention to homeopathy, and he at length became a zealous and thorough homeopathist. He feared that his change of system would make him unpopular, but it actually increased his patronage.

A digression to general history is here justified. Samuel A. Ruddock, a brother of Edward, was a well-to-do merchant in Boston, who at length became bankrupt; but he was so far advanced in mathematics that the Government appointed him Topographical Surveyor for the western country. For nine years he was absent on this duty from his family at their home in Charleston, South Carolina, who during all this time heard nothing from him! His work called him through the Western Territories fully to the Pacific coast. He gradually worked his way here through Mexico. While here he found gold on what he termed the "Coast Range of the Rocky Mountains." He had several pieces of metal in his possession when he was captured by the Indians near Fort Hall. To prevent the loss of his life, and even of his effects, he managed to obtain communication with some whites, who came to his relief, proving to the Indians that he was a Government officer; they therefore released him.

The letter which was written by him from this coast, to his brother Edward, gives the details relative to the above facts, and also a general description of the country. He returned to the East by way of Fort Hall, where he met Kit Carson. In later years, Dr. Ruddock having this point in mind, saw Carson at Placerville in 1849, and spoke to him on the subject. The surveyor, having only one eye, was easily described; and when asked as to whether he saw such a man at such a time, Carson replied that he did recollect him, and gave the place of meeting as being between Fort Hall and the States, where Ruddock was then going. He went on to the East, and while in New York had his precious findings assayed, and it proved to be gold twenty-two carats fine.

Mr. Ruddock then continued on his journey to Washington, resigned his position and organized a company for a trip to this coast to follow gold-mining; but as he was about to start, the mountain fever was revived which he had contracted on his journey to the East, and he died; and all traces of his travel and discoveries were lost to the family. It is supposed that by the phrase "Coast Range of the Rocky Mountains," used in his letter, the Sierra Nevada was meant, as at that day the geography of this region was very obscure. His letters nerved many a '49er for the contest and fatigues of the journey. Samuel A. Ruddock laid out his route through the Southern States, New Mexico and onward to the Pacific coast by way of Fort Hall; and it was while in New Mexico or Arizona on this trip that he was taken sick and was laid up on the desert where there was no water or food for either man or beast, and the escorting company had to move on to some place for subsistence. Mr. Ruddock had therefore to be left alone to die; for to remain was death, and to go on was hope. They left him with his horse, rifle and blankets, etc. On the third day, about sunset, an elk appeared in

sight; Ruddock rolled up on his elbows and brought the animal down with his rifle, and by extraordinary effort he crawled up to the fresh carcass, opened a blood-vessel and drank to satisfaction. That night he slept well. His fever was broken on the fourth day, and he moved on in pursuit of his company. Before reaching it, and while crossing a small stream running west, he discovered what proved to be gold, twenty-two carats fine.

This discovery was made eighty years ago, and the letters referred to were the wonder of Calvin's youth, and were worn into pieces by frequent perusal. Thus we have another account, to be added to several already published, of the discovery of gold in California prior to Marshall's discovery in 1848.

Mr. Calvin Ruddock, our subject, left New York State in 1848, with the intention of making a trip to this State with a company of others to whom he had imparted a knowledge of the above facts as a secret; but some of them failed to give security, and the organization was not completed. However, he continued westward, stopped in Wisconsin and practiced his profession for one year, and while there the news went abroad over the world of Marshall's discovery. He quickly organized a company and crossed the plains with a band of cattle, coming by the old Fort Hall route, and first stopped in this State at Findlay, on Bear River, where for a time they pastured their cattle. They ended their march at Sacramento in 1849, on the site where the old French Hotel was, on Front street. A few days later the Doctor went on to Placerville, where he spent a portion of the winter mining and practicing medicine. His patients became so numerous that he opened a hospital at Placerville, the first homeopathic hospital on the coast. In the fall of 1851 he came down into the Sacramento Valley to collect money which he had lent, and having to take live-stock for payment, he floated it into Yolo County, and has made it his home here ever since. This movement caused him to turn his attention to stock-raising. He first located on the Monument ranch, on the west side of the Sacramento River, eight miles above the city. About 1857 he bought a place on Willow Slough, half way between Woodland and Davisville, near where Merritt's Station now is. There the Doctor carried on general farming until 1872, when he moved into Woodland, where he has since resided. The first fifteen or sixteen years of his residence in this city he was in the eastern part of the town; in 1887 he purchased his present home, comprising two and a half acres of land on Oak avenue, west of Cleveland.

He was married December 25, 1862, to Mrs. A. B. Guilford, who was born in Portland, Maine, a daughter of William Bell.

In political matters the Doctor was an old-time Whig, casting his first Presidential vote for General Harrison. His next vote was foe James G. Birney, of Detroit, Abolitionist. Birney had been nominated by a convention in Albany, New York, to which Dr. Ruddock was sent as a delegate from Oneida County. The Doctor was also nominated on the Abolition ticket in Chenango County, for the New York State Senate. He now is a strong Prohibitionist Republican. Religiously he was educated a Congregationalist, and joined that church at the age of sixteen years, but for the past six years he has been a Methodist.

GEORGE J. TURTON is proprietor of the Turton Nurseries, situated about eight miles north of Napa. This orchard and nursery, covering about sixty acres, was set out in 1883, and is one of the largest in Napa Valley. There are some 3,500 peaches, 500 French prunes, 250 apricots, 3,000 Bartlett pears, and 1,000 cherries. He has four acres in nursery, which will be doubled the present season. He has sold 10,000 trees already this year, and will probably have 30,000 more; and next year not less than 60,000, principally peaches

and plums. He was born in Hull, England, in 1829. His parents were John and Anna (Johnson) Turton, both of whom died during his infancy. At the age of seven he was brought to America by his uncle, George Johnson, and grew up on his farm in Western New York, attending the public school for about three months in the winter season, when not needed on the farm. But with characteristic energy he spent his evenings and spare time in study, mastering algebra, geometry, trigonometry and surveying by himself, without any help except from books. At twenty-one his uncle gave him $100. He remained with him for two years longer, and soon after engaged in the practice of his profession as a surveyor. At the age of twenty-four he was appointed United States Assistant Surveyor, and was actively employed in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, running the State line between Kansas and Nebraska on the fortieth parallel line. In 1856, while surveying in Kansas, the Border Ruffian excitement being then in full blast, Mr. Turton was captured three times on his trip to the Surveyor General's office to make his returns, by different squads ofGeneral Buford's company of cavalry, which was organized in Mississippi and Alabama for the purpose of making Kansas a slave State. After examining him for arms, and finding that he was on Government service and carried a pass from the United States Marshal, he was allowed to proceed. During the same summer he surveyed the sixth principal meridian, and the first and second parallels east through Nebraska. The next year he settled down to farming in Nebraska as one of the first settlers in the Platte Valley, where there was at that time about twenty Indians to one white man. He lived on this farm for twenty years, following his profession as a surveyor at the same time. Mr. Turton was a member of the first State Legislature in Nebraska, and voted for the first Congressman from that state. He was County Commissioner (Supervisor) of Dodge County, Nebraska, for three years, Justice of the Peace for six years, and Postmaster of North Bend for five years.

He was married in 1857, to Miss Harriet Bachelder, a native of the State of New York. Her parents were Luther and Clarissa (Judson) Bachelder, natives of Vermont, who moved to Western New York in early life. Four children were born to them in Nebraska: Frank, the eldest, died in Napa, California, at the age of twenty-five years; Luther, an architect, located in Napa; Frederick, now in partnership with his father; Clara the youngest, and only daughter, died in Napa, at the age of seventeen years.

In 1877 he sold out his farm in Nebraska and moved to California, purchasing a ranch one and a half miles from Napa, where he lived for six years, and planted an orchard. He then bought his present home, which, with the help of his sons he has developed to its present flourishing condition. In this State he has not become identified with politics, though in Nebraska he was forced to take an active interest in all political matters, on account of his extensive and intimate acquaintance with the State as a pioneer and prominent citizen.

ISAAC FISHER, a farmer near Woodland, is one of the enterprising ranchers of Yolo County who have demonstrated that a small farm can be made sufficiently remunerative for a livelihood. He was born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1829, a son of Henry and Magdalene (Snavley) Fisher. Her father was a miller by trade and also a farmer by occupation, and moved to Indiana in 1837, where he lived until 1858. Then he came overland to California, in company with his son John H. He was taken sick on the route, and lived but three weeks after his arrival at the home of the subject of this sketch, dying at the age of sixty-three years. Isaac was seven years old when he was taken by his parents in their change of residence from Pennsylvania to South Bend

Indiana, and until 1853 he was engaged there in farming and also employed for a time in the woolen mills, tanneries, etc. In March, 1853, he left for California, with horse teams, and came by way of Council Bluffs, Salt Lake and the Carson route, the trip occupying about six months. He arrived at Sacramento September 19, and for three months he worked at odd jobs, and then in the mines a few months, and then returned to the valley in January, and again commenced work at odd jobs. In a short time he and his brother J. H. purchased a squatter's title of 160 acres of land and they cultivated it in partnership until 1859, when they dissolved. Isaac now has eighty acres of land, upon which he nets as great profit as many who have larger farms. The place is devoted chiefly to alfalfa, and it is furnished with the best of buildings. It is four miles south of Woodland, on a fine gravel road. In 1886 Mr. Fisher raised five tons of alfalfa seed from twenty-five acres, which sold at ten to twelve cents a pound, and he cut on an average five tons of alfalfa hay to the acre, from sixty-five acres, and does not boast of the crop. He is a genial, good-natured gentleman, now over sixty-one years old, appearing, however, not to be over fifty. He is a member of Woodland Lodge, No. 22, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a Republican in his political views. In 1840 he helped to raise a flag-pole to the honor of General W. H. Harrison.

He was married in 1866, to Miss Mary Cunningham, a native of Ohio, who is now deceased; they had two daughters. Mr. Fisher was married again in March, 1878, to Miss Anna Rhoads, a native of Indiana, and by this marriage there have been three sons and one daughter.

ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON McCOY. Among the many native sons of the Golden West, residing at Redding, California, none are more worthy of mention than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, nor can any claim a better ancestry. His great-great-grandfather was a Scotch judge, and his great-grandfather left Glasgow, Scotland, at the age of fourteen years, came to the American colonies, and settled in Virginia, where he resided until the time of his death. His grandfather, William W. McCoy, was born in Campbell County, Virginia, December 3, 1774. On the 26th of August, 1799, he wedded Nancy J. Goodrich, a native of Virginia. They removed to Boone County, Kentucky, in 1810, and the following year, on the 14th of June, their son William Wirt McCoy, was born. He was reared in his native State, graduated as an M. D., in 1835, and afterward commenced the practice of his profession at Shelbyville, Indiana. In 1839 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and served until 1841. Then he resumed his practice until 1847.

In that year Dr. McCoy raised a company of volunteers to aid his country in the war with Mexico. The Fourth Indiana Regiment was organized and he was commissioned its Major. He participated in the storming of the city of Huamantla, and the colors of his regiment were planted on its arsenal. He there so distinguished himself that General Lane tendered him his thanks and made honorable mention of him to the Secretary of War. While at Vera Cruz his skill as a physician was of great value to the soldiers, for, in addition to his other duties, he fearlessly treated the victims of the much dreaded yellow fever. At the close of the war he was mustered out of service with distinguished honor. He returned to his home and the practice of his profession.

In 1852 he was a delegate at large for Indiana to the United States Democratic Convention, which nominated Franklin Pierce for President.

He removed to California in 1852, and for some time turned his attention to the raising of fine cattle, on a large ranch in San Mateo County, his home being at that time in Santa Clara County. He afterward removed to San

José, and, in 1858, was elected to the California State Legislature. In 1867 he was one of the organizers of the San José Savings Bank; was a stockholder in the street railway between San José and Santa Clara. He also gave his influence and aid to the construction of the first railroad between San Francisco and San José.

In 1869 Major McCoy removed to the State of Nevada and settled at Eureka, where he purchased a large number of mining locations. He had the honor of successfully operating the first furnace in eastern Nevada for the reduction of rebellious ores. In 1869 he located and platted the town of Eureka, and originated a system of water works for its use. He was soon afterward elected a State Senator of Nevada, and at the next session of the Legislature the county of Eureka was created and Eureka became the county-seat. While in the Senate he received the complimentary Democratic vote of both bodies of the State Assembly for United States Senator. The remarks of the members who nominated him were complimentary in the highest degree, alluding to him as a veteran soldier, ripe scholar and patriotic citizen. He was appointed by Governor Bradley United States Centennial Commissioner for Nevada, and was elected vice-president of that commission. He was placed at the head of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and his report on that subject was a valuable accession to that industry.

He purchased the Bells Bridge ranch, 3,000 acres, in Shasta County, in 1879. On it he made many improvements and resided there until 1881, when his death occurred. He met with a railroad accident, in which his hip was broken. After lingering for six months he passed away. Major McCoy was a man of rare ability, high moral character, and was possessed of a kind and gentle nature. He was a true gentleman, a loving husband and a most indulgent father, and his death was deeply lamented by all who knew him. This was the honored father of Albert Sydney Johnston McCoy.

His mother, *nee* Mary J. Walker, was a daughter of Hon. John Walker of Shelbyville, Indiana. She and Dr. McCoy were married July 2, 1839. To them were born nine children, several of whom died in infancy. Two sons and one daughter still survive. Their daughter Frances, married H. W. Chappell, of Jefferson City, Missouri; and another daughter, Nancy, married A. L. Fitzgerald, a district judge of Eureka Nevada.

Albert S. J. McCoy was born in San José, in one of the original Spanish adobe houses, May 6, 1860. He received his education at the Pacific Methodist College and at the Boys' High School in San Francisco. He also took a commercial course at Heald's Business College. At the age of nineteen years he came to the farm which his father had purchased, and has been its manager since that time.

This ranch is a noted one in Shasta County. It was formerly a part of the Rancho Buenaventura and was first settled in 1852 by J. J. Bell, who built and ran a ferry at a point near where Clear Creek empties into the Sacramento River. In the fall of the same year he moved to where the McCoy mansion now stands, and built a hotel and toll bridge, the immense travel of the early days making it a valuable property. Mr. Bell leased from Major Redding till April 18, 1859, when he purchased 1,337.64 acres of land. In 1860 he erected the hotel that is now used as a residence by the present owners. The California & Oregon Railroad passes through this valuable estate. A short line is soon to be built to the sandstone quarry, a distance of three and a half miles, west to Texas Springs, which will further enhance its value. Mr. McCoy has been raising cattle, sheep and Angora goats, but more recently he has turned his attention to horticulture. He has planted sixty acres to walnuts and chestnuts, thirty acres to French prunes, and ten acres to Bartlett pears, and intends to extend the work of tree-planting. All of his fruit trees are growing without irrigation.

Mr. McCoy is practicing law in the city of

Redding. He is Senior Past President of the Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West, at Anderson. He is also a Knight of Pythias, and Past Chancellor of Mount Shasta Lodge, at Redding.

In 1887 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Klink, a native of Vallejo, California, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel B. Klink. At the present writing (1890) he and his wife, his mother and his brother, Dr. J. W. McCoy, reside in Redding. Mr. McCoy's political views are in harmony with the Democratic principles.

WILLIAM N. CAMPBELL is the senior member of the firm of Chambers & Campbell, hardware merchants of Redding, California. He was born in Sacramento, October 25, 1865. His father, W. L. Campbell, a native of Ohio, born in 1838, was for many years the manager of a large hardware business in Sacramento. He married Miss Alice Hatch, daughter of John Hatch, who crossed the plains with his family in 1849. His daughter Alice was one of the first white children there. He opened and conducted the pioneer jewelry business of that city.

The subject of this sketch is the only son in a family of three children. He was reared and educated in Sacramento; was a page in the State House during the Constitutional Convention and in the Assembly for two terms. At the age of sixteen years he entered the house of Huntington, Hopkins & Co., and was with them until he was twenty-two. Mr. Campbell and his partner, Mr. Chambers, are cousins and have been together all their lives. They were engaged in the cattle business in Butte County for two years. In 1888 they came to Redding and purchased their present hardware store from Garrett, Lyon & Co., and are doing a large business, their trade extending 275 miles toward the north, in several of the northern counties and also into Oregon.

Mr. Campbell is secretary of the Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West, and is also a member of the National Guard of California. He is a bright, active and obliging business man and is bound to succeed.

JOHN ALLYN, capitalist, in St. Helena, a truly representative and most highly respected citizen, has resided in this place for over twenty years, always taking a forward part in matters of public benefit, and standing prominently before his fellow townsmen. He is an unusually good instance of the self-made man,—one who by diligence, economy and rectitude has made his way upward from narrow circumstances to affluence, who has won a superior education by his own efforts and by the native force of his mind has taken a leading part in every position in which he has been placed. As a writer of polished and forceful English, in the domain both of poetry and prose, he has been much noticed and admired.

Dr. Allyn was born in 1820, in Litchfield County, Connecticut, where his father was a respected but not wealthy farmer. In his sixteenth year the family removed to Ohio, where Mr. Allyn took the full advantage of his educational opportunities. After reaching the age of twenty he obtained a school, which he taught during the winter, working during the summers and all the time carrying on his studies at Oberlin College. He went thence to Illinois, and thence to Cincinnati, and graduated at Lane Theological Seminary. At that time Dr. Lyman Beecher was at the head of that institution, and Dr. Stowe was one of the professors. His health failing, young Allyn was forced to abandon his intentions of entering the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and he began to practice law at Carrollton, Greene County, Illinois. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Illinois, May 5, 1846, his name being enrolled April 8, 1850. His health failing again, however, he decided to try a change of climate, and accordingly came to California in

the summer of 1851, reaching San Francisco, September 1st of that year, after the great fire that devastated that city. He did not stop there but went on at once for Tuolumne County. Whilst in Stockton on his way, his money gave out, and he had to walk all the way to Sonora meeting while on the way three men with blankets on their backs who informed him that the dirt at Sonora had been worked over three, times already. He pushed on, however, and found that after the rains came many did well. Not being strong enough to mine, Mr. Allyn went into the manufacture of rockers, "long-toms," etc., and afterward engaged in store-keeping, at the same time paying some little attention to real estate. In 1858 he went to the Fraser River, following the excitement of that year. The rush was tremendous, a large proportion of those going losing money. There were no less than 10,000 people in Victoria in one day during that season. Mr. Allyn went up to Fort Yale and from there to Fort Hope, on the Fraser, and in the latter place stayed for the winter, going into business at that point. He then returned to Victoria, going into business first for a year, and afterward for the remaining two years of his residence in that city, buying and selling real estate. During the year 1861 he lived at Port Townsend and followed the profession of dentistry, for which he had fitted himself.

In 1864 he went to Oakland and located in that city, it having then a population of only 2,000 people. In the summer of 1870, as already stated, he came to St. Helena, bought a tract of twenty acres in the town, built his comfortable residence and set out twenty acres of grapes. When the vines were six years old the vineyard yielded ninety-six tons of grapes, or eight tons per acre. The following year the return was $200 per acre in grapes. These facts show the value of vineyard land in the vicinity of St. Helena, and although fluctuations in prices have made a difference, yet there is always a demand for better varieties. To further illustrate the fertility of the soil it may be stated that Dr. Allyn, in the presence of the writer, measured some gum trees which he had planted along Scott avenue in 1873. They ranged up to six feet and a half in circumference, or over two feet in diameter, with heights of over sixty feet, and tops cut off every three years; this is the growth of sixteen years without irrigation, the trees being simply planted and left to get along as best they might.

In his own person, however, perhaps Dr. Allyn is the best recommendation of California that can be given, as he is a splendid instance of what our climate is capable of. Although never a man of robust health, yet he has attained the age of seventy years with still a capacity for close and continuous care to his multifarious business interests or to literary effort, and is never deterred by weather or circumstances from going out to everything that may need his attention.

Dr. Allyn has never sought political life, but has always had the confidence of his fellow citizens. He has been School Trustee and a member of the Board of Town Trustees for eight years.

His first marriage was unfortunate and resulted in a divorce. In June, 1851, he married Miss Sophronia Scott, daughter of the late William Scott, of Peterboro, New Hampshire, with whom he still lives. Twins were born to them, but died in infancy. He has one son, living in Ventura.

In religion Dr. Allyn is liberal and a firm believer in a future life from his own investigations of spiritual phenomena. He claims that he has repeatedly received from deceased friends directly into his own hands writings between closed and sealed slates in broad daylight!

DAVID C. CHAMBERS, one of the promising young business men of Redding, California, is a member of the firm of Chambers & Campbell, hardware merchants. He was born in San Francisco April 4, 1866.

His father, Horace B. Chambers, and his grandfather, David Chambers, were both natives of New York. They were stockholders in the bank of Page, Bacon & Co., San Francisco. The ancestors of the family came from the north of Ireland. Mr. Chambers' mother, *nee* Medorah Hatch, was born in Ohio. Her father, John Hatch, a native of Vermont, first came to California in 1834, in the interest of the American Fur Company. In 1849 he brought his family to this coast and settled in Sacramento, living in a tent. He opened a jewelry establishment there and made that city his home until 1888, when his death occurred.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Sacramento and at a boarding-school in Oakland; he spent six years of his young life in the hardware store of Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento. With his cousin, William N. Campbell, his present partner, he engaged in the stock business in Butte County. Two years later they sold out and purchased the hardware business they are now successfully conducting in Redding.

Mr. Chambers is President of McCloud Parlor, No. 149, Native Sons of the Golden West, at Redding. He is one of the building contractors of their Army Hall Building and Loan Association. On Admission Day, 1890, the Redding Parlor of Native Sons took sixteen Indians to San Francisco, under the charge of D. C. Chambers. They were dressed in their aboriginal attire, and formed an attractive feature of the procession.

ADAM FATH, a general farmer near Livermore, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 20, 1821, and when twenty-one years of age he emigrated to America, the land of golden opportunities, and first found employment in Buffalo, on board of a steamboat plying between that city and Chicago. At the end of two years he went to West Troy and enlisted in the United States army, serving five years in the Ordnance Department, being discharged after he came to Benicia, this State, in 1852. After spending two years in the vicinity of that place, he was employed three years in the quartermaster's department, taking charge of stock by contract and not as an enlisted man. Then for two years he was engaged in the dairy business in Solano County, and then, in 1857, he came into Alameda County and was employed in stock-raising until 1864, when he unfortunately lost all his animals by starvation in consequence of the excessive drouth. In 1865 he went to Livermore and located 160 acres of land on a land warrant granted to him for services rendered to the United States during the Mexican war; and here he has since remained engaged in general farming. In his political views he is a Democrat, and has been active in local politics. He was sent as a delegate to the State Convention, and has been county delegate a number of times; but he has never held office.

He was married in 1855, at Vallejo, to Miss Mary Fehily, and they have had eight children, five of whom are living, named, John A., Valentine, Mary M., Annie M. and Louisa L.

DR. LEONARD F. DOZIER, first assistant physician of the Napa State Asylum for the Insane, has been a resident of California for the past twenty years, during fourteen of which he has held his present position. Born in Williamsburg County, South Carolina, on his father's plantation, on the Great Pedee River, he received his primary education under private teachers at home, and graduated in 1856, at the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston. Graduating at the Oglethorpe Medical College at Savannah, Georgia, in 1859, he practiced medicine in that city for one year, meanwhile occupying the chair of Materia Medica in the college. He then removed to Burke County, Georgia, where he continued in the practice of his profession until he entered the Confederate service as a private soldier in

May, 1862. After serving in that capacity for a few months, he was appointed to the Adjutancy of the Twenty-first Regiment of South Carolina Infantry, C. S. A. He served as Adjutant of his regiment until after the siege of Battery Wagner, on Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, which was, at first, garrisoned exclusively by his regiment. In resisting the landing of the enemy, during the first day of attack, he was severely wounded in the right chest. Being confined through the long siege of sixty days in the fort of Battery Wagner, his wound developed a very severe case of pneumonia. His health remained so much impaired that the surgeon advised his giving up the active exposure of the line for a position in the medical service, and he secured an appointment as surgeon, and was ordered to General Longstreet's command. He joined Longstreet at Knoxville, and was with his corps during all his campaigns in Virginia from May, 1864, to the surrender at Appomattox in April, 1865. Immediately after the surrender he returned to his native place, but a short residence there under the changed conditions of the country determined him to emigrate to California, where he arrived in March, 1868. He commenced practice in Rio Vista, on the banks of the Sacramento River, in Solano County, where he developed a good practice and established a drug store, both of which he carried on successfully for seven years. In April, 1865, he removed to Napa, and was soon afterward appointed to the position he now holds.

He was married in May, 1859, to Miss Agnes Bona, of New Orleans. They had five children, two of whom survive; Dr. W. E. Dozier, of Susanville, Lassen County, and Thomas B. Dozier, of the firm of Wiley & Dozier, attorneys at law, Redding, California. She died soon after their arrival in California. In 1874 he married Miss Mary Dudley, a native of Marlborough County, South Carolina. They have had three children, of whom only one is now living, John Dudley Dozier, now attending the Oak Mound School at Napa. Dr. Dozier is a member of the Masonic Order, Rio Vista Lodge, and of the California State Medical Society.

NICK WYCKOFF, deceased, formerly a prominent agriculturist and wine-maker of Yolo County, dated his birth April 18, 1818, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. His parents, Henry and Jane (Kline) Wyckoff, were both natives of that State. His first ancestry in this country were Swedes, who were among the first to settle Manhattan Island. His father, a farmer and blacksmith, removed in the fall of 1829 to Hamilton County, Ohio, purchased land, settled upon it and remained there until his death in 1847, when he was sixty-six years of age; and his wife died at the same place, at the age of seventy-one years. There were seven children in their family. Henry Wyckoff, a brother of Nick, came to California in 1849 and the next year settled upon the land where the city of Woodland is now located, starting the first store there and the first blacksmith shop; but he soon went to Oregon, where he was at one time a treasurer of one of the southern counties of that State; he went thence to Arizona, where he was shot and killed in 1871 by an unknown assassin, in the village of Wickenburg, while on his way with a train of mules to some of the mining camps, where he expected to start a trading post. But very little is known of the tragedy. Jacob S. Wyckoff, another brother, came to California in 1850, and now resides at 1512 Ninth Street, Oakland.

The subject of this sketch passed his early boyhood days in Ohio. At the age of eighteen years he became a teacher of the primary department of Kerby's Academy, and the same time passed through a course of study. He next went to Rodney, Mississippi, and engaged as a teacher of the public schools there for five years; then returning to Hamilton County, Ohio, he remained there until April 3, 1852, when he started for California, by way of New York and the Isthmus, and landed at San Fran-

cisco May 10. Two days afterward he went to Sacramento, and gradually worked his way into Yolo County, his health being poor at that time. In 1852 he located the land in Yolo County, three miles southeast of Woodland. His wife and two children followed him to this State by way of the Isthmus in December, the same year. Having acquired at school a considerable knowledge of civil engineering, he put it to good use in this county. After his settlement in that year he was in general a farmer, but in later years he gave more attention to alfalfa and grapes. In 1872 he was employed by F. T. Eisen and C. G. Frash to engage in wine-making. Frash is a prominent wine merchant of New York city, and from him Mr. Wyckoff obtained his knowledge of wine manufacture. The latter was also one of the twelve stockholders of the Yolo winery, which was built in 1885, with the view of handling only their own grapes. Their annual production on an average is about 55,000 gallons, which is sold at good prices. In respect to alfalfa, Mr. Wyckoff was zealous in extending its culture, and encouraging it in every State and Territory in the Union, he being one of the most extensive raisers of alfalfa seed.

Mr. Wyckoff was inducted into the Masonic order in Mississippi, in 1845. He was a charter member of Yolo Lodge, of that order, and was afterward a member of Woodland Lodge, No. 156. He also passed all the chairs in the Knights Templar order; and joining the Odd Fellows, in Mississippi, as early as 1846, he became a member of Woodland Lodge, No. 111, having filled all the chairs to that of Noble Grand; and he passed all the chairs, also, in the encampment. He was at the time of his death President of the Masonic and the Odd Fellows associations. He was the oldest Free Mason left of the early members in Yolo County. Politically he was a Republican.

He was married December 20, 1848, to Miss Harriet Martin, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and they had seven children, all of whom are living, namely: Alice A., wife of H. S. Deaner; David H., now Deputy Sheriff of Yolo County; James, on the home ranch; F. C., a resident of Woodland; Hattie J., wife of W. H. Kerson; Edward, on the home place; and Catherine E., at home.

JAMES B. STEVENS, Secretary for the Napa State Asylum for the Insane, has held that position for nearly fifteen years. He was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, near the city of Cincinnati, in 1841. His parents were James H. and Ann F. (Glass) Stevens, his father a native of Kentucky and his mother of Ohio. His ancestors were among the very early settlers of Kentucky. His parents came to California in 1852, crossing the plains with their five children, James being the eldest. The family first settled in Santa Cruz, and later in Watsonville, removing in the fall of 1853 to Oakland, where they remained until 1854; when they removed to Ione, Amador County, where James acquired the most of his education. In 1857 he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, working at it for three years, when, receiving an injury, he gave up that business and returned to school. He entered the law office of John C. Geer in 1861, but the death of Mr. Geer dissolved that arrangement after about one year. Following various pursuits until 1865, he served as Deputy County Clerk for the next two years and then entered the office of Senator Farley, acting as Notary Public and searcher of records, and at the same time doing clerical duty for the senator. He filled the position of clerk of the board of port wardens, in San Francisco, for a time, and then returned to Ione and engaged in the business of keeping a hotel. He was elected Minute Clerk of the State Senate for the session of 1869–'70, and again for the session of 1871–'72, meanwhile resuming his labors in the office of Senator Farley while not engaged in the Senate. In September, 1873, he was elected County Clerk of Amador County, and held that office until appointed to his present

position. He was married in 1866, to Miss Mattie M. Gordon, daughter of M. W. Gordon, for many years County Judge of Amador County. They have two children: Augusta, now wife of W. W. Hollister, of Santa Barbara, and Henry G. Mr. Stevens is a member of Yount Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templar, of San Francisco. He resided for many years at the asylum, but of late has occupied his beautiful home at the corner of First and Seminary streets, in Napa City. His parents are still living in Santa Barbara, where they celebrated their golden wedding on September 17, 1889.

WILLIAM A. FISHER has a ranch of some 300 acres adjoining Napa, near Union Station, 100 acres of which is in orchard. He began planting fruit trees as early as 1855, setting about six acres, adding to his orchard at intervals until it reached its present proportions, seventy acres being now in bearing, and the remainder soon will be. The principal fruits are apricots and peaches, there being about thirty acres of the former and twenty of the latter, ten acres of pears, and the remainder prunes, apples, nectarines and a variety of other fruits. Mr. Fisher was one of the earliest fruit-growers in California, for when he set out his first orchard there were only three or four persons raising fruit even on a small scale in Napa County. Mr. Yount had set out a few mission grape-vines and pear-trees, for the fruit of which he received large prices. About 1853 Mr. Nash, now of San Francisco, Mr. Kellogg, now of Los Angeles County, and Mr. Osborn on the Oak Knoll place, had set out small orchards with a view to profit. Mr. Osborn, who, as Mr. Fisher says, was one of the most intelligent and public-spirited citizens of Napa County at that time, had entered quite largely into fruit culture, believing that that industry was destined to become a very large and important one to California, the soil and climate being in every way favorable to its best development. Mr. Fisher early adopted these ideas, and has consistently adhered to them amidst all the changes and fluctuations of the fruit markets. He also set out a vineyard of some fifteen acres, but this he afterward re-planted with trees. His market is about equally divided between San Francisco and the East, some of the fruit being disposed of to the Napa Cannery. Mr. Fisher is of Scotch nativity and parentage. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Dawson) Fisher, natives of Rosshire, Scotland, where the subject of this sketch was born in 1820. His parents removed to America when he was ten years old, settling in Ontario, Canada, where he lived up to the age of twenty-eight. He attended the schools of that day both in Canada and Scotland. His principal occupation has always been that of agriculture and horticulture. The excitement attending the discovery of gold attracted him to California, and he arrived in San Francisco, via Panama, in November, 1850. He proceeded immediately to the mines, and worked for five months near Placerville, and going thence to the southwest fork of the Feather River he mined at Rich Bar for about seven months. Having met with fair success, he left the mines and engaged in farming near Marysville, putting in one crop of wheat in Butte County. In 1853 he came to Napa County, and purchased the ranch where his present home is located, in the following year adding the present site of his orchard. He has made his home here since that time, and has been actively identified with the agricultural and horticultural developments of this county. He was married in 1868 to Miss Sarah Attwood, a native of Maine. They have one son, William M., a graduate of Queen's College, Toronto, Canada, who is now engaged with his father in managing the business of the ranch. Mr. Fisher has always avoided the responsibilities of official position, though he has taken an active interest in matters of public welfare. He was for two years treasurer of the State Grange, an organ-

ization in which he has felt a deep interest. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HERMAN FREDERICK ROSS is one of the early, reliable and worthy settlers of Shasta County, and one who has had an eventful history. He was born in Sweden, December 24, 1823. His parents, Erick and Catharine Elizabeth Ross, were also natives of Sweden. His father's business was that of Swedish iron manufacture, and had large estates. In religion they were Lutherans.

Mr. Ross, the subject of this sketch, at the age of fifteen years started out in life as a sailor. In his first voyage his ship was wrecked in the English Channel, striking a bank in a heavy snow-storm, and went to pieces. The crew took to the boats, saving nothing but what they had on their person, and were twenty-four hours in frozen clothes, dashed about by an angry sea in small open boats. When they were picked up they were nearly frozen to death, and had to be lifted out of their boats. This "cooled" Mr. Ross' ardor for a seafaring life, but did not stop him from seeing more of the world. He then went on an English vessel to the coast of Africa, where he went on board of an English man-of-war that was cruising there to do what she could in capturing slavers, then very numerous, and thereby break up the slave trade. Their ship, the Ferret, was a fast sailer, and they ran down many a slaver and rescued the poor men and women who were packed like cattle in the holds, which they landed on Sierra Leone. Many of the slavers were fast sailers and got away.

Mr. Ross was afterward transferred to an English seventy-four three-decker, and was sent to the coast of China during the China war, and participated in some of the battles at the close of the war. The soldiers then returned to England and were paid off. In 1843 Mr. Ross took passage to America, landing in New York city. Then he sailed with traders for gold dust and ivory on the coast of Africa and returned to the United States. Next he shipped on the first iron propeller made for the United States Government, the building of which was superintended by Erickson, the great inventor, and named Lagaree. It was an experiment, but she proved a success. They raced with the Great Western and beat her so far that they steamed around her twice.

He went on this vessel to Washington. She took President Tyler and his bride on a pleasure trip to Richmond. Then they went with her to Florida and made surveys there, and after this took out the first load of United States arms for the Mexican war. Mr. Ross was in the employ of the Government in the quartermaster's department during the war with Mexico. Soon after this he had the yellow fever, and on his partial recovery went to the State of Maine to fully recuperate.

He remained there until 1849, when he came to California and landed at San Francisco. From there he went up the American River and engaged in mining for gold for a time. He was quite successful, and there with others made dams. Everything had been high while they were working on the dams, and they soon got rid of their money and also went in debt; and when they lost their work by the high water they were heavily in debt. They went to work with rockers in the bank, and in two weeks took out gold enough to pay their debts, and even more.

At this time there was great excitement over rich discoveries at Gold Bluffs, and there was a rush in that direction. He started there and landed at Trinidad, when the winter set in hard and the bubble burst. He next mined on Salmon, Scott, Klamath and Trinity rivers, and finally brought up at Shasta in 1852. It was then a rushing place, with crowds of people. He mined awhile, went to Oak Run and took up 160 acres of land and engaged in raising all kinds of farm products. When he began high prices were paid for farm produce. He paid ten cents per pound for seed barley and sold the crop for one and a half cents per pound.

While he mined on the Trinity the Indians were quite troublesome. Frequently some one was killed. They had to keep a man on guard to prevent the savages from stealing up and killing them. The reds killed four men, and then about fifteen of the miners agreed to pursue them. When they came up with them they succeeded in killing three, the rest escaping.

Mr. Ross farmed on his ranch until 1865, and for a time he engaged in teaming to Idaho, Nevada and Silver City. At this business he made some money. In 1865 he purchased a half interest in the mill at Millville, the other owner being Mr. H. N. Wilkinson. This business for years proved a success. They handled a great deal of grain, and supplied some counties with flour. When the railroad was built in 1876 it to a great extent injured their business. They still own and run the mill, but it has not the business it once had.

When Mr. Ross settled in this county the Indians were numerous along the banks, salmon was plenty in the streams and game on the hills and mountains, deer, antelope and bear,—so that the Indians had plenty to eat. After the Americans settled in the county and the rush of miners in 1849 and the years following, the Indians made frequent raids on them, stealing horses and cattle and occasionally killing a man and sometimes a family. To punish the Indians and for self-protection the whites had to retaliate, and often they did not know that they had found the right Indians; but in these raids Mr. Ross never killed a woman or a child. Even after he bought his mill in 1865 there were occasional bands of Indians who raided the country and committed depredations on the settlers; but as the game became scarce the Indians were starved out.

In 1859 Mr. Ross married Miss Margaret Hunt, a native of Missouri, and they have had two sons, born at Oak Run, namely: Albert F., now the county clerk of Shasta County, whose history will be found in this work; and Harold, who is at home with his father on their ranch. The relentless hand of death took from them in 1864 the kind and loving wife and mother, and three years afterward Mr. Ross was again married, to Miss Clarissa Powers, a native of Iowa, who has since been his faithful wife.

Since the great war of the Rebellion Mr. Ross has been a consistent and stanch Republican, and for some years held the office of Justice of the Peace. He has taken an active part with and has been prominent in several of the societies of the county. When at Shasta he was one of the charter members of the Legion of Honor. He is a chapter Mason and was one of the charter members and first Master of the Northern Light Lodge at Millville.

VALENTIN ALVISO, a prominent Californian of Livermore, was born in the town of San José, February 14, 1841, son of Agustin Alviso and Maria Antonia Alviso, *nee* Pacheco. His father, Agustin, was the son of Ygnacio, who figured conspicuously in the early history of California, under the Spanish government.

To the brothers-in-law jointly, Agustin and Tomas Pacheco, in consideration of services rendered the Mexican government, was given the Rancho Potrero de los Cerritos, now in Alameda County, and consisting of 13,000 acres, where our subject, Valentin, spent the greater portion of his time. On October 16, 1871, he removed to Livermore, near which place he has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He received his education in Kingston (Massachusetts) College, and has since filled many offices of importance in Alameda County. In 1875 he was elected County Supervisor and served two years; in 1881 he was elected to the State Legislature and served two terms at the regular and extra sessions. He was also an employé of the Federal Government in connection with the naval office in the port of San Francisco, which place he, being a Republican, resigned in 1885.

Mr. Alviso is a prominent Republican, and

Wm. M. Cullough

at times has rendered considerable service to his party. By invitation of the State Central Committee, he delivered addresses throughout the southern part of the State in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax in 1868.

When a young man he was of an adventurous disposition; was one of the Fraser River victims in 1858; in 1860 he associated himself with Judge Noble Hamilton in connection with the Potosi mines in Virginia City, Nevada, purchasing and owning stock in that mine for two years, but sunk several thousand dollars without return. He has also been associated with several local enterprises, as the Livermore Water Company, of which he was Vice-President two years. He is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 62, A. O. U. W., of Livermore.

He was married at Mission San José, March 25, 1868, to Miss Josephine, daughter of the late Robert Livermore, the first settler of Livermore Valley, and they have three children, Christine M., Maria A. and Rosa E.

WILLIAM McCULLOUGH, a prominent rancher of Yolo County. Among those not pioneers who have yet been identified for many years with Yolo County, the gentleman whose name heads this article stands prominent. He is a native of New York city, born March 2, 1844, his parents being William, Sr., and Agnes (Johnston) McCullough, both of whom were of Scotch ancestry, and born in the north of Ireland, whence they removed to New York. There the father started in business in 1831, on a small scale, afterward locating in Sullivan County, New York, in the mercantile business. He had stores, at different times, in three towns of that county, and amassed a considerable fortune, by the exercise of industry and good business ability. He afterward removed his family to East Orange, New Jersey, but being anxious to try mercantile life in the new West he himself went to Rochester, Minnesota, and started a store, with his usual success. He remained there until his death, July 17, 1878. His widow survived him until May 3, 1890, dying at East Orange.

At the age of fourteen years the subject of this sketch commenced attendance at the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, New York. When not at school he had been accustomed from early age to assist in his father's store, and on leaving college he proceeded to Rochester, Minnesota, where he rejoined his father and resumed his labors in the latter's establishment. In 1861 he went to the family home in the East, and, becoming imbued with the patriotic spirit, offered his services at Newburg in defense of his country's flag, and was accepted, on the Fourth of July, 1861. He was assigned to duty in Company H, Fifty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until disability compelled his discharge. He was then not eighteen years old, but being broken in health he proceeded to California to recuperate. Much improved in vigor, he went back East, where he intended to re-enter the service, but finally yielded to his mother's entreaties and refrained. In 1868 he returned to California, and after looking around for a time located temporarily in the San Joaquin Valley, where he was engaged in harvesting during the season of 1869. After that he came to Yolo County, where he has since made his home, and with whose interests he has since been identified. He has owned his fine home ranch, consisting of 692 acres located six miles northwest of Woodland, since 1874. He has, besides, other valuable landed interests, namely, 450 acres in the Capay Valley, as fine land as can be found in the State of California; 280 acres of timber land in Shasta County, and a 200-acre farm in Olmstead County, Minnesota.

Mr. McCullough is one of those men whose word is as good as his bond, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Honest and upright in all his business relations, he deservedly ranks among the best men of the county.

Mrs. McCullough was formerly Miss Emma

Curtis. She is a native of Kent County, Michigan, where she was born February 17, 1848. They have one child, a daughter, named Mattie.

Mr. McCullough is modest and retiring in his disposition—one of those who never seek after public place or patronage—yet always performs in a conscientious manner his duties as a citizen. He is a member of William H. Seward Post, No. 65, G. A. R., of Woodland.

M. O. HARLING, County Clerk and Auditor of Yolo County, State of California, was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, April 30, 1845, the son of Calvin Harling and Eliza A. Harling (*nee* Welch.) also natives of that State. The Harling and Welch families came from North Carolina in 1797, settling in Monroe County, Kentucky, about forty miles from Bowling Green, the nearest town to their place of settlement. Mr. Harling's mother's family were of Welch and Crawford ancestry, the latter of Scotch descent, and the former of Welsh descent.

Calvin Harling left Kentucky in the fall of 1854, with his family, intending to come to California the next spring; stopping in Missouri, they heard that the Indians on the plains were so hostile that they remained there until the next year, in Butler County, and at Pilot Knob; he finally died in Butler County, September 22, 1856, at the age of thirty-five years. A few months afterward, the widow returned with her family to Monroe County, Kentucky, and in the fall of 1858, she started again for California, but stopped in Missouri until the following year; then she started from Butler County, that State, and crossed the plains with ox teams and cattle, and in September, 1859, arrived at the home of the grandmother of Mr. Harling (Mrs. Jane Welch), about a mile and a half northwest of Woodland.

Mrs. Harling was married to H. M. Hord, August 1, 1860, and now lives in Woodland. Her two sons and two daughters are now heads of families.

Micajah Oglesby Harling was fourteen years of age when he came across the plains. He stood guard half of each alternate night, standing guard the first and after part of the night alternately: he drove one of the ox teams all the way across the plains. He was able then to take one of those old Missouri ox whips and make it pop like a rifle, in which indeed he took special pride. In addition to the foregoing duty, he and a companion did the cooking for the party every fourth week.

During the first fall after his arrival in this State he put in thirty acres of grain, about three miles south of Woodland. From that time onward he worked on farms, and at intervals attended district school, finally entering Hesperian College. In April, 1866, he went to Buckeye, a small town in the southwestern part of Yolo County, between Madison and Winters, and in partnership with M. R. York, one of the present county supervisors, entered into the mercantile business. Mr. Harling was also interested in a general merchandise business at Monticello, Napa County.

When the railroad was built through the county and the town of Winters sprang up, Harling, Lowery & Co. started the first store there, and soon all the business of Buckeye was removed to Winters. While there they also built and owned the first store in Maxwell, Colusa County. Mr. Harling remained in business in Winters until about 1882, when he was elected County Clerk and County Auditor of Yolo County on the Democratic ticket. In 1884 he was defeated for the same position. In 1886 he was nominated and elected County Clerk and Auditor. In 1888 he was elected to the position he now holds. During the two years he was out of office, Mr. Harling was a member of the firm of Harling, Frazer & Co. in mercantile pursuits. In 1887, when he assumed his present position, he disposed of his business interests to J. K. Smith.

Mr. Harling was married, March 19, 1868,

to Margaret J. Ely, a native of Missouri, and they have two sons living, John D. and Benjamin E. One son died when an infant and Robert C. Harling died September 22, 1876, when he was four years old.

HON. W. A. ELGIN.—One of the old and respected citizens of St. Helena is Judge W. A. Elgin, who first came to the town in 1857, when it was but a country village, containing but two stores. He engaged at once in a general merchandise business, continuing it until 1860, when he sold out and began raising grapes, being one of the pioneers of this part to engage in that business. In 1865 he sold his vineyard, and in 1867 started a livery stable, which still exists, being carried on by his son, C. E. In 1879 Mr. Elgin was elected Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected for four successive terms, holding office in all for eight years. In 1860–'61 he was elected to the office of Supervisor for this district, and held the office of Deputy Assessor for the district two years, 1888–'89. Judge Elgin was born in Virginia, Patrick County, January 4, 1829, but was brought up and educated in Howard County, Missouri, whither his parents removed while he was still young. When our subject was still young, parents removed to Jackson County, where he was reared until he was grown. His parents removed to Greene County, Missouri, where he taught school, and whence he came to California. He had expected to come to California in 1852, but was prevented by high water, and they put in a year, he and his brothers-in-law, Anderson by name, W. L. and T. H., and in 1853 they came out. He engaged for a time in teaching school, and afterward became interested in the raising of stock. Finally, in 1853, he set out with a band of cattle for California, driving them over the plains. He experienced the usual troubles, such as having stock stolen by the Indians, etc., but finally reached the State in safety, and after a temporary location on Cache Creek, Yolo County, he selected the Napa Valley, and continued in the cattle business until 1857, when, as already related, he settled in St. Helena.

Judge Elgin was married in Missouri, to Miss Mary A. Anderson, a native of Tennessee, March 12, 1851. Had one child born in Missouri. His young family crossed the plains with him. They have five children still living and one deceased, of whom two are boys and three girls. The names of the sons are Ira P. and C. E., who are both engaged in the livery business, one at the upper end and the other at the lower end of Main street, St. Helena. The girls names are: Sarah Coloma, now wife of L. H. Boggs, of Lake County; Jessie Fremont, assistant postmistress, and Alice Grant. Judge Elgin is a gentleman of fine presence and genial greeting, and commands the thorough confidence and esteem of the whole community. He is a pronounced Republican in politics, taking an active interest in both general and local questions. He has a comfortable home on Oak street, where he is now enjoying the leisure deserved after a busy and well-spent life, although it must not be supposed that he is at the end of his activity, as he is a strong and hearty man, having many good years before him.

Since the above was written Judge Elgin has been appointed Postmaster of St. Helena, a choice that gives eminent satisfaction to the town, and will prove a good selection, as he is well fitted in every respect for the position, both on account of his ability and popularity. He was appointed about February 1, 1890, and took the office on the 1st of April, following.

HENRY B. WOOD, one of the representative citizens of Yolo County, is a native of Rhode Island, born in Newport County, August 8, 1828. His parents, Borden and Harriet (Gray) Wood, were also natives of that State. Late in life they moved to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where they passed the remainder

of their days. Of their two children, the daughter is living in New Bedford, and their son, Henry B., is the subject of this notice. In his youth he spent four years in New York State, and at the age of seventeen or eighteen years he accompanied his parents to Massachusetts.

During the height of the gold-mining excitement he left New Bedford, February 22, 1849, as a member of an organized party of thirty persons, and sailed on the old whale-ship William Henry around Cape Horn, and their first stop was at San Francisco, September 10, when the band was disorganized: Mr. Wood came up toward Sacramento as far as Benicia, the highest point reached by that ship, and thence on a launch to Fremont, a small village that had just sprung into existence. Mr. Wood and a part of the ship's company bought a lot and put up a residence. He and a few others went to the mines at Bidwell's Bar, and, leaving his friends there engaged in mining, he returned to Fremont. The next spring he went up on the Feather River, and followed mining a year, on that river and places on the American River, Dutch Flat, etc., meeting with fair success, in placer mining. In 1852 he returned to the Eastern States by way of Panama and New York city. In January following he came again to the coast, by way of the Nicaragua route, arriving here in February. He was then in the mines on the north fork of the American River until 1859, when he bought a ranch near the Sacramento River in Yolo County, and began farming. The place he still owns, but he discontinued agricultural pursuits in 1870. The ranch comprises about 500 acres, and is situated between Fremont and Knight's Landing. In 1870 he moved into Woodland and engaged in the hardware trade established by Gray & Freeman, purchasing the interest of Mr. Freeman. After a partnership with Mr. Gray for three years, he bought him out and has since conducted the business alone. In this he has had growing success, commensurate with the rapid growth of the beautiful city of Woodland, in whose interests and enterprises he has taken great delight. In politics he has been a Republican ever since the party was organized. From 1863 to 1866 he was under Sheriff for the county, being appointed by C. H. Gray, and this is the only position of public trust he has ever held. He is conservative and retired in his manner, preferring to devote his whole attention to the management of his own business.

He was united in matrimony, 1861, to Julia L. Hannon, native of Massachusetts, and they have four sons: John B., Henry J., James A. and Augustine.

JAMES McCLURG, deceased, formerly a farmer of Yolo County, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1829, a son of Robert and Nancy (Eaton) McClurg, and was nine years of age when his parents removed with him to Knox County, Ohio; his father was a farmer all his life, his death occurring in Knox County, Ohio, in 1865, at the age of seventy-two years. Accordingly the subject of his sketch was raised on a farm. In 1852 he came to California, by way of New Orleans and the Isthmus, landing in San Francisco after a voyage of sixty-two days by sail vessel on the Pacific ocean, as he could not obtain passage on a steamer. The first year in this State he spent in the mines, with poor success, and then he located upon his ranch in Yolo County, four miles southwest of Woodland, consisting at that time of 160 acres. He since then increased his estate to 470 acres. By his industry and good judgment he converted his place from one of a bare plain to a farm as fertile and well-improved as any in the county. After an active and well spent life he died, February 20, 1889, at the age of fifty-nine years. The farm is still devoted to general agriculture and a small dairy, at present being four miles south of Woodland. It is superintended by Miss J. McClurg, a sister of the deceased, who came to California in February, 1869, to keep house for him. By

his will she was made the executor of the estate, and she has managed the affairs with as great financial ability as the best of men could do.

WILLIAM A. TRUBODY, Supervisor of Napa County, residing seven miles northwest of Napa, near Trubody Station, has been a resident of California since 1847 and of Napa Valley since 1856. His parents were John and Jane (Palmer) Trubody, both natives of Cornwall, England, who came to this country in 1833, and settled in Pennsylvania, afterward removing to the vicinity of Lexington, Missouri, where they lived for ten years. In 1847 the family, consisting of the parents and two children, William and Josiah P., crossed the plains with ox teams, with a party which was formed on the road in the spring of that year. They reached California early in October, locating at Sutter's Fort, and remaining there about two months, when they moved to San Francisco, then Yerba Buena, where the father worked for a time at his trade, which was that of carpenter. Soon after the discovery of gold at Sutter's mill, he, as did almost every other white man in California, went to the mines. After about six months of work in the mines, in which he was quite successful, he returned to San Francisco and invested his earnings in real estate. He built the first brick house ever erected in that city, and also the first marble-front, on Dunbar Alley and Washington street, with marble he imported from New York. Coming to this coast before gold was thought of in connection with the country, he has figured conspicuously in the history of the State; but in the main his life has been devoted to the promotion of the religious and material interests of the city, where he so early made his home.

The subject of this sketch was born in Missouri, in 1839. He attended the schools there and afterward in San Francisco until about 1850, when with his brother he was sent East to enter the Mount Pleasant Academy, near Sing Sing, on the Hudson River. Returning to this State he attended the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara, now at San José, until 1856. In that year, still in company with his brother, he came to his present home, which is a part of the ranch purchased by his father in 1850. This ranch was first used for stock, and later for a grain and stock ranch combined. In 1869 they planted about eight acres in blackberry vines, gradually increasing the acreage until ten years later they had about thirty-eight acres in blackberries. There are still about eighteen acres devoted to that fruit, though most of the early vines have been worked out. The average crop is about three tons to the acre, though they have gathered five tons when the vines were in full bearing. Mr. Trubody was married in 1868 to Miss Lura Grigsby, a native of Missouri, who came with her parents to California in 1852. They have four children living: George and Lulu, who are attending the Napa College, and Clara and Frank, who are in the local school. Mr. Trubody is one of the County Supervisors, having been elected to that office in 1867 and again in 1888. He has always devoted himself to the management of his farming interests. He has tried office-work, but found it less suited to either his health or tastes than out-door pursuits. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Yount Lodge, No. 12, of Napa, and has always been identified with the Republican ideas, and is an earnest supporter of the Republican party.

HENRY GARDEMEYER, a liquor dealer at Livermore, is a native of North Germany. He was born December 17, 1850, and was brought up in the grocery business until 1871, when he joined the army and served three years as a private soldier. In 1875 he emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia, where he worked in a sugar refinery for a time, when he came to Livermore and engaged in the

beer trade for a year. Quitting this business, he went to Danville, Contra Costa County, and managed the Danville Hotel as proprietor for one year; and then, in 1878, he returned to Livermore and located permanently, first engaging in real-estate business, and next, in 1879, in the soda-water works until 1885, when he sold that out and has since been engaged in the liquor trade. He is a whole-souled, generous-hearted gentleman, a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Sons of Hermann.

He was married in San Francisco, November 8, 1877, to Miss Anna Behnken, a native of North Germany. Of their six children only Henrietta and Minnie are living.

A. L. PRINCE.—One of the most pleasant ranches in the mountains is that of Mr. A. L. Prince, which is situated at the head of Soda Spring Valley, off from Chiles' Valley. He has owned the place for two years past, and is making many improvements, setting out a fine young orchard, etc. The situation is lovely and the conditions favorable for a very valuable place in time. Above the house at a little distance are soda and sulphur springs of fine medical qualities; when better known they will be much resorted to by invalids.

Mr. Prince has had a life of unusual interest and variety as will be seen in the following article. He was born in Massachusetts in October, 1843, but when young the family removed to Pennsylvania, where he was raised. His father was C. E. Prince, a cousin of Mayor Prince, of Boston, and a prominent wholesale carpet importer. His mother died when he was but eight years of age. He had been sent back to Boston to complete his education, and was a student at the Harvard College at the time of the call for more men. He at once, although but seventeen years of age, enlisted in the first Massachusetts, being afterward transferred to the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which was commanded by his uncle, General Gregg. He was appointed First Lieutenant, rising by merit to be Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment. General Devine was in command of the brigade, which won the honorable title of the "Iron Brigade." General Merritt was in command of the division and General Sheridan of the corps. In company with his regiment he went through the campaign under McClellan to the end of the war in the celebrated Army of the Potomac. Colonel Prince took part in no less than sixty-two engagements, and except the first battle of Winchester, when Sheridan went up the valley, he had a hand in every principal engagement of the corps. He was wounded twice, but fortunately received only flesh wounds.

At the close of the struggle he was mustered out and in October, 1865, came West to the mining regions, being engaged in mining in Sierra City, Nevada, and in fact all along the foot-hills until, desiring a more quiet life, he came to Napa County in 1888 and purchased his ranch of 160 acres. Colonel Prince was married in July, 1881, to Miss Clara de la Mater of Solano County, her father being a prominent farmer at Rockville. They have two children, a son and a daughter. Colonel Prince is a member of John A. Dix Post, G. A. R., o Ogden, and a member in good standing of the Masonic order. He is still extensively engaged in mining interests.

WILLIAM J. G. DAWSON, M. D., a leading physician of St. Helena, Napa County, was born in New Bandon, Gloucester County, New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, on January 12, 1846. When but fourteen months old, his mother died, and he was taken by his grand-parents to New Castle, Northumberland County, where he was brought up and received his preliminary education. For a year and nine months he pursued medical studies under a preceptor at home, and then entered the University of New York (medical department) in the fall of 1865. In March,

1867, he graduated therefrom with the degree M. D. He was then appointed assistant physician in the New York City Lunatic Asylum, a position that he held for a little over one year. In the spring of 1868 he was admitted, by competitive examination, one of the house staff of the Charity Hospital, New York, acting as assistant physician for six months, and then entering as one of the house physicians and surgeons in October, 1868, a position that he held for one year. At the end of the year he returned to his home at New Castle, New Brunswick, where he practiced his profession until the fall of 1876, when, owing to the severe climate and failing health, he came West. After a few weeks spent in Colorado, he continued on to California, finally locating in St. Helena, January 12, 1877, and has since that time succeeded in building up his health as well as a lucrative practice. Dr. Dawson is an active member of both the State and County Medical Societies, being President of the latter, and Chairman in the former of the Committee on Medical and Surgical Diseases of Children for the years 1889–'90. He was also Vice President of the State Medical Society for 1888–'89.

Dr. Dawson was married in New Brunswick, and has a family of five children, two boys and three girls. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

J. J. NICKELL, a well known Yolo County farmer, was born about 1820, the son of Robert and Ellen (Perry) Nickell, both of whom were natives of Virginia; the father, by occupation a farmer, died in Mason County, Kentucky, when the subject of this sketch was a small boy; his mother died in Fleming County, Kentucky, in 1852. He was born in that County in 1820, and in 1852 he went to Missouri, where he was engaged in farming up to 1864, when he came to California, across plain and mountain, being six months on the way. He first stopped in Yolo County, where he has ever since remained, and he now has a good farm of 160 acres, where he raises wheat, barley, etc.

He married Miss Mary Taylor, who was born in Tennessee, their marriage taking place in Linn County, Missouri. They have six children living, namely: Ellen E., now the wife of J. P. Goodnow; Martha J., now the wife of George Tilly; Lena F., now Mrs. Fred Mast, Jr.; Henry T., attending school; James W., at home; and Mary T., attending college at Woodland. Three children are deceased.

GIVEN S. BARLEY, a farmer near Red Bluff, is a prominent and progressive citizen of Tehama County. Born in Virginia November 1, 1838, he was educated in his native State and reared to the life of a farmer. His parents, James P. and Mary Barley, were both natives of that State, and trace their ancestry to the French and Irish respectively. Even S. is the second of nine children in his father's family, and comes from a long-lived race. His paternal grandfather lived to the age of 114 years. Our subject left his home in 1858, traveled in Mississippi, Tennessee and Georgia, and after a few years of rambling returned to his native State. In 1861 he enlisted in the Third Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, serving as a private for a time; later he was promoted to a noncommissioned office, serving as such until May 5, 1865, when he was discharged at Appomattox. After the close of the war he again engaged in farming until 1868, when he came via Panama to California, locating in Colusa County, where he purchased farm land and engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of sheep. In 1871 he sold out his farm and stock and removed to Tehama County, where he now resides on his farm of 160 acres, located three and a half miles southwest of Red Bluff. Thirty-five acres of this is in young orchard and large varieties of deciduous fruits, and 2,000 almond trees. He owns also other ranch property, which is rented out; 560

acres in Tehama County, ten miles southwest of Red Bluff, and 280 acres near Chico, Butte County.

Mr. Barley was united in marriage at Red Bluff, November 7, 1877, with Miss Lizzie H. Barker, a native of Wisconsin. Her people are from Vermont, and she traces her ancestry on the paternal side to Scotland, and on the maternal side to the English. Mr. and Mrs. Barley have four children, viz.: Lena E., Mary A., Charles S. and Edward C.

Mr. Barley is politically a Democrat, and takes an active part in politics.

L. CRAMER, a farmer at Cacheville, is the son of Lawrence and Mary (Barbary) Cramer, both natives of Germany. The father, a farmer, came to the United States in 1803; and both parents died in Hamilton County, Ohio, the mother in 1876 and the father in 1881. Mr. Cramer, of this sketch, was born in Covington, Kentucky, June 25, 1836, and when but two months old he was taken by his parents to Ohio, in their immigration to that State. At the age of sixteen years he came across the plains to the gold country in California, with a train of ninety wagons, leaving Ohio on February 1, 1852, and landed at Grizzly Flat, about sixteen miles from Diamond Spring, Placer County, where he mined that winter. After spending three months at Sacramento he came to Cacheville, Yolo County, where he has ever since remained, and where he has a fine farm of 100 acres two miles from town, on Cache Creek. He also owns 11,000 acres, partly in Yolo County and partly in Colusa County. On the home ranch he raises grain principally, and the large tract is devoted to stock-grazing. He is a member of Yolo Lodge, No. 81, F. & A. M., and of the Knights Templar Lodge, No. 22.

He married Miss Mattie Pace in Yolo County, whose father, Russell Pace, was born in Kentucky and whose mother was a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer have five children, as follows: Lawrence E., born in 1872; Bertha S., 1874; Mattie V., 1876; Charles V., 1878; and Greta G., 1886.

JOHN A. ZIMMERMAN, an extensive and successful rancher of Yolo County, is the son of Jacob and Mary (Betzold) Zimmerman, both natives of Germany; the father was a wheelwright and farmer and remained in his native land all his life. John was born in Germany, March 9, 1829, and in 1852 emigrated to America, the land of opportunity, stopping first at New Orleans. Going immediately up the Mississippi River to Quincy, Illinois, he there learned the trade of carriage-making; then he worked six months at that trade in St. Louis, and then for a time at Davenport, Iowa, then four months at Peru, Illinois; next he was nine months employed at Galesburg, same State, then eleven years in Minnesota, and finally went to California, landing here January 15, 1868; he came by water. After spending six weeks in Sacramento, he located upon a ranch in Yolo County, which he has ever since occupied, and which now contains 320 acres; he also owns 560 acres in the hollow seventeen miles from his home place.

For his wife he married Miss Dina Magdens, who was born in Prussia in 1838, and they have eight children: Frank, Bertha, Jacob, Oscar, Mary, Bill, Lena, and Clara.

B. F. DUNCAN, an extensive rancher of the Capay Valley, was born February 2, 1840, in Vigo County, Indiana, and the son of John I. and Margaret (Toler) Duncan, natives of Virginia. The senior Duncan followed agricultural pursuits all his life. At one time he was judge of this district. In 1842 he removed to Missouri, where he remained until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-four years old; his wife also died in that State.

in 1849. Mr. B. F. Duncan, our subject, was raised on the farm in Missouri. At the age of twenty-one years he enlisted in Company G., Captain Curry, Eighth Regiment, Colonel Mitchell, Parson's Brigade, Cavalry, and was six months in the service. He was mustered out at Shreveport, Louisiana, after a service of three years and three months. Was wounded four times, twice in one engagement. Was taken prisoner at Cassville, Missouri, but a week afterward escaped, in company with others, crawling out under the floor. After the war he remained in Missouri until 1870, when he came to California and settled near Cottonwood, Yolo County, on land which he purchased. He remained there until 1878, when he sold out and purchased his present place two miles west of Capay, in the celebrated Capay Valley. This ranch consists of 737 acres of choice bottom land, on which Mr. Duncan carries on a general farming business, and is preparing to establish himself in the fruit industry next year (1891). He is a very practical man and enterprising. He has two brothers in this county, whose sketches will be found elsewhere in this volume.

LEO DOLAN, one of the leading citizens of Livermore, is a native of Kentucky, born at Georgetown, Scott County, March 12, 1824, and when young accompanied his parents on their removal to Wisconsin. Our subject, on growing up, engaged in the lead mines of Benton, Wisconsin, and was employed about ten years. The California gold fever affected him like so many others, and in 1850 he left Benton by team for the new El Dorado. Crossing the Missouri River at St. Joseph, he proceeded on his westward journey via Kearney, Laramie and Salt Lake City, and "brought up" at Georgetown, El Dorado County, and he was there engaged principally in mining until 1856. Thence he removed to Calaveras County, and was engaged in ranching until 1889, when he moved to Livermore, Here he carries on a large wood and coal business, and also owns and operates the business of the Livermore Transfer Company, giving steady employment to two teams, and transacting the principal business in this line in Livermore.

Mr. Dolan was married in Jackson, Amador County, to Miss Irene Meyers, in 1866, who is now deceased. By this marriage there was one child, Walter L. Mr. Dolan married his present wife, Mrs. Ellen Duffy, a widow, January 18, 1877, at Angel's Camp, Calaveras County. Mr. Dolan is one of the whole-souled, hospitable, old-time Californians, and has been an eye-witness to the great growth of this coast. He is a Democrat politically.

GEORGE H. BEACH, realestate and insurance agent, St. Helena, Napa County, was born October 5, 1817, at New London, Connecticut, the son of Chauncey and Mary (Holton) Beach, his father being born on the banks of the Connecticut River, near Chatham now Portland, and his mother in Winchester, New Hampshire. His parents moved to New London about 1805, where his father was engaged in the mercantile business. During the war of 1812, his father was appointed sutler to the forces stationed south of and near his town; and at a time when the British threatened to land at Light-House Point, three miles below, he, with hundreds of his fellow-civilians, volunteered his service, standing guard at Light-House Point until the British withdrew to a point nearer New York. Prior to their departure they threw ball and shell all one night into the American camp. Just when the shells were falling thickest, a volunteer named Charles Londen, who was under fire for the first time, in his fright slipped unseen out of camp and jumped over a stone wall, dropping one foot into an iron messpot of scalding hot soup. The moment the cook saw the foot go into the soup he called out, "Take your foot out of that pot!" The man obeyed promptly, leaving a portion of

the flesh of his foot with the cook. From that time on the phrase, "Take your foot out of the pot," became a lasting by-word.

In 1821, when young George was four years old, his father died, leaving six children, three girls and three boys. At the age of seventeen the subject of our sketch left school, taking a situation as a bundle carrier for Charles C. Williams in the dry-goods business. After going up all the rounds of the ladder, in due time he entered into business for himself, in partnership with his brother, under the firm name of C. E. and G. H. Beach. They suffered such reverses, however, in the crash of 1842, that they were forced to suspend business. Soon after Mr. Beach accepted an offer to become principal salesman for the firm of William A. Buckingham & Co., of Norwich, Connecticut, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods and carpets, they being manufacturers.

In 1845 Mr. Beach again began business for himself in dry-goods in Norwich, in partnership with Mr. G. B. Goddard, son of Calvin Goddard, ex-Judge of the State Supreme Court, the firm being Goddard & Beach.

June 1, of that year, Mr. Beach was married to Miss Elizabeth T. Morgan, daughter of Dr. Consider Morgan, of East Windsor, Connecticut, where she was born; they built a comfortable residence and settled down to stay; but in the summer of 1848, finding that by long and close confinement his health was breaking down, he determined to try his luck in the new El Dorado, exciting stories of the gold discoveries in California having been confirmed to his satisfaction. He sold his interest to his brother and began preparations. He went by the steamer Worcester to spend Thanksgiving with his mother and relatives at New London, as a good-by, landing there during a heavy snow-storm. The steamer proceeded on for New York, but went ashore with great loss of life. A two-story frame building for business purposes in California, and a full stock of merchandise were shipped via Cape Horn, and on February 1, 1849, Mr. Beach sailed on the steamer Falcon for Chagres with about 300 passengers, among whom were Colonel Geary and Captain Simmons, and their wives, the latter being the only ladies on board. At Panama there was a delay of twenty-eight days waiting for the Oregon, which was on its way out via the Cape. On this trip an effective choir was formed under the leadership of Mr. Beach, the ladies, whose voices were rich and full, supplying alto and soprano, C. Loomis, tenor, John Benson and Mr. Beach, bass. They reached San Francisco April 1, without accident of note. On the fourth day after landing Mr. Beach completed the purchase of a business lot on the north side of Sacramento street, 110 feet west of Montgomery, for $3,000, of which $1,000 was cash. On the 9th he started for the Southern mines, via Stockton, taking a small stock of high-colored handkerchiefs, calicoes and scarfs, which he had brought with him. With these, and buying and selling job lots of miners' goods from pack trains, he returned to San Francisco the latter part of June with money sufficient to pay off his land indebtedness and settle the freight on his house and goods, which arrived early in July. The store was erected, goods moved in, and business begun. In addition to merchandise, Mr. Beach had three consignments of vessels to him sailing from different ports in Connecticut. He also purchased invoices of goods brought by adventurers, and bought interests in small sailing vessels and steamers, receiving their agency and directing their business. He was also agent for the ship Glenmore, running to Panama; the brig Sarah M. Farlaine, running to Portland; the schooner Alfred, to the Sandwich Islands, and the steamer West Point, to Sacramento. In passing through the two great fires of 1850 and 1851, he lost his store and large stock each time, the loss of both being probably $50,000. In July, 1851, his wife arrived.

Having a branch store in Marysville, Yuba County, under the firm name of Beach & Brown, run by Brown, he discovered the latter to be a defaulter in $10,200. He had him arrested,

but only a small part was recovered. Mr. Beach sold his San Francisco lots for $14,000, replenished his store at Marysville from the funds, and took charge himself, when, on August 31, he was caught in the Marysville fire, saving nothing from it but what was in his safe. This was the third conflagration he had passed through in eighteen months, and no insurance to be obtained; and he very naturally was very discouraged over trade. But he allowed nothing to daunt him, although the capital which his steamers had been earning had become impaired by heavy competition; and, not feeling willing to venture longer in merchandising while no insurance could be obtained, sold out his steamer interests, and, joined with John Perry, Jr., and Benjamin Smith, both of San Francisco, and Henry D. Beach, of Sacramento, he opened an office for the purchase of gold dust in Marysville, shipping the dust to San Francisco daily and receiving coin in return. In a little over a year he shipped more than a $1,500,000 in dust, it going in lots of from $3,000 to $10,000. Here, again, however, Mr. Beach was doomed to loss as well as profit. Having been admonished by physicians that he must desist from blowing dust (the only process then in vogue for separating the black sand from the gold), he employed a competent clerk named Frank Morse, well educated (and a son of a Presbyterian clergyman in Ohio), whose duty it was to sleep in the office, partly as security against burglars, and partly to get off early shipments. He proved an absconder with $4,000, however; the whole of this loss falling on Mr. Beach, he defraying the office expenses by agreement some three months prior to this. In the spring of 1852 Mr. Beach had inaugurated the express business of Wells, Fargo & Co. Later, a Mr. Frank Rumrill offered to do the company's business at a much less figure than Mr. Beach was receiving. A compromise was offered Mr. Beach, but he refused to continue it for less, having the proof that there were risks. It was consequently given to Mr. Rumrill, and the result was that the latter became a defaulter to the company for over $50,000 in about two years.

Mr. Beach owned a half section of land on the east bank of the Feather River, three miles south of Marysville. In the winter of 1853 gold dust had run up to too high a price for much profit and had lost its mercantile character. Owing to this, and the injurious effect of blowing dust, upon his health, he gave up the business and moved to his ranch. A year previous he had imported nursery stock, including grape cuttings in great variety, from the East, as well as grape-vines on a large scale, laying the foundation for the orchard, vineyard and nursery business. This place he named the "New England Gardens," and was popularly known all over the State, especially with nurserymen and San Francisco fruit dealers. His sale of trees and vines extended into all the neighboring counties, even into Plumas, Trinity and Siskiyou. In this business Mr. Beach found his search after happiness satisfied, as he thought. He was a great lover of nature; had got away from fires and dishonest partners and thieving clerks, and could see no enemy in his path. But in this new undertaking he had to contend with inexperience of climate, soils, and seasons. It was a pioneer undertaking. But Mr. Beach was not a man to hunt difficulties; he was much more apt to thrust them aside. All seemed a problem of success. He was bold in experiments, solving problems only to be obtained by experience,—a work by which the whole State has since profited greatly.

Ill luck seemed, however, to follow him. In 1855 grasshoppers covered that section of the State for a month, leaving not a vestige of fruit on his trees, and doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage to his nursery stock, as part of their legacy to the State. In 1856 he harvested a fair crop on parts of his orchard. In 1857 the grasshoppers repeated the ravages that season to a total loss of fruit and great damage to the nursery; 1858 was a good year, yielding him $20,000, but yet not enough to recompense the losses of the previous bad years; 1859 caught him again

with the grasshoppers with nearly as disastrous results as before. These reverses, together with the floods depositing millions of tons of the miners' debris in his orchards, vineyard and nursery, almost burying them under, discouraged him beyond endurance, and he sold out, leaving himself without a dollar.

In 1857 he had been elected a Vice-President of the State Agricultural Society, and in 1858 Recording Secretary of the same, which constituted him one of the Board of Directors, receiving and disbursing $30,000. In 1863 Mr. Beach entered the wholesale and retail store of C. L. Ross, Marysville, as a salesman, and in 1865 he changed to the wholesale house of A. C. Dietz, San Francisco. In 1868 he became a commercial traveler for Englebrecht & Mayrich Bros., with a first-class salary. He continued this until he removed with his family in the interests of their health to St. Helena, Napa County, where he took an engagement at a large winery there and made his trips regularly twice a year into Oregon and Washington, building up a fair trade. A severe attack of pneumonia in the spring of 1885 leaving him in somewhat impaired health, he relinquished his traveling occupation and settled down in the real-estate and insurance business in St. Helena. His ill luck was not yet ended, however, for September 15, 1889, a fire broke out in the central building of the fine block he had erected on Main street and the property was totally destroyed, including his office furniture, books and papers of every kind. His net loss above insurance was $3,000, and rentals amounting to $110 a month. This was his fourth misfortune by fire, though this time his loss was partially covered by insurance. Mr. Beach is a horticultural enthusiast and has solved the problem of citrus culture in Napa County. In his garden he has a dozen bearing orange trees, six to fourteen years old, surrounding his fine residence, which was fortunately saved from the fire, all of them in the best possible condition. Through his influence half the citizens of St. Helena are growing orange and lemon trees successfully in their gardens. Mr. Beach has also a nursery in the foot-hills near the town, containing 3,000 orange and lemon trees, now of salable age, and sound, healthy stock. They are three years old and all of his own growth from the seed.

Mr. Beach is an active and energetic Republican. In 1856 he took a very active part in the organization of his party (Republican) in his county, as well as in the adjoining counties on the north, he then living at his orchard, or New England Gardens, Yuba County, near Marysville, and aided to carry the State in 1860 for Lincoln, organizing clubs in the northern counties. He comes honestly by his principles, having inherited Whig doctrine from his parents, continuing with that party until the organization of the Republican party. His first presidential vote was cast for W. H. Harrison in 1840. He helped organize the First Congregational Church in San Francisco; in 1849 organized the first two choirs that were formed in the State,—that of the church above named, and the First Baptist Church of San Francisco; also the first choir in Marysville.

He is a member of the Pioneer Association of San Francisco, and for twenty-five years has been a member of the Abou Ben Adhem Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F., San Francisco. He has three children living, one son having died in 1876. Those living are: Arthur B., George H., Jr., and Lizzie; all at home. The writer is indebted to this worthy old pioneer for many facts and incidents utilized elsewhere. Soon after Mr. Beach left the store of W. A. Buckingham & Co., Mr. Buckingham was elected Governor of Connecticut, and in consequence of his great enthusiasm in all his movements, especially in raising troops and equiping them at his own expense at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was dubbed the "Connecticut War Governor." On the close of the rebellion he was elected United States Senator. About this time Mr. Beach, happening to be at Calaveras Big Trees, California, by consent of the proprietors there, selected one of the tallest and handsomest Sequinor grants, and gave it the name of

Governor Buckingham; and on his return to San Francisco had a marble tablet cut and lettered and sent to the proprietors; and the tablet still remains in good condition, and it is hoped will remain through generations to come, to keep his memory in the minds of the thousands who will visit the wondrous grove in years to come.

Mr. Beach says to the writer of this, that in looking backward he wonders how he has kept up his courage in passing through so many eventful vicissitudes. At his age, now seventy-two, in 1890, he has the manner of one of but sixty at most.

DANIEL LUCE, prominent among the old and highly respected pioneers of California and residents of Haywards, is a '49er and has been conspicuously identified with several of the public enterprises of Alameda County. He was a member of the board who secured the franchise for the electric light and the Knox water companies of Haywards in 1888. He also owned and managed the water works of Haywards previous to the incorporation of the Knox Company. Mr. Luce was born at Williamstown, Vermont, May 25, 1827, and while a babe his parents moved to Parkertown, Huron County, Ohio, where he grew up and received his education. His father, Joshua Luce, was a native of Vermont and a farmer by vocation, and died in 1842. His mother, whose maiden name was Electa Sanderson, was also a native of Vermont and died in 1846. Their ancestry were emigrants from England to America in the seventeenth century. Daniel was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade under J. E. Crowell, of Bellevue. Completing his term of service in 1847, he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and followed his trade there until 1849, when he started for California with an ox team by the southern route. Six months later he arrived in San Francisco. He and nine others hired a schooner to take them across the bay to San Antonio, now East Oakland, paying $80 for the trip; and here they worked for a time, getting out lumber in the redwoods. In 1850 Mr. Luce went to Cold Springs on the north fork of the American River and followed mining for a few months. He then became a dealer in cattle, which he drove back to the redwoods, where they were slaughtered. In 1853 he returned to the "States," where he remained a year. Returning then to California, he located six miles north of Haywards, where he still owns 265 acres of farm and stock-grazing land. In 1856 he moved to Contra Costa County and remained there until 1863. Returning then to Haywards, he located where he still resides. He is a member of the Board of Town Trustees, and has been a School Trustee. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been a member of the County Central Committee of his party for eight years. He affiliates with Alameda Encampment of Haywards, I. O. O. F., and Clinton Lodge, No. 2019, K. of H., of East Oakland.

Mr. Luce was married at Mackville, Kentucky, January 15, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth L. Cull, a native of that State. Their four living children are: Lucinda F., George P., Alice C. and Daniel. Their deceased are: Eliza, who died when a babe, and Mary A., who died in 1887.

WATSON BARNES, an agriculturist in the northwestern part of Yolo County, was born January 2, 1844, in Boston, Massachusetts. His father, Silas P. Barnes, a native of New Hampshire and a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, came to California in 1854. He was engaged in farming and stock-raising after 1851; previous to that he was engaged in the mercantile business in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, for some thirty years. The mother, whose maiden name was Olive Chapman, was a native of the State of Maine.

Both parents were of English ancestry. Mr. Barnes, senior, arrived in Salt Lake City in July, 1851, and three years later came on to California, soon locating in Yolo County, where Black's is now situated, and died April 11, 1888, leaving four children, and property worth about $100,000. Mr. Barnes, the subject of this notice, owns 525 acres of finely improved land about five and a half miles northwest of Black's. He was married in Woodland, July 15, 1880, to Miss M. J. Houx, who was born in 1854, in California.

J. L. DENNIS, street sprinkler, was born in Yolo County, March 6, 1864. His parents, B. S. and Elizabeth (Smith) Dennis, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Missouri, have both died in Yolo County. Since the year 1887 Mr. Dennis has been running an engine on a dredging-machine on the Sacramento River, building the levee; and for the last two years he has been engaged in his present occupation. He has a fine little cottage on Fourth street. In 1887, in Woodland, he was united in matrimony with Miss Nellie Powers, also a native daughter of this county. Her father is at present a night watch of Woodland; and her mother died when she was very young. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis have one son, born May 9, 1888, and named Ray W.

LOUIS DIETZ, of Woodland, was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 13, 1830, the son of John Frederic and Louisa (Schorm) Deitz At the age of eighteen years he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York; and his first work in this country was for a farmer about three miles above Auburn, between the Erie Canal and Hudson River During the one month he was employed there he earned $8, and continued his journey on toward Cleveland, Ohio, where he had relatives living, and which place was his original destination. There he went to harness-making, an art that he had begun to learn in the old country. In the fall of 1851 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and worked at his trade until spring, when he came on overland to California. Starting from that city with a mixed train of horses and oxen, he passed Independence when the weather was bitter cold and wet,—the ice an inch thick. No other event of importance occurred until they reached the Little Blue, where they found the cholera raging. At Raft River, Mr. Dietz and two companions separated from the train and came on with two packed ponies and traveled on foot. Arriving at Carson Valley they sold their ponies and walked over the mountains without any provisions; but at the summit Mr. Dietz distanced his companions and came on alone to Volcano, then in El Dorado County, but now in Amador.

He followed gold-mining until after election that fall, when he and another gentleman went to San Antonio Bar in Calaveras County, put up at a tolerably convenient hotel, and the following day left Vicita, crossed the Stanislaus River to Columbia, where his comrade, an old man named Jones, became sick and was sent back to the old mines where he came from. Mr. Dietz then returned to Angel's Camp, mined there three months, walked to Stockton and thence to San Francisco, failed to find work there and finally went up to Sacramento and found employment there at his trade from a man named Nute, for a year and a half. He then bought out Mr. Nute and admitted a partner named Lawrence Heblin, under the firm name of Dietz & Co. This was in 1854. A short time afterward he established also a branch store at Folsom, and continued in business to the time of the great flood of 1861–'62, which caused him a total loss of his property. The next fall he moved to Woodland, just then started, and laid the foundation of a little business which has grown since then to magnificent proportions. He is one of Woodland's most successful business men and now owns con-

siderable fine property in the town besides some farming land in the State of Washington.

In early life Mr. Dietz was a Democrat, but soon after the organization of Republicanism he became a member of that party and has remained in that relation ever since. He is now treasurer of the Republican County Central Committee of Yolo County, and has been a member of that committee at different times for the past twenty years. He is a member of the order of Chosen Friends. Mr. Dietz was married in 1855, to Samantha Selby, a native of Ohio, and they have three sons and two daughters.

J. M. ROBERTS.—In the course of a very thorough examination of Napa County for the purpose of this work, no more beautiful or genuinely attractive place was found anywhere than Valley View Ranch, the lovely country home of Mr. J. W. Roberts, the well-known mining man It is romantically situated just at the crest of the hills that shut in the upper end of Napa Valley, at an elevation of about 1,000 feet above tide level, and directly overlooking the picturesque town of Calistoga. Nature has been lavish with her charms about the spot, and she has been so admirably helped out by art that it seems hard to imagine any improvement over what now exists. The estate is not a very large one, comprising only ninety acres, but every inch of it is made to tell, either in the way of attractive surroundings and the development of the magnificent and unequaled view, or of practical and successful fruit-growing. The residence, a cottage that devotes more attention to the comforts of living than to making an external show, stands at the edge of a veritable forest grove of pines and other trees that stretch off along the ridge that extends behind. In front of it is a sloping flower-garden, in which appears, besides flowers and ornamental shrubs, many semi-tropical and exotic plants and trees. Some orange-trees growing here were of exceedingly thrifty growth, while the Abyssinian banana, Japanese palonia, and many other striking examples, showed clearly that Valley View is in the thermal belt and rarely knows of frost. Over the tops of these trees and shrubs, as well as the pines, oaks, etc., of the mountain side lower down, is caught that ever wonderful and attractive view, up the valley to Mount St. Helena, down the valley a long distance, and into the valley where Calistoga seems a collection of dolls' houses. It would seem that one could never tire of such a prospect.

The fruit orchards stretch off to the right and behind the residence, and were formed with equal interest with the parts already described. In all there are about 5,000 trees, most of them in bearing. Otherwise about 2,500 are the silver prune, 1,000 the royal apricot, 400 apples, and the balance chiefly the Crawford peach. It was observed that the trees had a most thrifty and well-cared-for appearance, comparing favorably in this regard with anything in the valley; indeed it is one of the largest and best conducted and therefore important orchards in the upper end of the county. It was noticed that in some parts the trees were somewhat close together; Mr. Roberts finds that thus the ground is better shaded, thus retaining the moisture in the soil and helping stifle the weeds. In the upper part of the orchard is the reservoir, an excavation 10 feet deep, capable of containing 250,000 gallons of water, thus affording a most abundant supply, which is piped to the house, grounds, fountains, etc., for irrigating purposes, and another spring of clear, cold water for the house. Mr. Roberts has a large fruit-dryer on the back end of the place, just above the road that winds up the hills and over toward the Petrified Forest. Above is the hot chamber, where the dried fruit is sweated before shipping. Below is the dryer, a No. 4 California Acme, of very large capacity and good construction. It has 124 trays, which will take, on the average, twenty-five pounds of fruit to the tray. The product is chiefly packed in boxes before ship-

ping, and has won a name for excellence wherever it is introduced. The market is famed throughout the East generally,—Omaha, Baltimore, New York, Denver, etc.,—at top prices ruling for dried fruits.

It hardly seems possible that this beautiful and well-improved place could be the work of only seven or eight years, yet such is the case, for Mr. Roberts only in 1883 took the place, then in a state of nature, and began its improvement. It shows what an intelligent appreciation of the possibilities of the location, coupled with an artistic eye and backed by ample means, can do. No wonder that Mr. Roberts' children are the picture of healthful youth and vigor, and that the place should be a popular one with visitors from the valley and from the cities.

Mr. Roberts is a native of Ohio, the home of the Presidents. He was born in 1837, near Columbus. In 1857 he came to California, and, until he purchased and began the improvement of Valley View, was engaged in mining enterprises in different parts of the coast. His brother, George D. Roberts, is the well-known mining operator of New York city, having been a partner with the most famous Californians, such as Hearst, Gashweiler, Charles Felton, R. B. Monon, etc. Mr. Roberts is a hearty, whole-souled gentleman whom it is a genuine pleasure to meet, a man of unusual energy and enterprise who accomplishes a great deal more than he talks. In the best source of the term he is a representative citizen of Napa County.

WILLIAM D. BASSETT, a farmer three miles south of Lakeport, is a native of Ohio, born in Coshocton, February 4, 1840; his parents were natives of New York State, from whence they emigrated in an early day to Ohio. Here Wm. D. received his education in the public schools. In 1853 they again started westward, crossing the plains with ox teams to California. They first settled in Tehama County, where they engaged in farming four years. They then removed to Sonoma County, where they remained about one year. In 1858 they came to Napa County and settled near where the Bradford mine is now located, where they were engaged in stock-raising for nine years. In 1867 they bought a ranch named Glenbrook, where the father, mother and brother now reside. In 1884 William D. bought 160 acres, three miles south of Lakeport, where he now lives and has a beautiful home. His products are grain, hay and stock. He has a fine residence and barn, a large orchard of bearing fruit trees and good improvements throughout.

He was married June 16, 1887, to Miss Nancy Millikan, a daughter of Henry and Rachel Millikan, natives of Indiana. They have one child, William Cornelius. Politically, Mr. Bassett is a stanch Republican.

G. SNAVELY is a member of the firm of Snavely & Baker, proprietors of the Woodland Winery, situated on Main street, opposite the gas works, where they manufacture wines, vinegar, syrups and brandy. The capacity of this establishment is 91,000 gallons of wine, 25,000 of syrup, and 3,000 of brandy. Their syrups are mostly sold to the general Government. Although this has ever been known as the Woodland Winery, it has changed hands several times. The present proprietors make a complete success of their enterprise, having now established a reputation throughout the United States.

The subject of this sketch was born April 29, 1851, in Washington County, Maryland. His parents, John H. and Lydia (Dobson) Snavely, were also natives of Maryland, and are still living at their birth-place. The father was born October 16, 1811, and still holds the old homestead as a farmer; and the subject's mother was born March 6, 1818.

November 25, 1871, in Washington County, Maryland, Mr. Snavely was united in matri-

J. H. Cum

mony with Miss Myers, who was born on the adjoining farm to the old homestead. They have five children living and two deceased, as follows: Willie D., Fred, Leo, Mary J., Claudie H. (deceased), Fannie A. (deceased), and Clayton K. Mr. Snavely is a member of Woodland Lodge, No. 111, I. O. O. F., and Woodland Encampment, No. 71; also of Court Star of Woodland, No. 6854, A. O. F., and of the Woodland Fire Company, No. 1.

JOSEPH SPENCER CONE.—Certain type of our American civilization as developed in California have been selected for this volume, the study of which should quicken the patriotism of a people, proud not only of the country's marvelous development, but also of the phenomenally large proportion of her citizens whose lives are worthy to enter into the permanent archives of our time and our national history.

Joseph Spencer Cone, of Tehama County, California, is one of the representative men of his time, and of his region, and of his occupation. Although vice-president of a large banking corporation and the head of a large mercantile firm, he is essentially an American farmer, and proudly registers himself as such wherever called upon to state his occupation. The farm has been always generous and kind to him. Natural selection brought them together early in his life, and neither money changing, merchandising, politics, nor other allurements have ever shaken his love for the simple yet noble occupation of tilling the soil.

The lineage of Mr. Cone is traced back to the days of the Norman conquest, embracing eight and twenty generations, among the last of whom were many families which cast their lot in what was then the British-American colonies. He is the son of Timothy Cone, a native of East Haddam, Massachusetts, who was the son of Joseph Cone, a naval officer in the Revolutionary war.

Joseph Spencer was the seventh of Timothy's ten children, and was born on the 26th day of August, 1822, near Marietta, Ohio. Of noble lineage, reaching by connected historical records to the invasion of England by William I, a more unaffected and thoroughgoing American, despising cant and humbug and modern snobbery, cannot be found anywhere.

Until reaching his twenty-second year Joseph worked on his father's farm, making the best of such scanty educational facilities as the neighborhood afforded. His choice inclined toward a profession, especially to that of the law; and had he selected this career, he would, beyond a doubt, have achieved success, for he possessed a full share of the qualities required for this calling—soundness of judgment and a ready wit, coupled with a remarkable force of character and an almost unlimited capacity for work. But this was not to be, and fortunate it proved for his adopted State, and perhaps for himself, that while losing a good lawyer his country gained the assistance of one whose later services in developing the resources of Northern California it is impossible to overestimate.

But Mr. Cone was resolved to make his own way in the world, and as a beginning set forth in 1843, upon obtaining his majority, on a trading expedition among the Cherokee Indians, with the results of which he had no reason to be dissatisfied. From that date until 1850 the incidents of his career contained nothing calling for special mention. In the spring of this year the excitement that followed the discovery of gold being at its height, he joined a company of adventurous spirits like himself bound for California, starting from Jasper County, Missouri, and following the banks of the North Platte to the neighborhood of Fort Laramie. Here he became wearied with the slow and tedious travel of the wagon trains, and with four others, packing their effects on horseback, made their way to Green River, where, as he supposed, a settlement was near at hand. Meanwhile their animals had been stolen by the Piutes, and now provisions ran short, so that for a fortnight they were compelled to live on crow soup, to which

were added a few teaspoonfuls of flour. At length, however, all arrived in safety at Nevada City, following exactly the route afterward selected by the Central Pacific Railroad.

He mined, engaged in merchandising, packing and all the varied occupations of that early period until 1857, when he settled down to the stock-raising business in Tehama County, on Alder Creek, where he remained with fair success until 1868. In that year he purchased the celebrated Rancho de los Berrendos, near Red Bluff, which he has developed into the finest ranch property, probably, in the State. The limits of this article will not permit a description of this noble estate. It has grown under the inspiring genius of its owner until it embraces nearly 100,000 acres, and is a principality.

Every branch of agriculture known to the wonderful climate of California can here be seen. Cereals, stock of all kinds, fruits, gardens, orchards,—indeed, all the varied products of our generous soil and climate here find splendid development. Mr. Cone is vice-president of the Bank of Tehama County and one of its largest stockholders; he is also at the head of a large mercantile corporation—the Cone & Kimball Company. Other business also engages his attention, and yet every detail of his great farm receives his supervision. He was president of the first railroad commission under the new constitution in 1879, and served with great benefit to the State for four years. He was the leading spirit in the railroad commission, and through his practical knowledge of affairs and his friends in dealing with the question of freight rates, he succeeded in obtaining for the people a reduction on all the staple products of the soil going towards tide-water, from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. He has marvelous executive ability, and yet does his work in so quiet a way as to appear not to do it at all.

Mr. Cone is a man of strong and decided convictions. He is a Republican in politics and believes profoundly in the doctrine of protection to American industries and labor. His recent travels abroad have confirmed him in this belief. While not a communicant of any church he yet respects all creeds and supports the church liberally and endeavors to walk uprightly before God and man.

In 1867 Mr. Cone returned to his native State and married the daughter of Colonel Reppert. One son and two daughters are the fruit of this marriage.

Kind and generous and helpful to the needy; enterprising and broad-minded on all questions, he is one af the foremost men of this region, and has stamped his influence and his character upon the history of his time. We regret that this work does not admit of a more extended sketch of his career.

DANIEL CHISHOLM, one of the prominent and prosperous business men of Haywards, located there in 1879, and has been conspicuous in the establishment and management of the electric-light system of that place, which was put into operation in 1888. By this system a company has been incorporated, comprising Messrs. Chisholm, Farrell and Ingram. The power is located on A street, in the same building where are the wagon, carriage and agricultural works of Chisholm & Farrell. This is also a general repair shop and blacksmith shop. Wheelwrighting is also a specialty; and they also have a feed mill, where they grind different grains and sell the product to the local trade. They employ about twelve men throughout the year.

Mr. Chisholm was born September 23, 1854, in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, where he grew up and learned blacksmithing. His father, Hugh Chisholm, was by occupation a school-teacher. His mother's name before marriage was Catherine Monroe, and the ancestry of both parents were Scotch. Mr Chisholm, our subject, came into the United States in 1878, locating in Plumas County, where he remained one year; then he came to Haywards, worked for a time as a journeyman blacksmith, and later set up a

shop for himself. Finally he bought an interest in his present business, which by shrewd judgment and progressive ideas he has made firm and prosperous.

He was married in Oakland, March 19, 1885, to Miss Isabella V. Foster, and they have two children: Zelda G. and an infant daughter, Trello A. Mr. Chisholm is politically a Republican, and socially a member of Sycamore Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F., at Haywards.

GEORGE TANDY, JR., a harness manufacturer of Madison, is one of the old and respected citizens of the place. His parents, George and Belle (McFedgen) Tandy, were natives of Ireland and remained there all their lives; the father died in 18—, and was a cabinet-maker by trade; the mother died in 1868. The subject of this sketch was born in Dublin, Ireland, and in 1868 he came to America, and by the Isthmus of Panama to California, having a voyage of about three weeks to San Francisco. He went directly to Buckeye, now Madison, where he has since remained. He learned his trade in Dublin, serving seven years as an apprentice. He is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 253, F. & A. M., and of Madison Lodge, No. 150, O. C. F.

Mr. Tandy was united in marriage with Miss Maggie O'Brien, who was born in Ireland, and they have two children, viz.: George W., now Justice of the Peace for Capay Valley and manager of a harness shop there; and Belle, now the wife of W. Berry, in San Francisco.

CORNELIUS YAGER BROWN, of the firm of Latimer & Brown, attorneys at law, Martinez, was born February 24, 1861, at La Fayette, Contra Costa County, son of Lawrence M. Brown; and graduated at the school of Martinez in 1877. In 1879 he went to Fresno County, took up land there and followed farming three years. Returning to Martinez, he was appointed deputy sheriff under D. P. Mahan and served two years. On the appointment of Paul Shirley as warden at San Quentin, he served in a position under him about eight months. Returning again to Martinez, he was appointed Town Marshal, to fill out the unexpired term of Frank Pitts, who died in office. About the time that he went to Fresno, where he began his law studies, and after serving his term as Marshal of Martinez he continued his legal studies, under the preceptorship of his uncle, Judge Thomas A. Brown, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court June 16, 1886. He opened an office in Martinez, and in 1889 formed a copartnership with R. H. Latimer under the firm name of Latimer & Brown.

Lawrence M. Brown, deceased, formerly a resident of Contra Costa County, was born in Greene County, Illinois, January 13, 1834, being the youngest son of Elam Brown, and was only ten years of age when he was brought across the plains by his father, his mother having died in Illinois. They located in the San Antonio redwoods in Contra Costa County. Lawrence remained with his father until he was about twenty-two years of age, when he was married and took charge of his father's flour mill at La Fayette; the town was then called Brown's Mills. In 1861 Mr. Lawrence M. Brown opened a general merchandise store and hotel in La Fayette. When R. B. Hard was elected sheriff in 1867, Mr. Brown was appointed under-sheriff and moved to Martinez in December, 1867, taking charge of the office, which he conducted two years. At the expiration of Mr. Hard's term of office, Mr. Brown was a candidate for Sheriff, on the Democratic ticket, while his brother, Warren Brown, was a candidate for the same office, on the Republican ticket, and was elected. The subject of this sketch then entered law practice with his brother, Judge Thomas A. Brown, and continued in that relation until his death, August 10, 1877. He had been admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California

in 1868. He was a strong Democrat, an active politician, was a candidate for office several times, but was defeated on account of the strong Republican majority of the county. He was generally known as "Doc. Brown," which title was given him, although not a physician, on the following occasion: In early days, while living at La Fayette, he was called upon to dress the wounded hand of a man, as there was no physician convenient; so that in after years when he was asked who dressed the hand he would humorously reply, "Why, Doc. Brown."

January 1, 1855, Mr. Brown married Miss Mary E. Yager, a native of Missouri, and they had two children: Eugene Elam and Cornelius Yager. The former is a practicing physician in Selma, Fresno County, and the latter is an attorney in Martinez. Mr. Lawrence Brown was a member of the Odd Fellows order for a number of years. Lawrence M. Brown was beloved by all who knew him or ever came in contact with him, a man of sterling integrity, of a most amiable disposition, kind and affable; and during a long and intimate acquaintance with him a friend never heard him spoken of or his name mentioned but as a model man.

J. B. McARTHUR, cashier of the Bank of Winters, is personally an illustration of the rapid rise to prominence which characterize the young blood of California. The Bank of Winters first opened its doors for business in 1885, with E. Wolfskill, president; William Sims, vice-president; and E. E. Kahn, cashier. In 1886 J. B. McArthur succeeded E. E. Kahn as cashier; Mr. Kahn's other business duties requiring so much of his time he was compelled to resign his position as cashier, but still acted as secretary. These have held their respective positions from that time until the present. Mr. McArthur was born March 24, 1849, in Ontario, Canada, a son of Daniel and atherine (MCcDonald) McArthur. His father, a farmer by occupation, resided in Canada a greater portion of his life, dying there in 1857, at the age of sixty-five years; and the subject of this sketch was but four years old when his mother died. He was brought up on a farm and started out in life for himself at the age of fourteen years, going to Minnesota, where he spent a year, thence to Nebraska, where he was six years engaged in farming. The next three years he passed as a student at a college in Illinois; thence he went to the State University of Nebraska, where he attended one term; in 1875 he came to California and located at Vacaville, where he accepted a position in the service of the Vacaville & Clear Lake Railroad Company as station agent, and remained three years; and he finally removed to Winters, accepting a position with the railroad in that city. He was employed as station agent until 1886 when he accepted his present position. It may be said of him that "he was old when young that he might be young when old," and his success in life has been entirely the result of his own industry, energy and perseverance.

He was married, in 1877, to Miss M. L. Bryce, a native of Kentucky. Three of their four children are living, namely: Mary E., Charles S. and Bessie M.

Mr. McArthur has about 480 acres of land in Tulare County, on which is carried on general farming, and 960 acres in Washington. His neat and tidy residence in Winters is located on East Abbay street. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since he was eighteen years of age.

SILAS D. INGRAM, one of the prominent and progressive citizens of Haywards, was born in the township of Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence County, New York, March 31, 1821; followed farming, lumbering, blacksmithing and studied medicine, but practiced it very little. In 1855 he moved to Wisconsin, and afterward to Flint, Michigan; Brighton, Ohio, following his trade here until 1859, and then moved to

Morgan County, Missouri; May 2, 1861, after seeing the Confederate flag raised in Kansas City, he started across the plains in company with others, for the Golden Coast. While in camp at Mountain Springs, July 18, his train was attacked by Indians and a number of the whites were killed; all the mules, sixty in number, stampeded, and the Indians secured them. Two members of the train started toward Salt Lake and overtook another train of emigrants, whom they finally induced, through fraternal suasion, to aid them on the way. Soon afterward Mr. Ingram was fortunate enough to purchase some mules, and continue the trip on to California. Locating at what is known as Pleasant Grove, Sutter County, Mr. Ingram was the first resident there and consequently the founder of the town, where he carried on his trade until 1866, when he moved to San Francisco, and became a dealer in live-stock for two years. Then he moved to Sonoma County one year, thence to Austin Creek, near Duncan Mills, where five years later he was burned out, losing nearly everything. In 1878 he built a hotel and conducted it as a pleasure resort. In this and other enterprises Mr. Ingram spent money freely in the construction of a wagon road over the mountains, from Guerneville to Fort Ross, passing by his hotel, this enterprise alone costing him some $8,000. His next struggle was to induce the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company to extend their road to his place, in which he succeeded, thereby making his hotel easy of access from San Francisco. In 1888 he sold out this resort and moved near Haywards, locating for a time on thirty-five acres of land which he still owns, and on which he raises nearly all varieties of deciduous fruits. He is now a dealer in real estate, having his residence at Haywards. He was the prime mover in establishing the electric light system in 1888, and he still owns half of the stock. This company was incorporated by S. D. Ingram, D. Chisholm and J. H. Farrell, May 1, 1890. Politically Mr. Ingram is a Republican, and fraternally he affiliates with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders,—in the latter being a member of Unity Lodge, No. 131, at San Francisco, of which he was also one of the charter members; he has passed all the chairs.

Mr. Ingram was married in Oswegatchie, New York, February 12, 1855, to Miss Sarah A. Rolston, and they have three children: Frederick S., Charles W. and George B. The ancestors of Mr. Ingram on the paternal side were from Leeds, England, and on the maternal side Scotch and German.

G. D. STEPHENS, farmer near Madison, Yolo County, is one of the old '49ers of this golden county. Leaving Cooper County, Missouri, May 10, 1849, he crossed the plains to the Golden Coast, arriving in Sacramento August 6, following. He followed mining at Mormon Island, Missouri Bar, on the American River and Hangtown, and then with other parties he wintered in a cabin on the Sacramento River. In the spring he returned to mining, on the middle fork of the American River. July 4 he returned to Sacramento. Soon he entered the business of buying cattle and mules from arriving immigrants, and drove them down to Cache Creek, where in 1850 he made a camp, thinking it was Goverment land, but found it to be on the Berreyesa grant, which they bought. In 1853 he returned to Cooper County, Missouri, bought cattle, and in 1856 went to Oregon, continuing in the cattle trade. He arrived again in Yolo County in March, 1861, where he has ever since made his residence. Of the home ranch there are 3,400 acres and on the Gordon grant 1,000 acres. He is engaged principally in the raising of live-stock and grain.

Mr. Stephens was first married in 1872, in Sacramento, to Laura C. Wilcoxson, and they had two children: Josie and Katie L. He was subsequently married to Miss Nanie Lucas, in Woodland, in 1877, and by this marriage there are nine children: John L., Lulu M.,

Sally S., Minnie, Bessie, George D., William F., Frank W. and Benjamin G.

EPHRAIM Q. CRITES, a farmer near Black's, was born April 22, 1838, in Wayne County, Ohio, the son of Jonah and Lucy Ann (Kindich) Crites, both natives of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; the father was a merchant until he was about forty years of age. In 1856 Mr. Crites, our subject, sailed from New York for California, and after arriving here stopped for a few days at Sacramento; then mined two months on the Cosumnes River; made a trip northward, stopping in Marysville for a short time; was next employed in a hardware store at Sacramento four years, and finally, in 1860, he went into Yolo County and purchased a tract of 170 acres, one and a half miles northwest of Black's, which is now a very fine ranch. Fifty acres are set out in grapes, of which eighteen acres are in bearing, and thirty-two acres are two years old. Twenty years ago he set out the first orchard in this vicinity.

August 3, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Delia F. Naupin, who was born February 12, 1863, in California, and they have two sons, named and born as follows: Charles C., December 10, 1886, and Harry E., July 31, 1888.

JOHN ZVIERKOVICH, proprietor of the Opera Restaurant at Woodland, is the son of John and Mary (Vidole) Zvierkovich, natives of Dalmatia, Austria. The father was a brick-mason by trade, and died in his native country in 1866; and the mother is still living in the old country. Mr. Zvierkovich, the subject of this brief mention, was born in Austria in 1864, and in 1878 came to California, locating directly in Stockton, where his first employment was as a waiter in a restaurant. Being ambitious to excel as a caterer, he at length began to conduct such an institution upon his own responsibilities, in the city of Woodland, Yolo County, and he has now as fine a restaurant as can be found in any town of 15,000 inhabitants. His present place was opened by him in 1887, and is estimated at $2,000 value. He is a member of the I. O. R. M. of Sacramento. lodge No. 39, is yet unmarried, and is esteemed by all as a good citizen and a responsible business man.

HON. SENECA EWER.—While the life history of the men of '49 is always interesting and always instructive beyond that of any other body of men that ever lived, yet there are always a few the record of whose life and actions should be written more fully and read more generally, especially by the young, than any other. The man who has made his way laboriously upward from the narrow circumstances of youth to the affluence of mature life; who has achieved an education against the obstacles of lack of means and fortune, and who has climbed to a position high in the respect, esteem and honor of his fellow-men, the life of such a man should be written fully and without reserve, and be placed within the reach of the newer generation as an example of diligence. It is such a career that it is our pleasure here to record—that of the Hon. Seneca Ewer, who is one of the prominent men in Northern California.

Mr. Ewer was born near Auburn, western New York, in the year 1823, his father being an agriculturist of that section. When he was but nine years of age the family moved to Michigan, settling on the shores of the Huron River. Here young Ewer grew up a stout and sturdy lad, inured to the hard work of a farm in those early days, and spending as much of his leisure time during these years as he could upon the water, gaining a knowledge that stood him in good stead afterward. But he did not waste his time. He fitted himself to become a teacher in

the district schools, and with the money earned in this manner paying his way first to a preparatory school and then to college, graduating in 1847 at the Michigan University. Remember that all this was done without aid from any one, saving only that a loving mother knit his socks and fitted him out with pants and vests. Like all the country school-teachers of that day, he boarded around from house to house, often having to walk as much as two miles to school. A most amusing incident of the time, but one that will illustrate the state of affairs that then existed, occurred to Mr. Ewer. While he was boarding at the house of an English family, one cold night they brought out a warming-pan to warm the schoolmaster's bed. It was the first thing of the kind he had ever seen and he was much interested in the novel instrument.

Determining to come to California in 1849 and test for himself the truth of the golden stories that were flying over the country, he set out for the long trip overland from Michigan. At Lexington, Missouri, a party of five, consisting of Mr. Ewer, Ben Manning, George Reeves and son and another set out together. Later on they united with the famous Michigan train that called themselves the Wolverines and came in by the Lassen route. On the road they fell in with Mr. Loring Pickering, of the San Francisco *Call and Bulletin*, and family, and finding the route difficult they joined teams and left a wagon behind. Nearing the headwaters of the Feather River, Mr. Ewer with Mr. Pickering and family packed over to the Feather River in the Sacramento Valley, leaving the team to follow as fast as it could. They had a pretty hard time of it, being short of provisions; but the lucky shooting of a deer by Mr. Ewer provided for them abundantly. They came out at Long's Bar, reaching there November 4, 1849. The wagon, reduced to a cart, came in soon after and Mr. Pickering began trading in a small way, while Mr. Ewer mined and knocked about generally. The hardships of the time may be imagined when the only bed that Mr. Ewer had for quite a time was a wagon-bed shared with others. The boat used for crossing the river was swept away during the high water with several men in it one of whom was drowned. To replace it one of the old-fashioned curved wagon beds was used for a ferry and answered until a better one could be constructed. Meantime the soaking rains prevented the wagons from coming in with provisions and "grub" ran short. Mr. Ewer and four others were sent out on a perilous trip down the river by boat to Sacramento to obtain supplies. Mr. Ewer's boating experiences on the Huron River came into play, he acting as steersman. They got the provisions and after a terrible hard pull up the current, found to their disgust that, the rains being over, wagons had got in and there was a plentiful supply of everything.

The following summer Mr. Ewer was engaged in mining on the middle fork of the Feather River, twenty miles above Bidwell's Bar, and from the fall of 1851 to 1855 was in the general merchandise, business at Hamilton, then the county-seat of Butte County, and in the fall of 1855 he went to Oroville and began the practice of law, at the same time devoting himself to the breeding of stock, cattle, sheep, etc., in Butte County, and rapidly attained a prominent position. In 1854 he was elected a member of the Assembly on the Democratic ticket, attending the session which met at Benicia, and removed the capital to Sacramento, and again in 1865 he was chosen to represent Butte County in the State Senate by the Republican party for the years 1866–'68. Previous to this he had in 1852 been Judge of the old Court of Sessions of Butte County. He was also a delegate to all political conventions, etc., of his own party during these years. Finally, in 1870, he came to Napa County and settled in St. Helena, since which time he has been one of the most active and public-spirited residents of the Napa Valley. It is chiefly to his energy that St. Helena owes her excellent water supply. He has been an active promoter of the wine-growing interests of the valley, and is the possessor of large vineyards. The splendid fire-proof, stone wine-cel-

lar belonging to Ewer & Atkinson at Rutherford is a signal proof of his efforts in this direction. He was one of the organizers and the first president and is now a director of the Bank of St. Helena; and is a member of the board of directors of the Grangers' Bank of California in San Francisco, and of the Napa Bank at Napa City. He has one of the finest residences, surrounded with magnificent grounds, in St. Helena, where he is now enjoying the comforts that have been so well earned by his active and energetic life, and in which, regarded with the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, he can justly spend the remainder of his days, as becomes the man who by long and successful labors has carved out his fortune with his own hands.

Mr. Ewer was a Democrat previous to the war, being elected to the Assembly on that ticket. Since the war he has been a Republican, active, yet conservative.

His son, Fred S. Ewer, is following his father's footsteps and seems likely to take an equally prominent place in years to come. He is the secretary of the St. Helena Water and Gas Companies, and is active in the wine interests of his father, showing promise of becoming an expert wine-maker.

JACOB SCHRAM AND THE SCHRAMSBERG VINEYARDS.—It is the general opinion among experts that while California can make wines as good as are to be found in any other part of the world, yet, on account of the dryness of the atmosphere, she does not succeed in aging them, as a general thing. The remedy for this has been found in adopting the system of storage for aging purposes in tunnels run into the hills, where a uniform low and moist temperature can be maintained and the resultant wine be found perfect in every particular. The cellars at the Schramsberg Vineyards were found to be the most complete exponent of this fact of all in this part of the State, and this circumstance accounts for the exceedingly high reputation that the Schramsberger wines have attained. The cellars are nothing but a series of tunnels, with cellar like excavations and transverse connections, run into the hillside There are two sets of them, the upper consisting of two tunnels extending into the hill a distance of 200 feet, and connected by cross tunnels, and the lower, of a similar character, only 400 feet in length. In front of the former is the fermenting house, 85 x 45 feet in size, of wood, but shortly to be replaced by an erection of stone, to be 130 x 45 feet in size, with a central tower 60 x 60 feet, the whole suitably and conveniently arranged for the purposes of wine-making. When this fine building is completed the whole establishment will present an *entourage* that will have no equal for substantial beauty and convenience anywhere in the State. The house-mansion, as it might be more properly called, which has lately received its finishing touches, is large and very handsome, being built of stone with hard-wood finish · The inside finish is rich yet ornate, every detail and particular the best of its kind. Before the house stretch ornamented grounds, now being laid out to flowers and shrubbery, with taste and discrimination. The barns and stables, of a similar class of architecture, the stone work constructed from material quarried on the premises, is a like handsome structure. The location of vineyards and buildings is one peculiarly romantic and pleasing, advantage being taken of the natural capabilities of the position to consult at once utility and a love of the beautiful. The vineyards are in the thermal belt, where no frost touches the vines, and from their commanding situation of the western foothills of the Napa Valley, they present views of great extent and of singular beauty.

It is no wonder, under all these circumstances, that the wines from Schramsberg are so excellent—this statement, however, going almost without saying, considering the high and rapidly extending fame that the Schramsberger wines, both red and white, have attained throughout the United States and Europe—in

fact wherever introduced. The drive up to Schramsberg from the valley, is not the least of the attractions of the spot. It is one long to be remembered, the road winding upwards amid almost tropical verdure, and beneath the lofty forest trees, most part of the way beside a babbling brook that flows in every season. As one emerges at last from the forest, and the elegant mansion and other buildings are seen nestling against the hill, while the orderly rows of grape-vines stretch up out of sight, the picture is one to arouse enthusiasm, and can certainly never be forgotten.

This great establishment is the product of the life-work of Mr. Jacob Schram and his estimable wife. In the thirty years or so since they bought and began the improvement of the Schramsberg Vineyards, they have transformed a rough, unpromising hillside from its native jungle of forest and underbrush to an estate worthy even of the banks of the Rhine itself for beauty and worth. Perhaps the memory of the old home worked in their minds as they planned and labored, for both Mr. and Mrs. Schram are natives of the Rhine-land, one born two miles and the other within one mile of the historic old city of Worms, or rather at the very side of the famous Liebfrauenberg Vineyard, whence comes the noblest of wines, the "Liebfraumilch," which they are now coming near to reproducing in the New World.

Mr. Schram's life has been one of singular variety and incident, with the many ups and downs so characteristic of the Californians of the earlier days. No matter what came he never gave up; and though he had many difficulties and discouragements to encounter, he was always master of the situation, and came out superior to the emergency. His life shows well what may be accomplished by energy and pluck when joined with common sense. Perhaps, too, he was actuated by character derived from his ancestors in his successful struggle upwards from narrow circumstances to affluence and eminence. His uncle, General Schram, will be remembered by all students of history for his prominence in the Napoleonic wars. His father was also a member of the celebrated guard as captain under Napoleon. Certain it is that he has never allowed any difficulty to daunt him, but he has always pressed energetically forward.

Mr. Schram was born May 26, 1826, at Pfeddersheim, two miles from Worms, on the left bank of the Rhine. In 1840, when but a mere lad, he set out for America to push his own way in the world. In 1852 he came to California, having had many a trial to overcome, but always meeting them bravely. The exigencies of a busy life brought him to Napa Valley in 1857, and shortly afterward, having lost his health, he purchased the hillside property and immediately began its improvement, being assisted in every detail by Mrs. Schram, to whom he was married in February, 1859, her maiden name being Annie Christine Weber, and her birth-place Hocheim, one mile from Worms. She has proven a most worthy helpmate to her husband, cheerfully bearing the full share of the hardships and trials of the earlier days, staying at the vineyard alone while her husband was carrying on business in the valley, herself directing the improvements and ordering the dealings. To-day, with equal talent she graces her handsome home, as in the earlier days she conducted the petty affairs of the laborers. The knowledge gained in the old home on the Rhine—the true home by the way of the vine, of the soil's varieties and the value of the hillsides for grape-culture, have all been put into profitable use by Mr. and Mrs. Schram; and hence it is they chose the admirable location in the foot-hills and are now reaping the return for the greater labor of clearing those hillsides, in the superior quality of the Schramsberger Riesling, Hock and Burgundy that have become so celebrated. It is safe to say that the 100 acres of vines upon this estate are worth five times as much or more that number in the valley bottom. An extensive young olive orchard has also been set out, and judging by appearances, it will prove an equally

wise investment with the vines for excellence of quality and worth.

Mr. and Mrs. Schram have one son, Herman Adolph, now a young man of nearly thirty years, who is developing the same traits of energy, intellect and diligence which so abundantly characterize his parents. He is busy improving a property of his own in Knight's Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Schram had another child, a daughter of unusual brightness and promise. Her death in youth was an irreparable blow to her parents.

Such is the brief and in no way sufficiently appreciative sketch of the life and labors of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schram, yet, we hope, a correct account as far as it goes.

CHARLES H. TOZER, M. D., deceased, occupied a most prominent position in the ranks of his profession, and is known to thousands as a skillful, attentive and well-read physician, while regarded as an authority in the profession. He was born in the city of New York in the year 1801, but when an infant was carried to England, where he received his classical and medical education and began the practice of his profession. In the study of medicine he had the advantage of a hospital practice at Guy's Hospital, London, under the celebrated Doctor Abernethy. In 1849 he started for California, but tarried while on the way at Panama to care for fever patients at that point, finally coming on to this State in 1850. In the early days he went with a party of fourteen to Shasta mines, but soon returned to Sacramento, where he practiced until after the great flood of 1861, when he removed to San Francisco, practicing there until his death, which took place June 29, 1880, at his residence in Oakland. His son, Charles F., whom the writer found hard at work improving the snug ranch of eighty acres perched on the summit of the divide between Conn and Napa valleys, was born in Oakland, May 11, 1872, and was proceeding with his education at Hopkins' Academy and elsewhere, when he lost his health. For his benefit Mrs. Tozer purchased the present place two years ago, erected a cozy little house and has settled down to remain until the health of her son will permit a return to her comfortable home in Oakland. Meantime they are improving their place, which is one of great beauty and commands a view of wide range and great attractiveness, by planting out trees, vines, etc. Mrs. Tozer, whose maiden name was Miss E. J. Billings, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and came to California in 1862 to join her former husband, Mr. P. O. Valentine, who had preceded her here. Shortly after her arrival he died. In course of time she was married to Dr. Tozer, and is now his widow. Her family all reside at Medford, Massachusetts, a well-to-do and prominent family. She has one brother, Frank D. Billings, of Lathrop, in this State, the only relation on this coast. Dr. Tozer had a daughter by a previous marriage, who was the wife of the late Mr. McNeill, of Adams, McNeill & Co., of Sacramento.

GEORGE E. ALEXANDER, M. D., of Haywards, began his medical studies under the preceptorship of an eminent practitioner at Beloit, Wisconsin, and, taking the regular course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, he graduated in 1873. He accepted an appointment as physician in the Government service and came to the Pacific coast and filled his position as such under the command of Generals Davis and Howard, in the department of the Columbia. He resigned this commission in 1875 and came to Gilroy, Santa Clara County, practiced for seven months, then followed his profession at San Ramon, in Contra Costa County, for a period of ten years, and finally, in 1886, he moved to Haywards, where he has already built up a lucrative practice.

He dates his birth October 15, 1847, in Penn-

sylvania. He enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and served as such until 1865, when he was mustered out. He then entered Beloit (Wisconsin) College, where he commenced his literary education. He then spent a few months on the Kansas and Colorado plains; then a year at Monmouth, Illinois, and then returned to Beloit, where he began his medical studies as already stated. He is the eleventh of thirteen children in his father's family. His parents, Randall and Sarah (Carothers) Alexander, are both natives of the Keystone State, his father being born in Franklin County, in 1807. His paternal ancestors were from the north of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish extraction. His great-grandfather, Reynold Alexander, was one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania and served in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, William Alexander, was born in what is now Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and served as an officer in the war of 1812. Politically Dr. Alexander is Democratic and takes an active part in political matters. He is a member of Alamo Lodge, No. 122, of Walnut Creek, and of Oakland Commandery, No. 11, K. T. He was married at San Ramon, October 15, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Lynch, a native of California, and they have two children: Archie and Adele.

F. M. STRICKLAND, member of the firm of Howells & Strickland, proprietors of the leading grocery house in Madison, is the son of Thomas and Louisa (Rother) Strickland, the former a native of England, born in 1803, and a physician, who died in Guthrie County, Iowa, at the age of sixty-three years, and the latter a native of Germany and still living in Guthrie County. Mr. Strickland was born in the same county in 1862, and came to Madison, California, in 1880, where he has ever since been successfully engaged in mercantile business. The present partnership was formed September 1, 1888, and they carry between $5,000 and $6,000 worth of stock. Mr. Strickland was married in 1889, in Madison, to Miss Mamie Brown, a native of Placer County, California, and they have one son, Harry Francis, born in Madison, Yolo County, California, April 13, 1890.

JAMES G. COOPER, M. D., Haywards, is an old practitioner of the regular profession. He was born June 19, 1830, in New York city. In 1840 his parents moved into New Jersey, where our subject completed his school studies. His father, William Cooper, was born in 1797, in New York, and was a farmer by vocation until he was appointed Associate Judge by the Governor of that State. He also served in the war of 1812, as an officer. He married Miss Mary Wilson, a native of Troy, New York, and they had six children, our subject being the first. The Doctor's paternal grandfather was a native of Yorkshire, England; the ancestors on his mother's side were also English, and came to America during the last century, some of them serving in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Cooper graduated in his profession at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, in 1851, and practiced in the city hospitals there two years. In 1853 he received an appointment from the Government and came to the Pacific coast as the physician of the surveying party of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He remained with this party until 1856, when he returned to New Jersey, and practiced his profession there until 1860, when he joined another expedition, accompanying 300 soldiers to the Pacific coast by way of Fort Benton and the northern line of forts, who left detachments at different points along the line. He wintered with the troops at Fort Mojave on the Colorado River, and then went to San Diego and thence to San Francisco. He volunteered and served as surgeon in the Second California Volunteer Cavalry, and served until 1865, when he resigned and came to Oakland, remaining

one year. Then he practiced medicine in San Francisco until 1871, when his health became impaired and he moved south to Ventura County, where he followed agriculture until 1873. He then moved to East Oakland and remained there until 1875, when he finally settled in Haywards, where he has retired from active practice. He is a member of Haywards Lodge, No. 18, A. O. U. W., and of Clinton Lodge. No. 2019, K. of H., of East Oakland.

The Doctor was married at Oakland, January 9, 1866, to Miss Rosa M. Wells, a native of New York, and they have three children, namely: William W., Fannie S. and James S.

DR. ANDREW R. PENNINGTON, dental surgeon at Haywards, at corner of Main and Calhoun streets, was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, August 26, 1842, the eldest of fifteen children of Jacob and Mary J. (Keys) Pennington. His father was born in Virginia, October 4, 1816, and moved with his family to the State of Ohio in 1826; he is a farmer by vocation. Dr. Pennington in 1862 enlisted as a private soldier in the Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently in the Twenty-fourth Battery of Light Artillery of that State, and was mustered out of the service in 1864. After the war he returned to his native State and engaged in the live-stock trade until 1866, when he went to Macomb, Illinois, and remained there two and a half years. After spending a year in Kansas, he came in 1870 to California to improve his health. He visited San Diego, Lathrop and San José, and spent a year, 1874–'75, in Oakland. In the fall of the latter year he went to Salem, Oregon, where he studied dentistry until 1878. Returning to California he located at Lathrop two years; then he was one year at Grass Valley, and then until 1887 at Nevada City, when he finally located at Haywards, where he has established a good reputation and has a good business. Politically he is a Republican; is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also affiliates with the Druids and Ancient Order of United Workmen at Haywards. He was married in Ohio to Miss Martha A. Parker, and they have two children,—John E. and Ira S.

MOS S. DU BOIS, M. D., San Leandro, was born in Allegany County, New York, March 8, 1829, of the old Du Bois stock of French extraction, who settled in New York probably before the declaration of independence in America. His grandfather, Conrad Du Bois, was a private soldier in the American army during the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812. The doctor's father, Abram Du Bois, was a native of New York and a Methodist minister, who, in 1836, moved to Pennsylvania. He married Miss Mehitabel Whitmore Sumner, a native of Massachusetts. After a residence of two years in Pennsylvania, they returned to New York State, where Dr. Du Bois finished his education at Milan, Ohio, and taught school in Ohio until 1852. Returning to New York, he came thence to California by the Nicaragua route, landing in San Francisco on February 1, 1853. Until 1858 he followed mining in the vicinity of Sacramento, where he was employed by the water company for about two years. From 1861 to 1865 he taught school and studied medicine, graduating in San Francisco. He practiced his chosen profession at Lincoln, in Placer county, until 1868, when he went to Auburn, the county-seat, and took charge of the county hospital, which position he filled until August, 1874. He continued in general practice there until 1874, when he went East, took a course of lectures in New York city and special studies in surgery at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of that city, and graduated in 1875. Returning to California he located at San Leandro, where he is now, and has been for fifteen years a member of the board of health, and also visiting physician and surgeon to the

Alameda County Hospital and Infirmary, and has an extensive practice. Socially he affiliates with the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. May 28, 1865, at Oakland, he married Miss Georgiana Barlow, a native of Canada. Her grandfather on her father's side was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Du Bois has a grown son, named Sumner V.

JOHN CYRUS. — On these pages we present a sketch of the eventful life-history of one of the oldest and most worthy of Napa County's pioneers. During the forty-four years of Mr. Cyrus' residence in the valley, he has been an active participant in the changing of the face of nature from a wild and untamed state to the beautiful country of to-day; and during this time it is safe to say that no one in the valley has been more generally respected or more universally esteemed or more justly entitled to the same. Mr. Cyrus is the son of Enoch and Rebecca (Cook) Cyrus, born in McDonough County, Illinois, March 20, 1831, at a point near La Harpe, not far from the Mississippi River. His grandparents were originally from North Carolina. A few years later the family removed to Missouri, settling first in Jackson County, and later in Andrew County. In the spring of 1846 a train of about fifty wagons was made up for the long journey to the Pacific coast, among which were included the outfits belonging to the Cyrus family. The train scattered as they made their way across the plains, about twenty wagons that were bound for California keeping together. On the Humboldt River the Indians became troublesome, stealing quite a number of cattle and stock. The trip was made via Truckee, and the Sacramento Valley was finally reached, October 21, 1846. The Cyrus family pushed on directly to Napa Valley, arriving there in November of that year. For a little time they stayed on the Yount Ranch, and then pushed on to a point a little below St. Helena, where they remained for two and a half years. In 1849 they removed to Calistoga and a year later to their present place, one of the most fertile and lovely spots in the whole valley, a short distance above the town. Here, February 3, 1853, the father died of small-pox, being followed shortly after by two sons and two daughters. The mother died in 1873.

Mr. Cyrus has cut up his place, dividing it among his children, and selling portions, but still retaining sixty acres for himself, and still residing in the comfortable residence which has long been a landmark of the upper end of the valley. In 1849 Mr. Cyrus went to the mines, visiting the Stanislaus and the upper waters of the Sacramento, and being well acquainted with the stirring incidents and leading characters of those exciting times. From him is obtained much material in regard to those days, as also with reference to the virgin state of the Napa Valley, the abundance of game, the grizzly bears, the disappearance of the Indians and the rise of the town, etc. He has been a farmer all his life, paying but little attention to politics as a general thing. He was brought forward in 1877 as a candidate for County Treasurer on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by A. G. Boggs. He has steadfastly declined all other political preferment, wishing rather to attend to his private affairs.

Mr. Cyrus was married June 5, 1855, to Miss Lavina Graves, a native of Illinois, and a pioneer of 1846, and the heroine of stirring events. They have five children: H. E., now in the lumber business in Calistoga, who has one daughter; J. W., a civil engineer and surveyor at Tacoma, and unmarried; Mrs. M. A. Sherwood, whose husband is in business in Calistoga; Mrs. Sarah G. Crouch, living at home; and Miss Rachel E., also at home, the latter being a graduate of the Calistoga High School, and deeply interested in Indian relics and in matters archæological. Mr. Cyrus is one of the most interesting talkers to be met,— a perfect mine of incident and information in reference to early events, hunting scenes, and

everything of the past. A worthy man and popular, he is truly a representative citizen of of the Napa Valley.

EMANUEL MANASSE has lived in California for the past twenty-five years, and in Napa since 1872. Born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, in 1842, he received his education in the public schools, and was then apprenticed to the tanning business, serving for two terms, the first in the tanning of heavy and the second in the tanning of light leathers, thus gaining a thorough knowledge of the business. At the age of nineteen he came to this country, and at once secured employment at a large salary. Owing to the war then in progress and the heavy duties on French calf and kid skins, Mr. Manasse invested his entire capital, about $300, in a small plant for tanning leather. He was very successful, realizing some $7,000 in one year, when a fire swept factory, stock and all his means into oblivion in a couple of hours. Having about money enough to bring his wife and children to California, where her father then lived, he started in business in San Francisco, with the usual ups and downs of those days, where he remained until 1872, when he came to Napa to take charge of the manufacturing in the establishment of B. F. Sawyer & Co. Beginning as foreman, he soon originated a method of dressing leather now known as the Napa Patent Process, which he at first allowed the firm to use on payments of royalty, but in 1879 he became a member of the firm, and later, on its incorporation as a stock company, he was elected vice-president and was one of its directors.

Mr. Manasse was married in 1864, to Miss Amelia Helwig, born in his own native town, and a daughter of Henry Helwig, for many years engaged in the tanning business in San Francisco. They have six children: Lena, a graduate of Snell Seminary, Oakland; Henry, who graduated at Napa College, and is now connected with the Norton Tanning Company, of San Francisco, of which Mr. Manasse is a stockholder and director; Anna, also a graduate of the Napa College; Edward, who is now learning the tanning business in the Sawyer establishment; August, attending the Oak Mound College; and Amelia, who is still attending the Napa public school. Mr. Manasse is a member of the Masonic order, Yount Lodge, No. 12; member of Napa Chapter, No. 30; member of the Napa Hall Association; member of Napa Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., and of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, of Napa.

D. A. JACKSON, horticulturist near Woodland, is one of the most extensively known citizens in Central California; is well known even in the Eastern States as a fruit raiser and packer. He was born February 14, 1831, in Knox County, Ohio, a son of B. B. and Polly (Ruggles) Jackson, natives of Pennsylvania. The father, a farmer by occupation, removed to Ohio at an early age, remained there until 1860, and then came on to California in company with his sons, and here he remained until his death, which occurred in 1868, in Yolo County, when he was about sixty-eight years old. Mr. Jackson, our subject, was brought up on a large farm in Ohio. In 1864 he came to California across the plains, the trip occupying some ninety days. Going direct to Yolo County, he rented land in the vicinity of Woodland and began farming, raising wheat. In a few years he found himself able to purchase a home for himself, which he did by buying eighty acres for $1,750. The farm is now valued at $400 per acre, and improvements $8,000. For ten years he continued wheat-raising, hauling the same to Sacramento to market. He began the fruit industry in 1883, and has sold his land in ten-acre tracts until he now has only thirty acres left, which is in the city limits of Woodland and devoted to choice fruit-trees and

vines. He took the first premium at the State Fair in 1889, receiving the gold medal for the best six varieties of table, raisin and shipping grapes. In the season he employs from thirty to forty hands, white labor, all from Woodland. He is also a large buyer and packer. His goods are shipped and sold to all the Eastern States and Canada. This year (1889) he shipped 100 tons.

Mr. Jackson was married in 1850, to Miss Cynthia Cummings, a native of Ohio, and their children are: Ella, wife of Henry Fisher, a resident of Hunford, Tulare County; also one son, Ralph W., twenty-one years old.

B. F. HOLDEN has been a resident of Napa for seven years. For two years of this time he purchased wool for the Boston market, and for the same length of time was book-keeper for the Sawyer Tanning Company and the Norton Tanning Company, at their San Francisco office, but for the past three years he has been treasurer and manager of the Napa Woolen Mills. This concern was originally started in a small way, but in 1885 it was formed into a stock company, of which S. E. Holden is now president, B. F. Holden, treasurer and manager, and C. R. Gritman, the cashier of the Bank of Napa, secretary. This company doubled the capacity of the mill, which now occupies one main structure, 100 feet square, of two stories and basement, and an adjoining building for the engine and boilers. On the main floor there are sixteen broad Knowles looms, and the finishing machinery; on the second floor is located the carding and spinning machinery; while the scouring and assorting of the wool is carried on in the basement. Two boilers, one of fifty-horse-power and one of thirty, furnish steam for the engine and for the necessary process of manufacture. About $150,000 worth of goods, principally flannels and blankets, is turned out by these mills every year. They employ about forty hands, use mostly Californian wool, and manufacture only fine wool blankets and a fine grade of flannels, used for shirts and suitings. Since Mr. Holden has assumed the management of the mills they have gradually improved in their general results, and are now in fairly prosperous condition, and the outlook is very promising. Their products are mostly disposed of in San Francisco, through the house of Murphy, Grant & Co., Greenbaum, Weil, Michels & Co., but they have also been forwarding a considerable quantity to T. A. Shaw & Co., of Chicago. They also ship goods to Sacramento, Los Angeles and Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Holden was born in Saxonville, Massachusetts, in 1842. His parents were B. F. and Harriet (Morse) Holden, both branches of the family being of old New England stock, whose ancestors emigrated from England in the seventeenth century. His father moved to Concord, New Hampshire, in 1843, and established a woolen factory under the firm name of B. F. & D. Holden, which afterward became the Concord Manufacturing Company, in which B. F. learned the business, and later acquired an interest that he still continues to hold. He attended the public schools of Concord, and was a member of the class of 1865 of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut. He was married in 1864 to Miss Minnie Crockett, of Middletown. Returning to Concord, after leaving the University, he engaged in the woolen business at Bristol, New Hampshire, where he remained until 1883, when he came to California. They have two children: Mary Genevieve, a graduate of the State Normal School at San José, and now engaged in teaching in Napa County; and Clarence, who is attending school at Napa. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Holden was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, elected from Bristol for the sessions of 1874–'76. In 1887 he invested in the stock of the Napa Woolen Mills, and took charge as treasurer and superintendent. This position he now holds. During the few years he has lived in California, Mr. Holden has ap-

plied the same active and intelligent effort to his business that distinguished him in his New Hampshire home, and as a result the establishment he represents is moving forward successfully, and building up a very large and successful business.

WILLIAM DAY, one of the prominent business men of Suñol, was born at Aurora, Erie County, New York, June 20, 1852. His father, Ithamar C., a Canadian by birth, emigrated into the United States when a young man. He married Miss Elvira Davis, a native of Vermont. William was reared and educated in his native town, and on reaching the age of manhood he went to Portage County, Wisconsin, and in a few months came on to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and located at Suñol. First he worked upon the ranch of Charles Hadsell for twelve years, and in 1886 he established his present business, as proprietor and manager of the livery, feed and sale stable and trader in live-stock. He has also a large warehouse for the storage of hay, grain, etc., and he also has an extensive commission business. He is a member of the Board of School Trustees, a worthy citizen and a man who enjoys the confidence and respect of his neighbors.

Mr. Day was married in San Leandro in 1871, to Miss Nettie Bennett, a native of Wisconsin, and they have nine children, namely: Frank, Daisy, Frederick, Walter, William, Emma, Arthur, Nellie and an infant son.

HENRY PERRY, machinist and proprietor of a shop in Woodland, is the son of Elisha and Nancy Perry, natives of Maine. He was born in Franklin County, that State, March 16, 1822. At the age of twenty-two he went to Wareham, Massachusetts. In the year 1847 he went to Penobscot County, Maine, where he was engaged in blacksmithing for ten years. He then came to California in 1858, by water, and since then has made two trips East He first came to Yolo County in 1860, when there was but one house in Woodland, and was owned by Frank Freeman, and ever since then Mr. Perry has made Woodland his home. He embarked in the machine business in 1870, in a shop back of the present Bank of Woodland. His present establishment is on Fourth street, between Main and Lincoln avenue. He does a much larger business than the size of his shop would indicate. The machinery he is running here cost $2,500. The engine is a five-horse power. Blacksmithing is also an industry included within his operations.

In 1849 Mr. Perry married Miss Elizabeth Whitehouse, by whom he had two children, John F. and Jessie R., and Mrs. Perry died in 1864, while Mr. Perry was in California. January, 1869, he married Mrs. Rachel Mudgett, a widow with two sons. By the present marriage there are the following children: Etna J., aged eighteen years; Emma W., seventeen years, and Clarence H., sixteen years.

GEORGE C. MARTIN, a farmer near Woodland, is a son of James and Lina (Williams) Martin, who were among the early settlers of California, and will be remembered by many old pioneers. They were natives of Virginia, where they remained until 1844; they then moved to Livingston County, Missouri, and resided there until 1853; he sold his property there, spent one summer in Texas, returned to Missouri and remained there until the spring of 1854, when he with his family came overland to the Golden State, with horse and ox teams, and settled in Yuba County, eight miles above Marysville, on the Yuba River. There the senior Martin resided until his death in 1861, when he was sixty years of age. His wife survived until 1884, when she died, in Yolo County, at the age of seventy-five

Aaron Bell

years. In their family were four sons and one daughter, all of whom came to California. One son, M. D. Martin, came in 1849, and died in Yolo County in June, 1872.

George C. was born January 30, 1833, in Giles County, Virginia, and had been all his life upon a farm. He was with his father in Yuba County until 1862, when the well-remembered floods of that year destroyed their agricultural stock. He sold out and came to Yolo County, purchasing a farm northwest of Cacheville, where he remained until the fall of 1870. He then purchased his present property, consisting of 160 acres of choice bottom land, a mile and a half southeast of Woodland, which is well improved and fertile and well stocked with farm buildings, etc. He has altogether in Yolo County 410 acres. His home place is especially adapted to the raising of fruit and alfalfa.

Mr. Martin was married March 7, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Waysman, a native of Missouri, and they have three sons and two daughters, namely: Jackson L., Anna L., James W. (who died July 25, 1883), George V. and Mary V.

AARON BELL, Superior Judge of the county of Shasta since 1879, came to California in 1852. He was born in Pennsylvania, December 2, 1832. His ancestors have resided in America since before the Revolution and were from Scotland. His grandfather, John Bell, participated in the Revolution on the side of the colonies; served under Benedict Arnold; went with him on his expedition to Quebec, and after the war settled in Ohio where the city of Cincinnati now stands. Afterward he moved to Pennsylvania and settled on a farm. Later he was in the mercantile business for some years. He was a zealous Presbyterian; was married in New Jersey, and had six sons and two daughters. John Bell, Jr., the fourth child, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and was in the iron foundry business for many years in the State of Pennsylvania. He married Miss Christiana Evans, of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and with his family settled, in 1855, in El Dorado County.

Judge Bell was the eldest child of their family of six children, four sons and two daughters. He was educated in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, studied law in a law school there, and after coming to California pursued his studies for several years and was admitted to practice in the old District Court in 1864. He practiced law in the city of Sacramento for three years gave United States land law his special attention, and became an expert in that department of law practice. A United States land office having been established at Shasta, and the officers thereof, not understanding their duties very well, had some complications with the department at Washington. The Judge went to Shasta to assist in straightening out matters. Becoming favorably impressed with the county, he located there. He was appointed Register of the Land Office in the place of the register who had resigned. He served in this capacity until 1879, when he resigned to run for the office of Judge of the Superior Court, having received the nomination from the Republican party. The county at that time had 250 Democratic majority, but Judge Bell was elected by 600 majority, a very flattering vote. The duties of the office of Superior Judge were at that time quite onerous, and many times he had to decide cases on which there had been great difference of opinion. In his first term a most trying and unheard-of case came before him. The sheriff elect of the county was refused the office by the incumbent on the ground that he had not given the county sufficient bonds. It was claimed that by the census of 1880 the county had advanced from a county of the third class to that of the second class, and that he should not hold the sheriffalty, as he had not given legal bonds. The Judge was applied to and the matter duly tried before him; he gave an order to an officer to seize the books and papers of the office and to take sufficient force to execute the order.

The out-going sheriff, with his men armed with Henry rifles, held the court-house with the door barred on the inside, refused admittance and threatened the officer if he touched the door it would be at the peril of his life. It took the force of several men to break it in, which they did and seized the books and papers of the office. The people took sides in the affair and many were very much incensed with the out-going sheriff's course. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and the Judge's action sustained in every particular.

Another very exciting and notable case was that which was held to prevent the removal of the county-seat from Shasta. When Judge Bell gave his decision in that case the court-house was filled, anvils were fired by citizens of Redding and great excitement prevailed. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, and after three years' litigation the case was decided in accordance with Judge Bell's decision.

It is a matter of record that in eleven years only one case was returned and retried. His decisions have been made with reference to his duty as a judge of the law, and his legal ability has been most flatteringly sustained, both by the Supreme Court of the State and by his fellow citizens. At his last election his majority was 700, when the majority of his ticket was only eighty. During most of his history in California he has been interested in mines and mining. In 1853 he was a partner with Marshall, and was often with him and his men. He has a cane made from the head block of Sutter's mill when gold was discovered. Judge Bell and his brother, who is an expert miner, are interested in several valuable mines and also in timbered lands at the base of Mount Shasta. He is interested in a box, shingle and lath factory, and in 1889 manufactured over 400,000 raisin boxes.

Judge Bell takes an active part in several of the fraternal societies of the county. He became an Odd Fellow in 1855; has been a member of the Grand Lodge since 1861, and is a member of the Veteran Association of the State. He is one of the charter members of Shasta Lodge, A. O. U. W., which started in 1878; and he has been made Grand Commander of the American Legion of Honor of the State for two terms. His father died in 1862, and his mother is still living, a hale, hearty, old lady of seventy-seven years. She resides with the Judge and his interesting family in a nice residence in Redding, where he can spend the evening of life, having merited the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

He was married in January, 1874, to Miss Julia Fipps, a native of Missouri, and formerly a successful school-teacher in Shasta. They have had three sons, born in Shasta County, viz.: Jesse, George E. and Harvey.

J. M. BUFFINGTON, an old, honored pioneer of the Pacific coast, and one of the most influential of the early settlers of Stockton, was born in Somerset, Bristol County, Massachusetts, February 15, 1818. Originally of English descent, and in the old Massachusetts colony, his ancestry dates back to the early settlement of Salem, when three brothers—John, Joseph and Jonathan—immigrated to that place about 1660. The subject of this sketch attended school in his native State, and at the age of fourteen he took a thorough course in English, mathematics and the Latin classics at the State Normal School of Rhode Island, and after reaching manhood he entered the business of manufacturing boots and shoes at Providence, that State.

On the breaking out of the gold excitement from California, he came hither, by the Isthmus, landing at San Francisco June 13, 1849, from the steamer Oregon, on her second trip. He joined the throng of miners, and searched for gold over a year, averaging fifteen ounces per day. Coming then to Stockton, he started a bakery, when flour was $12.50 a barrel; in a few months it advanced to $50 per barrel and bread sold for 32 cents a pound. But Mr. Buffington

was not the man to be limited to an underling's life. Being public-spirited, he made his mark in the "city of the plains," which is yet strikingly visible. He organized the public schools of Stockton, was elected Superintendent and served as such from their organization until 1853, when he was elected Alderman. In April, this year, he was elected Mayor of Stockton, and held this office one term of two years. Being also actively interested in the political interests of the country, he organized the first Republican club and was chosen its first President. He also served as superintendent of the Sunday-school for several years.

In 1857 he removed to San Francisco, and since then, for over a third of a century, he has been actively engaged in business and prominently identified with commercial and mining interests. He was elected member of the Board of Education of San Francisco, and served in this position several years. For a time also he was Registrar of voters, when the enrollment was in the different wards. In 1884 he changed his residence to Oakland.

He has been prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity for over thirty-six years, having become a member of Morning Star Lodge, in Stockton, in 1854, and he is a Knight Templar and a Thirty-third-degree Mason, Scottish rite.

March 8, 1843, Mr. Buffington married Miss Mary West Eddy, daughter of one of the oldest families of Providence, Rhode Island, and they have had two sons and three daughters.

J. SOVEREIGN, manufacturer of wagons and buggies at Woodland, is the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Plummer) Sovereign. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was a carpenter by trade; and his mother was a native of New Jersey. Mr. Sovereign was born in Canada, in 1833, and in 1845 he went to Illinois and learned his trade; and in 1860 he came to California and for the first seven years resided in El Dorado County; in 1867 he moved into Yolo County, where he has ever since remained. He is following his trade at Woodland, with signal success. He is a member of Woodland Lodge, No. 22, A. O. U. W., and also of the K. of P.

For his wife he married Elizabeth Collins, who was born in Watertown, New York, and they have five children, viz.: Emma, aged thirty-two, now the wife of John Freeman, and residing in Fresno; Isabella, aged thirty, is now Mrs. J. H. Martin, of Woodland; Arthur, aged twenty-eight, a blacksmith of Woodland; Seth, aged twenty-six years, and Charley, aged twenty one.

J. W. OSBORNE, a blacksmith and wheelwright at Suñol, was born near Barrie, Canada, February 22, 1856, where he grew up to years of manhood. His parents, Edward and Elizabeth (White) Osborne, were both natives of England. He came from Canada into the United States in 1872, settling first in the State of Nevada, where he learned his trade and remained until 1879. He next followed his vocation two years in Washington Territory, and then until 1884 in Umatilla County, Oregon; and then about three years in Modoc County, this State. In 1887 he went to Shasta County for a year, and in the spring of 1889 he finally settled at his present place, where he is prospering in his calling. He was married at Weston, Oregon, July 31, 1881, to Miss Frances Ferguson, a native of Iowa, and they have three children—Emma J., Eunice J. and William C.

B. G. PERKINS, proprietor of the flouring mill at Woodland, is a son of Frederick F. and Eleanor (Lee) Perkins, natives of Connecticut, the father a farmer by occupation. Mr. Perkins of this sketch was born at Niles,

Michigan, in 1846; in 1863 he came to California and was first engaged in keeping books in San Francisco. In 1871 he started for Lower California with 13,000 head of sheep, but suffered misfortune and got out with 2,500 head, turning them over to creditors. He returned to his old home in Michigan and there remained until 1888, when he again came to California to prospect for a permanent home. He finally selected Woodland, in June, 1889, where he has since run the City Mill. It is owned by the Bank of Woodland; its capacity is thirty-five barrels a day, the engine being seventy-five horse-power. The expense of running the mill is $25 a day. It was built in 1860.

In 1872 Mr. Perkins was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Glover, of Detroit, Michigan.

W. H. ROBINSON (colored), farmer and teamster at Woodland, is the son of Denis and Mary A. (Winrow) Robinson, natives of Kentucky. His father was a slave up to the time of his death in 1839, in Ralls County, Missouri; his mother died in California, February 17, 1889, at the age of eighty-five years. She was freed by Robert Briggs, of Ralls County, when W. H. was sixteen years of age. He was born in that county, March 11, 1835, and was freed at the age of thirty by the emancipation proclamation, up to which time he was owned by John C. Briggs. He came to California in 1868, landing in San Francisco December 24, having made his journey by sea and the Isthmus. He was a resident of Buckeye, Yolo County, until 1873, when he went to Woodland, where he now has a nice little home on two acres of land. He does all kinds of farm work for other parties, having all the varieties of farming implements necessary, and he is well known as an industrious and upright citizen. He is a member of the Christian Church, as is also his family. He married, in Ralls County, Missouri, Sarah A. Shields, who was born in Kentucky, and they have two children,—Mary A. and Samuel H.

VILLA MIRAVALLE.—One of the most picturesque and attractive spots in the vicinity of St. Helena is the Villa Miravalle, the delightful country-seat of Tiburcio Parrott, Esq., the well-known viticulturist. Located in a sheltered cone or glen in the Myacamas range of mountains which skirt the western border of the Napa Valley, with full view of the town and only a mile distant from its center, it is led up to by a winding and romantic road and avenue. The residence is situated at some distance from the county road on an eminence that displays its fine architectural proportions to great advantage. A rough description may not be out of place. Including verandas, which are broad and ample, running quite around the house and covered with the finest specimens of sub-tropical plants, the residence has a frontage of eighty feet, by a depth of forty-five feet. It is of two stories, with central tower rising to a height of seventy feet above the ground. The lower story is of the beautiful white liparite, quarried in the vicinity, and the upper of brick, the whole house finished in hard wood and of a pleasing mediæval architecture. From the tower a magnificent view, panoramic almost in scope and variety, is presented, including the whole of St. Helena and all the adjacent portions of the Napa Valley, while the eastern horizon is cut by the green folds of hill and mountain that form the eastern littoral of the valley. Immediately beneath the eye are the orchards and vineyards of the estate, and beyond these the miles of grapevines, for which the section is noted. The estate is of 800 acres, and reaches from the valley to the crest of the first range of hills, looking down on the further side upon the famous White Sulphur Springs. The hillsides, when not cleared and planted to vines, is covered with

a thick growth of forest trees,—pines, firs, oaks, manzanita, madron, buckeye, etc., proving a fine bed,—fields we should rather say,—of roses, chrysanthemums and other flowers, for which the Villa Miravalle has won a name. Mr. Parrott is doing a work of more than individual benefit upon his place. He was the first to make a serious attempt to raise olives at St. Helena. He has a fine appearing plantation of 5,000 trees, now between six and seven years old, and some loaded with fruit when seen. They seem to prove the perfect adaptation of the valley for olive culture and present a timely alternative to the vine-growers of the section, wearied out as they are by depression and ruinous prices. Mr. Parrott has 125 acres of vineyard, all of the better foreign varieties, such as the Cabernet Sauvignon, from which is made the Chateau-Margaux and Chateau Lafite wines, so dear to connoisseurs. The vineyard is all mountain-hill land, thus receiving perfect drainage, and the best results. So far, the wine cellar is the cellar of the house, and a visit to it and a sampling of its contents shows the value of the vineyard as well as the knowledge and experience of its master. The wines were perfect, each in its kind. A cellar of a larger size is now being constructed, tunnels being run into the hillside to afford finer storage. A small plot of vigorous and healthy tobacco plants, of seed brought from Havana, was seen, which will probably prove still another resource of this very fertile section. Amidst the other trees and plants were noticed specimens of palms, palmettos, banana, persimmons, guavas, oranges, lemons, almonds, walnuts and other sub-tropical growths, all thrifty and luxuriant at time of visit (December) and showing that the villa is in the thermal belt and above the frosts. Water in abundance is piped direct from springs on the mountain side to house and grounds. This beautiful place is the outcome of only five years' work upon its improvement, being begun only in January, 1885. Its beauty and the wholesome luxuriance of every plant and tree are better than many volumes to prove the possibility of the section. The Villa Miravalle justly ranks as one of the finest residences in the Napa Valley.

CHARLES SAMUEL COUSINS, Recorder of Contra Costa County, was born in Clinton County, New York, December 14, 1830, of ancestry traceable on the paternal side back to the Norman French. His father, John Cousins, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and educated for a branch of the government service; but instead of entering that he went into mercantile business in London, and was successful on a large scale until his managers of a branch house, by ill advised measures, broke him up. After that he emigrated to the United States, locating in Clinton County, New York, where he resided some years engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1840 he removed to Chateaugay, Canada, where he spent the remainder of his days. The lady whom he married was Elizabeth Harrison, a native of Yorkshire, England, and died April 19, 1846. Of her eight children, six were born in London; and of the four now living the subject of this sketch is the only one residing in California

In 1840 or 1841 Thomas Cousins, brother of John, with his family of nine children, emigrated to America, by way of the St. Lawrence River; and while ascending that stream on board a steamer the works exploded and all the family were lost excepting the wife, who was saved as if by miracle! She was thrown high into the air and fell upon one of her own feather-beds! From the wreck she was taken to the residence of a gentleman named Pennyman, where she remained a resident until she died, at a very advanced age. Mr. Pennyman esteemed her so highly that he gave her a home, rather than that she should go elsewhere. This was at Lachine, in the province of Quebec, nine miles above Montreal.

At the age of seventeen years the subject of this sketch struck out into the world for him-

self, as his mother had died and the family was broken up. At Rouse's Point, at the foot of Lake Champlain, in his native county, he was employed as a clerk in a store for a time; then, more for the purpose of education than anything else, he took up the study of law; but, his taste for it increasing, he concluded to complete the course. Just before the required three years were expired, however, Mr. Cousins won a case in a justice court, upon which his preceptor had also been employed, C. B. Wright, and this incensed him so that he would not want to give a certificate of time to Mr. Cousins, and the result was that the latter peremptorily and forever quit both his preceptor and the law.

Next, until 1854, Mr. Cousins was road or mail agent on the Northern New York Railroad from Rouse's Point to Ogdensburg; then he was engaged in the civil-engineering department of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad at Chicago; the line was completed to Waukegan January 1, 1855 and work in his line was then suspended. He opened the railroad station at Waukegan, returned to Chicago and took charge of the freight and ticket department, and was also auditor for the company. He inaugurated the entire office business of operating the road, drafted all the blanks and books of the road and put everything in shape for running. He was also paymaster for the company, and on one occasion when he was upon a car in transit from one gang of men to another in a narrow cut, he came near being killed by a collision. He and his party barely had time to stop their car and turn it bodily off the track.

The onerous duties of his manifold situation at length began to affect his health. Young as he was, every dollar in the business of the road passed through his hands, and every item checked on the several books and report blanks; and he also had the supervision of all the reports of the station agents, conductors, etc. One night his nervous system had been under so intense a strain, while he was sitting in his chair attending to business, that he fainted and fell to the floor. Therefore, late in the year 1857, after three years' service, he was compelled to resign, although offered the position of assistant superintendent. He took a position as book-keeper in a large country store, where he had easy duties and a larger liberty, remaining there until December, 1859, when he came to California and immediately located in Contra Costa County, with his wife's relatives. His first position here was as clerk in the Golden Eagle Hotel at Sacramento during the exciting times of building the Central Pacific Railroad and the inauguration of the "pony express" system. In June, 1861, he became clerk in the United States mint at San Francisco, and while in that position he obtained leave of absence and went to Gold Hill, Nevada, to settle up the estate of a widow. The "Plato mine," under his management as a part of the estate, paid a larger dividend than any other mine in that State. In 1864–'65 he held a more responsible position at the mint; then he was appointed assistant melter and refiner in the institution, and given the entire management of the department. In 1869 he resigned to engage in real estate in that city.

In 1870 he came to Pinole, Contra Costa County, and engaged in farming; and while there he fell from a load of hay and broke the muscles of his hip so seriously that he can never fully recover. In the fall of 1882 he was elected County Recorder, on the Republican ticket, and took charge of the office the following January; and by re-election he has ever since held the office. At each election his majority is greater than at the preceding election.

Mr. Cousins was first married in December, 1856, at Waukegan, Illinois, while he was in the service of the railroad there, to Miss Sarah C. Denio, of New York State, who died in 1865, in Martinez, California; and subsequently Mr. Cousins married Kate T., daughter of the late Dr. Samuel J. Tennent, of Martinez, and a relative or the Martinez family, one of the oldest in this section. May 15, 1889, on a leave of absence, Mr. and Mrs. Cousins made a trip to the East, visiting old friends, who were

greatly rejoiced to see them. Arriving at Chicago he could not resist the temptation to take a ride over the old Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, whereon he had labored so assiduously for years, and peculiar were the sensations awakened by the occasional sight of something familiar amid the multitude of changes that had taken place since that time.

JOHN H. EATON, a Woodland merchant, who died at his residence in that city January 2, 1890, was born in Rowan County North Carolina, October 2, 1807, and removed with his parents in 1810 to Middle Tennessee. At the age of twenty-two years he left his parental home and went to Indiana, where he was married, September 27, 1829, to Miss Rebecca A. Simpson, a native of North Carolina, who now survives him. Crossing the plains to this State in 1849, he followed mining at Bidwell's Bar, on Feather River, but the next year he returned to Missouri, where he remained until 1862, engaged in mechanical and mercantile pursuits. He then came to Nevada, where he engaged in farming until 1868, and then came on again to California and soon commenced mercantile business at Woodland, as a member of the firm of Eaton, Green & Co. Theirs was the first exclusive grocery house in the place. Their next firm name was Eaton, Lawson & Co., and in November, 1879, it became Eaton & Son, the present style.

Mr. Eaton was religiously inclined from boyhood. At the age of fourteen he joined the Baptist Church, but during life changed his views somewhat and united with the Christian Church, in which he remained during the remainder of his life. He was very zealous in the propagation of the cardinal principles of Christianity. He emphasized the scriptural idea that there is but "one baptism," while the churches of modern times generally have several modes of baptism, or doors into the church.

Seven of his eleven children survive, namely: Mrs. G. W. Green and A. M. Eaton, of Woodland; J. I. Eaton, of Lake County; G. M. Eaton, of Irvington, Alameda County; Mrs. J. E. Woods, of San Francisco; T. F. Eaton, of Dighton, Kansas; and Mrs. Dr. D. A. Bryant, of Jackson County, Missouri.

A. M. Eaton, the surviving partner in the firm of J. H. Eaton & Son, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, in May, 1852, where he remained until he came to Nevada and California. He completed his education at the Hesperian College at Woodland. In 1869 he became a partner with his father in the grocery business, when the firm style became J. H. Eaton & Son, under which name the business was carried on till July, 1890, at which time A. M. Eaton purchased the other interest and now conducts the business in his own name, carrying a full stock of everything in the line of a well furnished grocery house. Mr. Eaton deals largely in grain, hay, wood, nursery stock, etc. He is yet unmarried, making his home with his mother, who is now seventy-eight years of age.

A. J. HULL, attorney at law, has resided in California and in Napa since 1874. Born in Johnson County, Indiana, in 1846, he was kept busy clearing up his father's and other farms by contract from the time he could set fire to a brush-heap or carry the lunch to the older workers. There were no public schools in that section till 1853; the family was large and it required the united efforts of the twelve children and the parents to wrest a livelihood from the most unbroken country up to the fifties. In 1857 the family removed to Illinois, where he lived until he enlisted as a private soldier in Battery H, Second Illinois Light Artillery, at the age of fifteen years. His command served under General Grant until after the fall of Island No. 10, and were then transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, Fourteenth Army Corps, until after the occupation of Atlanta. The battery was again transferred

to the Twentieth Corps, and was with General Thomas during the campaign against Hood, and remained with that army until the close of the war. He was mustered out with his command August 7, 1865, at Springfield, Illinois, at that time still in his nineteenth year, after serving almost four years, having re-enlisted as a veteran, March 4, 1864. Mr. Hull had three brothers and one brother-in-law in the service.

While in the army Mr. Hull had spent all his leisure moments in study, beginning with the primary branches, and finally becoming proficient in mathematics, geography and history. He had the good fortune during his term of service to have a comrade who was a graduate of one of the Philadelphia Colleges, and who took an interest in and guided him in his studies, and stimulated him continually to further advancement. Immediately on his discharge Mr. Hull engaged in farm work for the purpose of continuing his education, and during a six months' course he paid for his own tuition by taking charge of the higher classes in mathematics. After this course he passed an examination and received a certificate as a teacher, but it being the spring season and no schools open he returned to farm work until the fall. Then he passed a second examination, and taught his first school in a district adjoining the one where he grew up. Returning to Illinois he entered the Salem Methodist College, and by alternately studying and teaching school, or, failing to get a school, by labor at any work to be had,—splitting rails, digging wells, working on the railroad, etc.,—he managed to acquire a liberal education, finally graduating in the law department of the Iowa State University in 1873, and was thereupon admitted to the bar of the courts of that State. He then returned to Illinois, and by working and teaching school accumulated money enough to pay up all his indebtedness, and bring him to California. He taught school in Napa County for a time and then commenced the practice of the law in which he has since continued. He was for some time in partnership with Judge Crouch, now Superior Judge, later with R. Burwell, and then for two years with Judge Ham; but for the past three years he has been alone in business. His parents were Andrew P. and Jane (McGuire) Hull, his father being of English and his mother of Irish descent. He was married in 1874 to Miss Lottie J. Waite, of Shoreham, Vermont. They had three children: Lottie M., Pliny R. and Junie W. Mrs. Hull, his first wife, having died, he was again married, September 7, 1889, to Miss May E. Stockley, a native of California.

EPHRAIM CLARK, a resident of the vicinity of Woodland, was born April 25, 1832, in Jefferson City, Missouri, a son of M. D. and D. T. (Fowler) Clark. The father was a farmer by occupation, and a brother, J. F., is now the occupant of the homestead in Missouri, which was settled by M. D. Clark in 1829. He died in 1862, at the age of sixty-three years. The subject of this sketch still owns a third interest in 525 acres in that State, a portion of which is the old homestead place. He of course was reared on a farm, and when twenty-two years of age, in 1854, he came to California, driving an ox team across the plains to pay his way, and arrived in Placer County, where he remained until February, 1862. He then visited British Columbia, Idaho and Montana, being one of the first to enter Montana that year. The same year he returned to Placer County and followed mining one year. In 1863 he went to Churchill County, Nevada, where he engaged in making toll-roads, and was the first Democrat elected to represent the county in the Legislature. He was elected four years as Supervisor and two years as Assessor,—all this while the county generally gave a Republican majority. Remaining there until the last of November, 1880, he sold out his stock and road, returning to California; finally settled near Woodland, a mile and a half from the city, upon a tract of ten acres, of which six acres are vineyard and four in clover. Mr. Clark has

traveled over all the United States and can relate many interesting incidents. He thinks an American should see his native country before going to Europe.

He was married in 1875 to Miss L. W. Severance, a native of Massachusetts. They had one son, who died at the age of three months.

THOMAS McBAIN is the proprietor of the extensive tannery, situated on McKenstrie street, Napa, and covering about the space of one and a half city blocks. There are used in the business four large buildings, besides the yard space for drying. The main building is 80 x 75 feet, and three stories in height. On the floor of the first building are the engines and machinery, also some of the tanning vats and steaming tanks. The upper floors are devoted to currying and finishing the leather. The next building is 50 x 100 feet, one story high, and is occupied by tanning vats. A third, 50 x 100, is used for the storage of bark; and the fourth building, 26 x 50, is devoted to the drying and finishing of sole leather. In addition are buildings containing the steam boilers, offices and stables. The product of this tannery is mostly harness, skirting and sole leather, and amounts to about 2,000 sides per month. The hides come mostly from San Francisco, and the leathers manufactured are shipped to the trade at that point. The bark used comes from Mendocino County.

Mr. McBain was born in Picton, Nova Scotia, in 1849, where he attended the usual public schools until sixteen years of age, when he began to learn the tanning business, serving the ordinary apprenticeship. He then worked at his trade as a journeyman in his native place, and for a short time in Woburn, Massachusetts, until he came to California. Working in Santa Cruz for some three years, he came to Napa, and purchased the property previously used as a tannery by T. H. Algeo & Co., a small establishment run by horse-power. This business has grown in his hands to its present proportions, and is still being gradually extended as the increasing trade will warrant. Mr. McBain was married in 1877, to Miss Mary Stewart, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and daughter of Robert Stewart, of Benicia. They have two children, Grace and Adele. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Lodge Fortune, No. 13, and of the Knights of Honor, Lodge No. —, both of Napa. His parents were Alexander and Grace (McKenzie) McBain, natives of Picton, Nova Scotia.

JUDGE ROBERT CROUCH arrived in California in 1853, since which time he has been a resident of Napa County. He was born in Oakdale, Harrison County, Ohio, October 15, 1823, and attended the ordinary public schools of that period, which was of a very primitive order of architecture, in keeping with the then pioneer conditions of settlement of Eastern Ohio, where is now the very center of our advanced civilization. The first school he attended was held in a log building. The desks were made of slabs while the seats were logs flattened. Such were the difficulties of that day in the way of getting an education. In 1844 he made a trip with a two-horse team to Farmington, Illinois, where he settled and remained until 1852. Here he taught school in winter and studied medicine during the summer, commencing practice in 1849, and continuing in it until after he arrived in California. In 1852 he crossed the plains with an ox team, spending the succeeding winter on Mill Creek in the Salt Lake Valley. During the winter, with three fellow-travelers, Gentiles, he lived in the house of a Mormon, a leader in his district, who rejoiced in the possession of six wives. They were pretty well snowed in, and he saw enough of Mormonism to satisfy him of its enormity. That spring the Mormons laid the corner-stone of their Tabernacle at Salt Lake, at which ceremony Judge Crouch was present, and saw Brigham

Young and a score of his wives, as well as what was left of the original Mormon legion. Being familiar with the use of carpenters' tools, he was employed during winter in building a saw-mill.

On his arrival in this State, having given up the idea of continuing in the practice of medicine, he began work as a carpenter, for which large wages were paid at that time, and followed that business until August, 1855. He then accepted the position of deputy county clerk, auditor and recorder, acting also as clerk for the board of supervisors, District, County, and Court of Sessions, all of these offices devolving upon the one clerk. He was elected Clerk for three successive terms, thus serving two years as deputy and six years as County Clerk. He was elected County Judge at the judicial election in 1863, and held that position for eight years. During his incumbency of the clerk's office, Judge Crouch had studied law, and was admitted to practice in the district courts after his election to the bench. Upon his retirement therefrom he engaged in the practice of law in Napa, in partnership with the late David McClure for about two years, then for a short time with A. J. Hull, when he formed a partnership with F. E. Johnson, which continued for more than eight years. In 1878 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which framed the present constitution of the State. During the sessions of this convention Judge Crouch strongly opposed dividing the Superior Court into departments, from the fact that the decisions of those departments are rendered uncertain, as they are still liable to be overruled by the court sitting in bank. Having been elected Judge of the Superior Court in November, 1884, on January 1, 1885, he resumed his seat upon the bench. This position he now fills.

He was married in 1862 to Mrs. M. B Bean, of San Francisco, a native of Maine, who came to California around Cape Horn in 1852. They have two children: Edgar H., born in 1863, who is now attending school in Massachusetts; and Mabel, born in 1871. He is a member of the Masonic order, Yount Lodge, No. 12, and Napa Chapter No. 30, and has belonged to the Republican party since 1864. Judge Crouch has been very successful as an attorney, is profoundly versed in the law, and is possessed of a fine judicial mind.

A. MACKINDER, real-estate and insurance agent, St. Helena, was born March 18, 1861, in Young America, Washington County, Wisconsin, and is the son of George Mackinder, now deceased. The family came to California in 1868 and settled at Windsor, Sonoma County, where his father engaged in the blacksmithing and wagon-making business. In 1878 W. A. came to St. Helena and became a clerk in the banking house of W. A. C. Smith. He was with him one year, when he entered the employment of the Bergiuer Bros., wine-makers, as book-keeper, with whom he remained for a year and a half. For the succeeding two years he was with E. W. Woodward, the real-estate dealer, and then in 1883 bought a half interest in the St. Helena *Star*, being an equal partner therein with Mr. Charles A. Gardner. For ten months he remained his partner, and then, January 1, 1884, he leased Mr. Gardner's half and for a year published the paper alone. He then bought out his partner and from that time carried on the paper alone, at the same time conducting a general real-estate and insurance business. On November 1, 1887, he sold out the *Star* to his brother, F. B. Mackinder and J. H. Dungan, who are the present proprietors. He has associated with himself in business Mr. L. H. Trainor, under the firm of Mackinder & Trainor, general dealers in real-estate, and insurance agents. They represent no less than twenty-five of the strongest fire companies in the world, and there is no doubt that they do the largest business in the county.

Mr. Mackinder is a splendid instance of what may be done by a young man of energy and rectitude in this country. He has made his own

way since he was seventeen years of age, and has known a constant rise; he is active, diligent and devoted to his business interests, but yet has always found time for outside matters. For a year or two, in 1884 and 1885, he was town clerk of St. Helena. He is an active Republican, having always taken a leading part; was chairman of the county convention is 1888, and has served for years on the Republican County Central Committee. At present he is the Napa County member of the Republican State Central Committee. He is president of the St. Helena Library Association, and is an active member also of several fraternal societies. He is a Past Chancellor and member of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias; and is prominently connected with the American Legion of Honor. He is also a Notary Public for Napa County.

Mr. Mackinder was married in Oakland, to Miss Minnie Meredith, in April, 1885.

COLONEL JOHN CAMERON BALL.—As the name will indicate to any one conversant with such matters, Colonel Ball is a member of one of the oldest families in Virginia. His father, Joseph L. Ball, was born and raised in Loudoun County, Virginia, on the James River. His mother, Mary Cameron, was also a native of Virginia, whose father, John Cameron, was born in the Highlands of Scotland, emigrating thence to Virginia. The Cameron family is well remembered as one that espoused the unfortunate cause of Prince Charlie (Charles Stuart, the lawful holder of the throne of England), in his last attempt to assert his rights, backed by his loyal Scottish subjects. Readers of the celebrated poem, "Lochiel" will recognize the circumstances. Both the Ball and Cameron families were planters and slave-holders in the South, Joseph L. Ball, the father of our Colonel J. C. Ball, emancipating his slaves some time in the thirties from conscientious scruples on the subject, and removing to Jefferson County, Ohio, on the banks of the Ohio River. There the younger members of the family were born, and there he died in 1872, at the age of seventy years. He was the father of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, of whom the daughters and six of the sons grew to maturity, and save one are all still living. Of the six sons all are over six feet in height, and all unusually strong and robust. The father was a man of remarkable strength and possessed a powerful frame. But we cannot do better than reproduce a short sketch of the life and career of Colonel Ball, from the columns of a local paper written by one who knows him well:

"John Cameron Ball, who has had the principal management of the defense in the now famous case of the People *vs.* J. H. Harlan, is a man of mature years, sagacious in management, cool and accurate in judgment and well versed in his profession.

"His unusually fine physical constitution enabled him to be present in court at every session during this protracted trial, lasting for fifty-seven consecutive days. He has been prominently connected on the side of the defense with many other important criminal trials, being opposed in principle to taking a fee to prosecute in capital cases.

"Colonel Ball was born in Brook County, Virginia (now a portion of West Virginia), May 15, 1831, and from his early childhood resided with his parents near Steubenville, in the State of Ohio, until he emigrated to the State of California, in the spring of 1855, and on his arrival in this State he engaged in mining and pursued it with variable success in Placer and Nevada counties for some six years. Upon quitting the mines he moved to Yolo County and engaged in teaching school, and while so engaged was elected to the office of District Attorney. He moved to Woodland in the spring of 1858, where he has since resided, actively engaged in the practice of law. One year of that time he served as a member of the State Land Commission, an office to which he was appointed by Governor Irwin, and as the chairman of that commission it will be re-

membered by readers of newspapers that he caused the investigation to be thorough, and laid bare the fraudulent practices which had prevailed in the Land Department of the State. He received an academic education at the Richmond College, and at the age of twenty commenced the study of law under the advice and supervision of Edwin M. Stanton, the great war Secretary under Lincoln. Colonel Ball has always been a hard student and lover of his chosen profession. His clear insight into men and measures, coupled with his industry, untiring energy and unswerving integrity, has placed him where he belongs, in the front rank of his profession.

"He has held, by election, the office of District Attorney of this county for three successive terms, and discharged its duties with marked distinction and rare ability. He is equally at home in civil cases. Mr. Ball possesses that insight into character which enables him to select a jury with almost unerring precision. In this particular he has no superior in this section of the State, and, in fact, has earned for himself the reputation of being one of the best jury lawyers in the State. He is clear and logical in his reasoning upon the facts of a case, and though not a great orator, he is a strong advocate and a forcible speaker. He familiarizes himself with every little detail of the case in which he is engaged, and so thorough was his preparation of the Harlan case, that when Mr. Highton became indisposed and unable to appear in court for a whole week, Mr. Ball proceeded with the trial as though nothing unusual had happened. In personal appearance he is five feet ten and one-half inches high, broad-shouldered and deep-chested, a large, round, well-balanced head; dark brown hair and beard, tinged with gray; blue, penetrating eyes, and a firm mouth, expressive of great determination of character. In manners he is disposed to be polite, generous and steadfast to his friends. He is a straightforward business man, of sober and exemplary habits, and has accumulated considerable property in this and Colusa counties.

"In 1864 he was married to Miss Ella M. Tyler, the result of which union is a family of five sons and one daughter, all but the eldest born in Woodland. Colonel Ball has always been a consistent anti-monopoly Democrat—a recognized leader in the councils of his party—never radical, but firm in his convictions upon principle, and always tolerant of the opinions of others, willingly according to them the same rights that he claims for himself."

Since the Harlan trial Colonel Ball has been engaged in several important civil cases requiring much labor and attention, among which is the case of Moore *vs.* Capay Ditch Company. In this action the right to appropriate for agricultural purposes the entire water of Cache Creek, a very considerable stream having its source in Clear Lake, is claimed on the one side, as, against the rights of the riparian owners living along the stream. The Colonel is found upon the side of the settlers, and the case has not yet been decided.

Colonel Ball's recognized legal ability and business capacity has recently secured him the responsible and lucrative position of attorney for the Central Irrigation District in Colusa County, to which position he has been elected by the unanimous vote of its board of directors.

This is the most important irrigation scheme undertaken in Northern California. It is proposed to tap the Sacramento River at a point a few miles above the mouth of Stony Creek with a canal eighty feet wide and seven feet deep, running thence in a southwesterly direction with its main branches, more than 200 miles.

The district is formed under what is known as the "Wright Law," and comprises over 156,000 acres of good farming land in Colusa County, which, without regard to irrigation, with the improvements already thereon, is of the full cash value of $5,000,000, and will be of immense value when the canal is completed. The district has issued bonds to the amount of $750,000, a portion of which have been sold, and the work of excavating the canal is actively under way.

Colonel Ball in his energetic and busy life has not neglected his obligation to society and the State in his domestic relation, but has reared and is raising and educating a family of which a parent may be justly proud. His eldest son, Jo. Hamilton Ball, twenty-four years of age, has chosen his father's profession, recently married and settled in Woodland. He is a bright and energeetic young man of a high order of intellect and good habits. He is highly gifted as an orator. His natural oratorical and elocutionary powers are seldom surpassed. He is fast growing into prominence. The next boy, George Tyler Ball, is more inclined to agricultural pursuits, and is on one of his father's farms in Colusa County. Of the younger boys but little can be said, further than that they are bright and dutiful and fond of learning. Katie May, the only daughter, bright and lovely, universally loved and admired by all her acquaintances, the joy and life of the household, just as she was blooming into womanhood, was called away in death a little more than two years ago, leaving in the household a void that never can be filled.

This is one only of many like families that contribute to the growth and prosperity of Northern California.

J. H. Ball, son of the preceding, was born on the ranch of his uncle, J. C. Tyler, two and a half miles above Tehama, and was less than a year old when the family removed to Sacramento. A year and a half afterward they removed to Yolo County, about fifteen miles from Woodland, and when he was four years old they moved into Woodland, where Mr. Ball was brought up. In his education he attended Hesperian College there. From the age of seventeen years to twenty he attended St. Augustine College at Benicia, graduating there in 1884. During vacations he had been reading law in the office of his father, and he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at the age of twenty-one years. Since then he has been engaged in legal practice with his father. The Democrats in 1888 nominated him for District Attorney, and although side issues seriously interfered he lacked only eleven votes of election. He is a member of Woodland Parlor, No. 30, N. S. G. W.

DR. CLANTON, a retired farmer residing at Woodland, is the son of J. M. and Mary (Griggs) Clanton. His father, a native of Tennessee, was a farmer by occupation and is still living in Woodland. His mother, a native of Kentucky, died in Yolo County in 1867. They had six children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. He was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, and was two years of age when the family removed to Illinois. In 1850 he came overland to California, followed teaming to different points around Sacramento for several years, mining one year and then farming in Yolo County until 1857. He then entered into the live-stock business up in the hills, and followed it for ten years with marked success. He has now two fine farms, one of 320 acres two miles from Woodland, and one of 176 acres on Cache Creek. He resides at the corner of Cleveland and Pendegraft streets, Woodland, enjoying the earnings of an industrious life-time. He is a member of Woodland Lodge, No. 111, I. O. O. F.

He married Miss Maggie E. Smith, a native of Missouri, and they have five daughters and one son, namely: Ada M., Irene A., Laura U., Elma E., Claudie E. and Clarence D.

LIVERMORE ECHO.—This paper first appeared in July, 1882, with the present publisher, W. E. Still, as proprietor. Mr. Still, who was then actively engaged in the real-estate business, felt the necessity of an advertising medium to such an extent that he decided to start a newspaper on his own account; hence the *Echo*, which first came out as a small four-column folio. A year later increasing patron-

age compelled its enlargement to a five-column folio. In November, 1885, the proprietor was forced to again enlarge the size, and another column was added. In April, 1887, it first appeared in the present form as a seven-column folio. The aim of Mr. Still has ever been to utilize the *Echo* as a means for the advancement of the interests of the community; hence he has always kept the paper independent of politics. His policy has proved a successful one, and the paper has never yet suffered a drawback, having instead constantly advanced in influence and patronage.

WILBER E. STILL, editor and publisher of the Livermore *Echo*, is a native of Michigan, born at Plainwell, Allegan County, August 26, 1843, his parents being William and L. E. (Noble) Still, who removed to Michigan from Rochester, New York, in 1833.

Our subject was reared on a farm at his native place, and educated in that vicinity. In 1863 he left Michigan for California, making the trip by water, via the Isthmus. Landing at San Francisco, he remained there until 1871. During that time his business for the most part was carrying newspapers, and he was also connected for a time with the *Call*, as mail clerk.

In 1869 he bought some country property on the Arroyo Mocho, five miles from Livermore, and when he left San Francisco in 1871 he moved upon his ranch, which was thereafter his home for years. In 1873 he became a representative for leading book publishers, and was so employed continuously until 1881, when he embarked in the real-estate business in Livermore. He pushed that business as a specialty until the establishment of the *Echo*, after which he began to devote his attention more and more to the newspaper, until in January, 1889, he practically abandoned the field of real-estate operations in order to devote his attention, time and energy to the *Echo*.

Mr. Still was married in Livermore in 1876, to Miss Annie E. Webb, a native of San Francisco. They have four children, viz.: Clarence E., Wilber H., Elmer G. and Irene O.

Mr. Still is a man of high intelligence, with a good deal of ability as a newspaper man, to which he adds push and determination sufficient to render his paper of vast importance to Livermore and its tributary territory.

G. P. PALMER, viticulturist, near St. Helena. The pleasant home of Mr. Palmer is located on the edge of the foothills overlooking the town of St. Helena, and commanding an extensive view of the valley. His vineyard and ranch consists of 131 acres, part of it in the town on the level and running back over the hills almost to the White Sulphur Springs. He has forty acres set out in grapes and intends gradually to clear up and plant sixty or seventy acres more. The property lies in the thermal belt, above the frosts of the valley, and is very advantageously situated. Later on he will build a wine-cellar and manufacture his own wine, but at present sells his grapes to the wine-makers. Near the house is a small orchard for family use and a grove of pines, madronas and oaks, that give a romantic appearance to the spot. Mr. Palmer was born at Chester, Geauga County, Ohio, September 16, 1833. He was brought up on a farm and educated at the schools of the section, and later took a position in a dry goods and grocery store at Painesville, Ohio. In 1852 he determined to come to this State and made the journey via Panama. He went direct to the mines in Nevada County, near Nevada City, and afterward to Sierra County, spending twelve years in all in this pursuit and meeting the usual ups and downs of a miner's life. In the spring of 1852 he was associated with Edward E. and Horace B. Mattison, Valentine J. Hathaway and Lewis T. Shanklin in a ground claim on Wet Hill, near Soggs' quartz mill, not far from Wood's Ravine, a mile distant from Nevada City. They had a forty-foot bank on the claim which they were picking down in the laborious method used in those days, and experienced great

difficulty, when the idea struck Mr. Edward E. Mattison to direct a stream of water immediately upon the bank instead of picking it. He took a stick of wood about fourteen inches long, bored a hole through its length and riveting together a strip of canvas for a hose, directed the stream on the bank. Notwithstanding the primitive nature of the apparatus it succeeded well. Hundreds of miners in the section flocked to see the new method of mining, carrying away the idea; and the system of hydraulic mining now so widely used throughout the world was launched. So far as we can learn, this story of the origin of hydraulic mining has never been told before, and it is only just that the result of the discovery should be given to Mr. Mattison. He ran a foundry at Nevada City for some time afterward, but we do not now know where he is.

Upon leaving the mines Mr. Palmer was engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business at Marysville for a time, and then went into the staging business, constituting the firm of Green & Co., the lines running from Marysville and Nevada City to Downieville, and at the time of the Meadow Lake excitement to them. He finally sold out his staging interests and became a partner in the grocery firm of Starr & Palmer, at Vallejo. He shortly sold out his interests here, and going into Alameda County became the secretary and business manager of the Sweepstake Plow Company at San Leandro. When they moved to Benicia, in 1882, and incorporated as the Benicia Agricultural Works, Mr. Palmer became their secretary. In 1883 he purchased his property at St. Helena and moved his family to that place, resigned his position at Benicia and spent a year in improving his property. He then took charge as business manager and acting secretary of the Stockton Combined Harvester and Agricultural Works at Stockton, and remained with them until the fall of 1888. Since then he has remained at home, directing the development of his property.

In 1865 he was married at Marysville to Miss Delia Green, the sister of his partner in the staging business. Mrs. Palmer is a native of Painesville, Ohio, and was a pupil of President James A. Garfield when he was a school-teacher. It should be stated further that Mr. Palmer was an old school and class mate of President Garfield at Chester, Ohio. They have two children: Charles E., now just entering his majority, and Etta M., ten years old,—both at home. Mr. Palmer possesses a fund of most interesting recitals of the early mining days, with their hardships and stirring incidents.

URIAS BITZER, farmer at Woodland, was born March 11, 1826, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, a son of John and Elizabeth (Royer) Bitzer, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer all his life, and died in the same house where he was born, in 1877, at the age of eighty-one years. The subject of this sketch remained at his parental home until he was twenty-six years of age. He then followed farming four years in St. Clair County, Illinois, and then, in 1856, came on to the Pacific coast by the Nicaragua route, sailing from New York April 8, on the steamer Orizaba, and on the Pacific side on the Sierra Nevada. They lay four weeks at Granada, then General Walker's headquarters. Out of 558 passengers on board, 138 died. Mr. Bitzer landed at San Francisco June 6 and proceeded immediately to the mines at Iowa Hill, but in a few days went on to Grass Valley, and a few days after that to Marysville, near which place he engaged in a harvest field; next he spent a month in Plumas County, then a few days in Nevada City, and then worked during the month of August in a harvest field in Napa County; next chopped wood three months on the Norris grant, near Sacramento; January 27, 1857, he went to Shingle Springs, El Dorado County, where he remained until 1877 engaged in mining and in a vineyard. In mining he was reasonably successful. Then he went to the Black Hills, but in three days started back to Sacramento; and then he set out to find a loca-

tion, and after traveling around a good deal, he settled in July, 1877, in Woodland, near which point he purchased five acres of land, and he is now making that place his home. At present he has twenty acres, just outside the western limits of town, and he has 200 acres of farm land five miles west of Black's Station. On his ranch he raises principally grain and hay. Twenty acres of the home place is in grapes and clover; seven acres of this vineyard are in Flaming Tokays, nine acres in Zinfandels and one in raisin Muscats. He is a characteristic old-timer who is always found busy, as the character of the improvements upon his premises demonstrate. In 1871 he visited the East, after an absence of about twenty years, and he returned to his Californian home more contented than ever. He is a member of the O. C. F.

July 31, 1877, he was married to Fianna Palmer, a native of Ohio, and they have one daughter, named Mary.

FINIS EWING JOHNSTON has been a resident of California since 1860, and a resident of Napa and prominently identified with the bar of that county for the past twenty years. He was born in Greene County, Missouri, in 1843. His parents were Rev. Thomas M. and Eleanor (Steele) Johnston, his father a Cumberland Presbyterian, whose life was passed in the ministry of that church. Mr. Johnston, after reaching his majority, taught school for a time, but finally settled down to the study of law in the office of Cope & Daingerfield, in San Francisco. He was admitted to the bar of Napa County in 1869, being recommended by Judge Daingerfield to Judge William C. Wallace, of Napa. He first formed a partnership with Hon. W. W. Pendegast, which continued until his death in 1876; then with Judge Robert Crouch till 1885; then with Judge Wallace until January 1, 1887. Since then he has been alone in practice. Mr. Johnston has represented Napa County in the State Assembly, and was trustee of the Insane Asylum for six years, from 1876 to 1882. The development of this institution and its surroundings owes its best results to the wise management of the Board of Trustees who served during the first six years of its existence, though this work has been successfully carried on since that time under its present able Superintendent. He held the office of Court Commissioner of Napa County for about six years, and either he or one of his partners has been connected, on one side or the other, with almost every important case which has been tried in this county during the past twenty years.

He was married in 1868 to Miss Sarah Lee Lewis, a native of Missouri. They have three children living: Harry L., now attending the State University at Berkeley; Leslie E., attending the Oak Mound School at Napa; and Rena M., a child of about eight years. Mr. Johnston is a member of the Masonic order, Yount Lodge, No. 12, and of the Naval Commandery, No. 19, at Vallejo. He has always been an adherent of the Democratic party, and prominent in its councils. He is a director of the James H. Goodman & Co. Bank; also of the Napa Water-Works, and is interested in mining matters in Napa and Trinity counties.

CHARLES HADSELL, a prominent and progressive farmer and business man, near Suñol, was born December 14, 1832, in Massachusetts, of which State his father, Luther Hadsell, is also a native. His mother, whose name before marriage was Clarissa Webster, was a native of Connecticut, and of the old Pilgrim stock of Websters. The senior Hadsell moved to Ulster County, New York, in 1835; in 1836 to Preston, Chenango County, New York; in 1838 to the town of Triangle, Broome County, New York, where the subject of this sketch was reared and educated, and brought up to farming pursuits. In 1851 he came to California, by way of the Isthmus, on the steamer

R. H. Blanton

Illinois on the Atlantic side, and on the old steamer Panama on the Pacific side. From San Francisco he went to Tuolumne County, and followed mining there one winter. In 1852 he went to San José, Santa Clara County, and continued in agricultural pursuits there until some time in 1853. He then spent a year in Pajaro Valley; then was in Centerville, farming, until 1856; next in Santa Clara County until 1860, when he visited the Eastern States, going and returning by water. On arrival here in 1861 he first stopped in Santa Clara County, then at Gold Hill and Dayton, Nevada, following mining for a year, and finally, in the fall of 1862, he located upon his present place, of 2,332 acres of land, near Suñol. He rents out all but 400 acres, which he occupies as a dairy, and where he raises thoroughbred stock. He also has twelve acres of good orchard and two acres of vineyard. He manufactures wine for his own use; milks 150 cows, furnishes the Palace Hotel in San Francisco with butter, and also sells a large quantity to the local trade.

Mr. Hadsell has been identified with many public enterprises in this county. In 1853 he was one of the prime movers in the division of Santa Clara and Contra Costa counties, creating Alameda County, being one of the delegates to the convention that changed the county-seat of Alameda County from San Leandro to Oakland. Politically he is a Republican, and has served his party as a delegate many times to both county and State conventions.

He was married at San José, April 16, 1868, to Miss Anna M. Klob, a native of Germany, and they have three children living: Bertha A., Charles F. and Anna M. Frank W., the eldest, was born in 1859, and died in 1872.

D. F. McINTIRE, Surveyor of Lake County, was born near Kelseyville, same county, April 20, 1866. He attended Clear Lake College five years, and in 1886 entered the Junior class in Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Illinois, graduating in 1888. In the fall election of that year he was elected to his present position on the regular Democratic ticket. He is the Senior Past President of Lakeport Parlor, No. 147, N. S. G. W.

ROBERT HURD BLOSSOM, a rancher early settler and prominent citizen of Tehama County, California, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Miamisburg, Montgomery County, March 18, 1829, and is the son of Matthias S. and Mary (Craft) Blossom, natives of Maine and New Jersey respectively. The Blossoms came from one of the middle counties of England, before the Revolution, and settled near Barnstable, Massachusetts. One of them raised a company and, as captain, participated in the struggle for independence. Mr. Blossom's grandfather, Ansel Blossom, was born in Maine and removed with his family, including Mr. Blossom's father, to northwestern Ohio, then a wilderness. He settled on the St. Mary's River, near what is now Willshire, Van Wert County. There he made a home and planted the first apple orchard in that part of the State, the fruit of which was always free to his neighbors. He was the first postmaster in that part of the country, and carried the mail in his bell-crown hat. During President Jackson's administration the system of "To the victor belong the spoils" was inaugurated. A prominent Democrat was appointed postmaster. He, however, declined to receive the office, saying, "Blossom ought to hold it as long as he lives,"—which he did. He was the Yankee school-teacher of his neighborhood, devoting a portion of each week to teaching his neighbor's children and the nine children of their own, without asking or receiving compensation. Politically he was a Whig. He was one of those grand old men of his time—a worthy progenitor of a numerous family. He lived on the farm which he had reclaimed from the wilderness until the time of his death.

Mr. Blossom's parents had four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom he was the oldest. After fifteen years of wedded life his mother died. His father subsequently married a second wife by whom he had three children. The subject of this sketch attended school until he was fifteen years old, when he left school of his own accord and entered his father's harness shop to learn the trade. After a few years he became foreman, attended to sales, cut out work and kept the books, and continued at that until he reached the age of twenty-one. On that eventful, cold March morning his father, instead of finding him with apron on at the bench, cutting as usual, eyed him curiously as he sat by the stove with his best clothes on. At last he realized the situation and said, "What's up, Bob?" (Nobody called him Robert but his mother.) "Taking a holiday?" Mr. Blossom's answer was, "Yes, sir; thought I would not work to-day." "Well," said he, "but you did not say anything to me about that." "Oh," remarked the son, "I have quit doing that." "Humph!" said he, "going to be your own boss, eh?" The reply was, "Yes, sir,—until I get married."

After a few days he went to work as a journeyman for his father, remaining in his employ a year. Then, wishing to try out-door life, he engaged, with a partner, in raising a crop of tobacco. It did well, but the price was low, and he again turned his attention to his trade. He worked for a few months at Dayton and from there he went to Wilmington, where he was engaged in making saddles until the first of April. At that time he began making preparations to come to California, having learned that his uncle, James M. Blossom, designed crossing the plains to Oregon, and wished his nephew to accompany him. It was arranged that the two would meet at Kaneville about the middle of May. On arriving at that place he learned that his uncle had been detained by reason of measles in his family, and talked of returning home. He then looked about for other company and found a Mr. Jacob Austin, who was about to start to the far West with a band of milch cows. It was agreed that Mr. Blossom should furnish his own riding outfit and help drive the stock, and Mr. Austin furnish board. Mr. Blossom purchased a gentle mule for $90, and, not being able to find a saddle for sale, he bought a tree and a side of shoemakers' upper leather, and equipped the animal in short order. He left a letter at the postoffice for his uncle, explaining the situation, and started on the arduous journey.

Captain Austin had a domineering and tyrannical disposition and was a little difficult to get along with; but Mr. Blossom, having his own riding animal and a little money and some independence, got on smoothly with him after they had had a tilt or two. Mr. Blossom's remembrance of the journey is vivid and he relates many incidents which occurred.

The cows were all fresh and were to be milked on the journey so that they would be more valuable when they reached California, the calves all having been killed before they started. As Mr. Blossom could not milk it became his duty to hold by the horns the cows that would not stand. He thinks that he performed that duty pretty well and that that little experience was of value to him, as he has since had to take the "bull by the horns" several times.

He recalls a stampede of a train of ox teams. A family train had stopped for lunch, without unyoking, and had taken the end-boards out of the wagons. A table was improvised on the floor of the vehicles, provisions were laid out, and women and children (some in the wagons and some out) were busy eating, sitting on chairs and boxes, when something started the teams and away they went and out tumbled women and children and whatever was in the rear of the wagons. The teams behind scampered along, some on one side and some on the other; everything was pell-mell and badly mixed up. The most of them overturned, and it was a most ludicrous sight, indeed.

A large train, consisting of thirty men and a

number of women and children, immediately in front of Mr. Blossom's party, had some trouble with the Pawnee Indians at Shell Creek. Its black-soil banks rendered it impassable except at a bridge. The Indians were stationed there, said they had built the bridge and demanded toll. It was claimed by the whites that emigrants had made it and they refused to pay. The Indians caught a loose mule belonging to the party, which caused some fright. A number of shots were exchanged. One white man was killed and several, on both sides, were wounded. The mule was recovered with arrows sticking in him, and the party were moving away as Mr. Blossom's company came up. The red men were very hostile and guarded the approach to the bridge in solid phalanx. They charged nothing for loose stock and Captain Austin, having but one wagon, at once paid the toll demanded, one dollar, and passed over peacefully.

Near this place they saw several specimens of missionary work among the Indians. These poor creatures, who called themselves "good Indians," presented a unique and grotesque appearance. They were clad in what was supposed to be the cast-off garments of the preachers who had labored among them. Broadcloth, swallow tail, dress coats and silk hats were not in keeping with the manners and customs of the red men. They had a paper purporting to have been given to them for good behavior and asking those so disposed to give them something to encourage them in well-doing.

They stopped for lunch one day, and, having had poor feed the night before, unyoked and drove the cows and the work cattle over into a little valley to feed. All hands were with the cattle except Captain Austin and Mr. Blossom. The Captain had gone some distance for a bucket of water and Mr. Blossom was setting some eatables out on the grass, when a fine-looking young buck Indian came up, carrying a bow and several arrows in his hand. He professed to be very friendly and displayed some scars he had received in battle. Finally his eye rested on some crackers which Mr. Blossom had set out. Seeing he cast a wishful glance at them, Mr. Blossom offered him a handful. He spurned them indignantly and wanted the whole sack. When told that he could not have them he proved savage, and acted as if he were going to put an arrow in his bow. Mr. Blossom seized his rifle, which was in the front of the wagon. At sight of it the Indian hastily took his departure.

The first graves they passed on this journey, Mr. Blossom says, where at a trading post, and the following tragical story he learned from the trader. The parties were in a wagon train which was two days in advance of Captain Austin's company. One of the men owned the train and had his wife with him, and the other was driving a team for him. The single man, conniving with the wife, it was thought, shot the other while they were out together, and he also shot some of the oxen to make it appear as if the Indians had done the deed. However, his plan was not successful, as he was detected in the act. A court was improvised and a jury of emigrants found him guilty. Two wagons were run side by side, the tongues raised perpendicularly and a cross bar put between them with a rope attached to it. The man, with a noose around his neck, was placed upon a barrel. The barrel was kicked from under him and a lifeless body dangled between the wagons! Thus he paid the penalty of his crime. The victim and the criminal were buried side by side at the same time.

They saw many new-made graves on the Platte River. The emigrants died of cholera by the hundreds. Mr. Blossom saw nine persons buried in one day. The emigrants traveled along with their sick in the wagons until a death occurred, when they stopped and made a grave by the wayside and with heavy hearts continued their western journey. Often these lonely graves were disturbed by wild beasts. Our subject saw large holes that the wolves had dug in the graves, and bones and pieces of blankets were scattered about. One night they

camped near a train in which was a woman who was taken with cholera She suffered intensely with cramps and screamed continuously for hours. The next morning the train moved on, leaving behind a new-made grave, which told that the fatal disease had done its work and the poor sufferer had found a lonely resting place! On this overland journey Mr. Blossom saw but one burial service, and that made a lasting impression on him. It occurred one Sunday morning. A child had died, and it so happened that a minister was a member of the emigrant party. He conducted the services, preaching, praying and singing, being assisted by the women of the train.

Captain Austin had started with everything he thought requisite for the trip,—for man or beast,—flour, bacon, rice, coffee, sugar, tea, dried fruits, a small keg of very fine brandy, a bottle of cayenne pepper, and several hundred pounds of salt for the cattle. They found, on trial, that the cattle turned up their noses at the salt; so it was piled along the road side.

Mr. Blossom was taken with symptoms of cholera. Mr. Austin stopped the train for several days, and he was liberally dosed with brandy and cayenne pepper, to which treatment he thinks his recovery was due. He thinks had the same course been taken with others many lives might have been saved.

Two brothers, owning two yoke of cattle and a wagon, had with them a passenger who was taken sick. One of the brothers wished to stop and nurse the patient and the other refused; so they divided the provisions and each took a yoke of oxen and a half of the wagon, which they had sawed in two. One went on, having the front gear, and the other remained with the sick man. After several days he recovered, when they fixed a pole to the axle, went on their journey and soon passed the other brother on the road. All kinds of rigs were to be seen on this westward march,—horse, mule, and ox teams, hand-carts, and Mr. Blossom saw one man with a wheelbarrow! A boy with a cow packed overtook them in the Goose Creek Mountains; said he was from Michigan; had enough money when he started with which to reach Iowa; there worked two months for a farmer and earned the cow and eleven dollars; and was on his way to California! She was a fine-looking, black cow, furnished the plucky boy all the milk he wanted, and seemed to think as much of him as he did of her. At night he turned her out with their cattle and in the morning would get her up, milk her, eat his breakfast, fasten on an old pair of saddle bags, tie a string to her horns and say, "Come along, Harriet," and go trudging on perfectly happy. He traveled with them down the Humboldt and over the Sierras, then they took the Drytown and he the Hangtown road. Captain Austin offered him $125 for the cow, but he refused, saying he intended to take her to Sacramento.

On their arrival at Fort Bridger they lay over several days, and there met an Indian who formerly lived in Onio. He was a fine-looking fellow, dressed gaudily in buckskin with a red handkerchief about his neck, and mounted upon a horse. When he learned Mr. Blossom was from Ohio he evinced great pleasure. Getting down from his horse, he slapped one hand on his breast, saying, "Me Ohio, too; me Delaware Indian." He advised them not to trade ammunition to the Indians. Soon after Mr. Blossom had a remarkable chance to trade. He had been hunting along a little creek, had killed two ducks and had fallen asleep under a clump of willows. The crack of a gun awakened him and he saw a coyote running only a short distance away. He heard a chuckle and, looking around, saw a buck Indian, an old squaw and a young one. They came up and were anxious to get some percussion caps, and offered to swop the young squaw for ammunition. She eyed him good-humoredly, talking and giggling with the old woman at the same time. Mr. Blossom confessed he was somewhat taken with the appearance of the damsel; but, remembering the advice of his Delaware friend, he gave them to understand as well as he could that he was not

hunting "Mahalas," and could not possibly take one away.

Mr. Blossom was in Salt Lake Valley at the time of the great procession, July 24. Brigham Young rode in a chariot drawn by sixteen horse. Another chariot contained thirty youngs ladies, belonging to the Deseret Female Academy. Mr. Blossom took dinner at "Our House," which was kept by a live Yankee named McPherson. Provisions were high, and that was the first meal for which he paid a dollar.

In the Goose Creek Mountains the party encountered a fearful storm in the night. Despite their efforts to keep the cattle together, they were scattered in every direction; so, after keeping guard the first part of the night, they slept in their wet clothes until morning. Then Mr. Blossom rode all day trying to get the stock together. He had a violent cold, took mountain fever and was confined to the wagon for several days.

At Thousand Springs Valley he was on guard one night. Near morning a cow wandered some distance from the others, and, as he went after her, he slipped into one of the thousand springs and was completely drenched. The earth appeared like a strong turf on water, with holes cut in it. So deep was the water that a tent pole would not reach the bottom; and it was with difficulty that Mr. Blossom got out and reached camp by daylight.

At Ragtown, on Carson River, our subject received his first impression of California. The town was built of slight wooden frames, covered and partitioned entirely with cloth, all new and white. Mr. Blossom was told that, when building was at its height, tacks sold for one dollar a paper. Music, games of chance and a bar were found in nearly every house. The next morning they passed on, and after several weeks of mountain travel through the Sierras, without any serious mishap, they arrived at the ranch of James Whitcomb, twelve miles below Sacramento. This was late in September. After spending a few days there, Mr. Blossom went to Sacramento and, in the horse market, corner of Sixth and K streets, parted with the faithful mule that had carried him so many thousand miles, receiving for it just what it had cost him in Kaneville. He then started for the mines, Auburn being his objective point. The next morning after his arrival at that place he went to China Bar, on the North Fork of the American River, where he was employed by a company at five dollars per day. He worked there until the flume was carried away by high waters. Then with pick, shovel and rocker he went to work for himself. A young man by the name of Samuel Garvey came prospecting along the bar, and he and Mr. Blossom formed a partnership and mined together all winter. Every Sunday they baked a pone of bread and cooked a pot of beans, which lasted them through the week. In the spring they separated, each having $800. Then Mr. Blossom prospected in the following camps: Illinois Town, Iowa Hill, Steep Hollow, on Bear River, Mountain Springs, Gold Run, Dutch Flat, Blue Cañon, finally bringing up at Indiana Hill, where he hired to work in the Mine Hill Diggings for $80 per month.

On June 3, 1853, Mr. Blossom was buried in the mine under a cave of earth. This came near being the death of him. When he was dug out his body was found in a doubled position, and, upon being straightened, he suffered most severely. His companion, Bill White, had one leg crushed under a rock. For three weeks Mr. Blossom did not attempt to do any work. Then, feeling pretty well, he went to work again, and, in trying to roll a stone away, felt a sharp pain in his breast accompanied with a sickening sensation. So he went to Sacramento, and ascertained that he had four ribs broken.

Learning that he would not be able to work for some time, he decided to visit his uncle, James M. Blossom, who had come West, and had opened a store in Oregon. Our subject had an interest in a mine in Blue Cañon, and left $600 to assist in its opening while he went to Portland. When he returned to the mines two months later he found the claim a failure and

his money gone. Not being able to work at mining, Mr. Blossom went to Sacramento, and for three weeks was employed at his trade and boarded at the Waverly House, corner of Fifth and K streets. He was soon offered the situation of clerk and business manager of the house. In the spring of 1854 he purchased the lease of the property and became a hotel-keeper, carrying on the business successfully for two years. Then he engaged in the manufacture of soda water, in partnership with M. L. Chandler. In 1857 he went to Tehama County, and commenced farming, in which business he has since continued, and in which he has met with eminent success. In 1871 Mr. Blossom purchased F. W. Fratt's portion of the Dye Grant, El Rancho el Primer Cañon, Del Rio de los Berrendos or Antelope Rancho, situated on the east bank of the Sacramento River. He devoted it to grain and harvested immense crops. In 1879 he had 20,000 sacks of wheat, 4,000 sacks of barley and about 500 tons of hay. Some of the ground brought as high as forty-four bushels of wheat to the acre. He also raised large quantities of fruit and vegetables for his own use, and for the supply of the hands he employed on his place. He provided himself with every modern machine for the purpose of conducting the business in the best manner, and he also made many improvements in farm buildings, and he owned and resided on one of the finest properties in the county.

In 1882 he sold out for $125,000, to Major Joseph S. Cone, who owned the greater portion of the rancho, and is now (1890) the fortunate possessor of this valuable property. Mr. Blossom then purchased 24,000 acres of choice land, ten miles west of Red Bluff. Of this he farms 8,000 acres, and devotes the rest to sheep, cattle and hogs. On this property is a good residence, but the family lives in Red Bluff, on account of superior school facilities, and Mr. Blossom is fast bringing the ranch up to his ideal.

Mr. Blossom was married in 1868, to Miss Caroline Hensley, a native of Missouri, and of Scotch ancestry. She came to California when three years old. They have been blessed with four children, one son and three daughters, viz.: Jessie, a graduate of Mills College; Edward J., a graduate of the San Mateo Semi-Military College; Bessie B., at school, and Mary R., known by the familiar name of Boby, is at home with her parents.

Mr. Blossom adheres to the Republican party, and for six years has been a Supervisor of Tehama County. No man stands higher in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, and few, if any, have done more to stimulate the growth and development of the county. He has shown the wonderful capabilities of the soil for farming. As a county for agriculture, Tehama stands second to none in the great State. Mr. Blossom came to this county when it was in its infancy, has been a co-worker with its pioneers, and is now one of its representative citizens.

M. B. ALSIP, horticulturist, near St. Helena, proprietor of Mountain Cove ranch, one of the most beautiful in Napa County, situated as its name indicates in a delightful bend of Conn Valley, near St. Helena. Although it has been the property of Mr. Alsip for only some five years, he has already improved it in such a way as to make it not only one of the most valuable ranches in the county, but even the most valuable.

Mr. Alsip was born in the State of Maryland, in 1819, where he was brought up on a farm, and received a good education in the schools of the district. In 1840 he went to Indiana, settling south of the city of Indianapolis, in Morgan County, and engaged in mercantile business; continuing this until 1853, he set out across the plains for California, leaving Martinsville on the 12th of April. On the way there, had a couple of brushes with the Indians, the Sioux and Pah-Utes being the aggressors. For two hundred miles through the State of Iowa, they did not see a house, and from Des Moines to Salt Lake no civilization. Time has changed

all that. The train consisted of nineteen persons, with 300 cattle and horses, four wagons drawn by oxen. The time consumed in the journey was an even six months. On arriving in this State Mr. Alsip settled first in Sacramento and engaged in the dairying business, which he carried on until 1860, when he bought land near Rio Vista in Solano County, still carrying on dairying and stock-raising. For twenty-five years Mr. Alsip farmed in Solano County, being one of the leading and prominent agriculturists in that county. In 1885 he came to Napa County, and purchased his present beautiful estate of 240 acres in Conn Valley, a spot blessed by nature with abundant rainfall, absolute protection from frosts or winds by surrounding hills, and possessing a soil of the greatest fertility. Mr. Alsip has now about fifty acres of grapes, young and old, about four acres of French prunes, which have made a fine growth, and 200 olive trees, young but thrifty, as well as apples, etc., all of which are found to do well. Mr. Alsip states that he has never anywhere seen a better growth of trees than at Mountain Cove. He has erected a fine stone wine cellar with a storage capacity of 80,000 gallons, and finds the making of wine a profitable employment. On the ranch are situated both sulphur and soda springs, as well as abundant springs of pure cold water, from which the water is piped to house and grounds.

Mr. Alsip has been married three times, the first time in Indiana. He has one son, Mr. E. K. Alsip, the well-known real-estate man of Sacramento. Mr. Alsip is a Republican, but is not a partisan. He is in every respect a leading and representative citizen.

RURAL HEALTH RETREAT.—This institution, which is admitted to be the largest and best equipped of all of that kind on the Pacific coast, was established in 1878, on a small scale by a few philanthropic gentlemen for the purpose of providing places where invalids could have the best of medical attendance under the most advantageous circumstances. It is not a money-making institution, and although owned and conducted by an association incorporated under the State laws, yet no dividends have ever been or ever will be distributed among the members of the association every dollar contributed by the shareholders being virtually a donation and all the net proceeds being expended in enlarging the facilities and in charity treatment. The location of the sanitarium is an excellent one, being on the westerly slope of the Howell Mountain, over 300 feet above the level of Napa Valley, an arm of which (Pratt's Valley) it overlooks. Its altitude places it in the thermal belt, ensuring it an almost absolute freedom from frosts, etc. The salubrity of the climate and equability of temperature, the absence of fogs and uniform dryness of the atmosphere, render the locality more favorable than most of the institutions of its kind in the Southern States or elsewhere. The buildings consist of a main structure, four and a half stories, with two rear additions, each four stories, a large new two-story chapel with gymnasium on lower floor, and several out-side cottages, besides the usual offices, barns, etc. The site occupied is in the form of a crescent and sloping, so that all parts are in full view at any point. Winding roads and walks, walled with quarried rocks and fringed with a great variety of flowers, run here and there, while close to the Retreat are beautiful groves of fir, manzanita and madrona trees, under which in the summer season are hammocks, swinging chairs, etc. Croquet lawns and recreation grounds complete the opportunities for outside enjoyment. Upon the roof of the main building is a platform, a favorite spot, whence magnificent views of valley and mountains, tree-covered heights and vine-clad slopes, are to be had. Mount St. Helena nobly closes the prospect to the north, while near by are Thimble Mount, Glass Mount, and a range of beauty that is rarely equalled. A hydraulic elevator with safety attachments connects the different floors. A large parlor is found on the

ground floor, where are also the offices, dining-room, etc. A central parlor on each floor is in the front of the main building affords a splendid outlook. Fire escapes in the shape of covered ways lead from each floor to the hill at the back. A like covered passage leads also to the chapel and gymnasium. In the rear part of the second floor much space is taken up with the gents' bath-room with its various departments. About a score of different baths are given, among them Russian vapor, electric, electric vapor, sulphur vapor, alkaline, Swedish shampoo, steam inhalations, douches, fomentations, etc. On the third floor are similar arrangements for the ladies; while on the fourth is the surgical office and dispensary. In a separate building at a little distance is the boiler and engine house, whence the establishment is heated by steam and all necessary motive power supplied. The bakery is a complete establishment where are turned out the "Health Foods" so well known in connection with the Rural Health Retreat. It has revolving ovens with six trays, cracker kneaders; four kinds of bread and thirteen of crackers are baked, about two barrels of the latter per day being the average. Large shipments of these health foods are being constantly made to all parts of the coast. The laundry is a complete establishment also in a separate building. In the commodious stables are kept eight horses, some being for livery use by guests. The employés in all number between thirty and forty, and the accommodation for patients admits over 100, and is always pre-engaged. Additional rooms are contemplated at once.

To the medical and surgical skill and pleasant manner of Dr. W. P. Burke, the medical superindent, not a little of the popularity of the Retreat is due. He is a native of Missouri, born in 1850. In 1854 he crossed the plains to California with his parents. After a common-school education he attended the Santa Rosa College for a time, but soon followed his natural bent for medicine by taking up studies in that line and duly received a certificate to practice; later on, attending the Eclectic College, Chicago, and from thence to Ann Arbor, Michigan. At the celebrated Battle Creek (Michigan) Sanitarium he perfected himself in surgery and general treatment of cases. Returning to California in 1885 he graduated at the Cooper Medical College in San Francisco, and in the following year came to the Rural Health Retreat to take charge. After fourteen months, however, on account of friction of others he withdrew, practiced a short time in St. Helena and then founded the well-known Sanitarium at Napa City, which has now been merged in the Rural Health Retreat. He was recalled to the medical superintendency of this latter on October 6, 1889, and still holds the position. Dr. Burke makes a specialty of abdominal surgery, the removal of cancers and abnormal growths, in all of which he has a marked success. Many cancers that had been abandoned by the ordinary practitioners have been treated and cured at the Retreat, the care, physical and constitutional treatment, regular hours, wholesome food, etc., of the establishment, no doubt contributing under the physician's direction to much of the benefit.

Dr. M. G. Kellogg, the retired assistant physician, now in Los Angeles, is a native of Massachusetts, where he was born in 1832. He went with his parents to Michigan in 1835, and graduated in medicine at New York city in 1868. Previous to this latter, however, he saw some of the adversities of life, and also of the triumphs that await the hard-working and determined men. Early in the spring of 1859 he crossed the Missouri River with his wife and family of three children, with two-yoke team of oxen, and a wagon containing one week's provisions, and when he reached Omaha, April 1, he had a ten-cent piece only in his pocket. They crossed the plains, and on September 10, 1859, brought up in Marysville, all sound and well, and Dr. Kellogg had then a fifty-cent piece, but was minus his team and wagon. Suffice it to say that he made his way, completed his course in medicine, supporting his family meantime in comfort, and was one of the found-

ers of the Rural Health Retreat, was its first physician, and has the warm regards of hosts of people. Feeling desirous of relegating the more onerous duties of his position, however, to younger shoulders, he prefers to take the post of assistant. He is the author of "The Hygienic Family Physician," a valuable work published in 1874. The well-known physician and author, J. H. Kellogg, M. D., of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, is his brother.

John Fulton, the popular Secretary and Superintendent of the Retreat, is a native of Nova Scotia, born in 1846. He spent fourteen years in Minnesota, but failing health induced him three years ago to seek the softer airs of California. For two years now he has efficiently managed the affairs of the Rural Health Retreat and has aided more than a little to its popularity.

In conclusion, it should be stated, that the Rural Health Retreat is conducted under the auspices of the Seventh Day Adventists, a body that has proved its conscientious obedience to right by doing an immense deal of good wherever its members are thrown. Under their management the Rural Health Retreat has a long record of good deeds, and possesses the warm gratitude of hundreds of people. The *Pacific Health Journal and Temperance Advocate*, a paper that is doing much to enlighten under its motto of "Physical Reform the true Basis of Mental and Moral Reform," is edited at the Retreat. It is a spot that must be sure to be appreciated, and those who are sick cannot do better than experience its benefits.

THEODORE R. PARKER is the Superintendent of the Napa Water Works, and also of the Napa City Gas Light and Heating Company. The directors of the water company are: S. E. Holden, president; George E. Goodman, J. A. McClelland, H. H. Knapp and and F. E. Johnson; S. E. Churchill is the secretary. The works are situated about one and a half miles from Napa. The source of the supply is an underground stream, which is pumped into a reservoir having a capacity of 3,500,000 gallons. The present capacity of the pumps is about 50,000 gallons each twelve hours. They have some nine miles of main pipe. The water furnished is so pure that, though used steadily in the boilers for six years, it has never left any scale or deposit. This underground stream was discovered somewhat by chance. Mr. Coe, the proprietor of the premises on which the pumping works are situated, had reason to believe from a well he had sunk that there was a large body of water underneath, and so reported to the water company. They sunk a large well that flowed so freely that they could not control the stream, obliging them to sink a shaft and run a tunnel beneath the stream of water, and finally a cross tunnel also. Their preparations being completed they blew up the roof of the extreme ends of the cross tunnel, which caused the full stream to flow through the main tunnel to their pumping shaft. This had furnished Napa a practically unlimited supply of water, the pressure in the town being about forty-five pounds to the square inch. The reservoir, 100 feet above tide-water, is situated in a deep cañon, with a masonry wall on the west end thirty feet high, twenty-one feet thick at the base and about six feet thick at the top, fronting the water in convex form. It is locked into a ledge on either side like the Sweetwater dam near National City, San Diego County, and is cemented into the solid rock on the bottom and sides.

The gas company was incorporated in August, 1867, and re-incorporated in 1889. They manufacture gas from bituminous coal. The works were rebuilt in 1888, under the supervision of John Fullager, formerly superintendent of the Cincinnati Gas Light Company.

Mr. Parker was born in New York city, October 21, 1838, where he attended the public schools until about eleven years of age. He then entered the office of Dr. Roberson, where he was taught to write and started in many

branches of study, but the Doctor died a year later, and he then went into the office of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd, as copyist. This was Hon. William M. Evarts, now United States Senator from New York. He was employed for a time in the hardware business, and at fifteen years of age he began to learn gas-fitting, with which business he has been connected to a certain extent all his life. When seventeen he began working as a journeyman, being employed for some time in the Richmond Gas Works, on Staten Island. In 1859 he went to Exeter, New Hampshire, to take charge of the gas works at that place, a position which he held for three years. He then came to California, in 1862, by the Panama route, arriving in San Francisco April 28. He managed a sawmill at Mokelumne Hill for a year, and then removed to Marysville, where he superintended the gas works until 1869, when he came to Napa and assumed his present position.

Mr. Parker was married in Exeter, New Hampshire, July 28, 1861, to Miss Eliza M. Cate, a native of that place. They have six children: William M., born October 5, 1864; Adah A., born December 3, 1866; Joseph R., born August 27, 1870; Caroline T., born February 6, 1873; John W., born December 24, 1876; and Theodore R., born October 1, 1879. His parents were William Martin and Caroline T. (Hogan) Parker, the father a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and the mother of Hackensack, New Jersey. Mr. Parker is a member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 5, of Marysville, F. & A. M., and has been a member for the past seven years of the Board of School Trustees.

RASMUS H. CASTERSON, a farmer near Pleasanton, is one of the progressive citizens of Alameda County, who dates his birth at Langeland, Denmark, December 7, 1843, where he grew up in agricultural pursuits, the son of Henry and Christine (Peterson) Casterson. His parents were also natives of that country but are now deceased. He came to America 1868, from Hamburg to New York, and then by way of Panama to San Francisco. In a short time he went to San Lorenzo, Alameda County. In July, 1869, he permanently located three and a half miles north of Pleasanton, where he now resides, on his ranch of 216 acres, and is carrying on general farming and stock-raising. He also rents fifty acres. He is a Republican in his political sympathies, taking efficient hold of local affairs.

He was married in San Francisco, March 16, 1873, to Miss Caroline Christianson, and they have eight children, namely: William M., Tillie, Laura M., Clarence C., Hattie, Harry J., Louis and Alfred B.

GEORGE W. FEE, real-estate and insurance agent, St. Helena, a native of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, was born June 2, 1837. His grandfather, Colonel John Fee, a Scotchman by birth, took an active part in the Revolutionary war, while his father, George J. Fee, served honorably as a soldier in the war of 1812. The father died when Mr. Fee was young, leaving the family but scantily provided for, and as a consequence he had to make his own way from the time he was able to work. When fourteen years of age he set out for himself, and during much of the time cared also for his mother and sisters. When eighteen years old Mr. Fee began railroading, an occupation in which he has spent eighteen years of his life. His first employment was on the Burlington & Missouri and the old Keokuk & Des Moines roads, the family meanwhile having joined him in Iowa in 1854. In 1866 he came to California and for a time was passenger conductor on the line from San José to San Francisco, when in the hands of Donohue & Co. Later he accepted a position as superintendent of the quartz mills at Washoe, the Atchison and Savage mills, continuing therefor two years. He then went East, and on his return was passenger con-

ductor of the North Pacific Railroad, being there two years. Later, for several years he held like positions on the Carson Railroad and on the road from Palisade to Eureka, Nevada. Finally in 1876 he came to St. Helena for the purpose of administering an estate five miles above town. This occupied him for about six years, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate, insurance and kindred pursuits. Mr. Fee is a Democrat of decided yet liberal views, and holds the confidence of the party. For two years he served as Deputy Sheriff of Napa County, and is now collector of town taxes and a deputy marshal.

Mr. Fee has never married. He has devoted himself to his family, caring for his mother and sisters for many years Of the latter two still reside with him. A brother, John D. Fee, is a leading builder of Pueblo, Colorado. Another brother, James P. Fee, who served through the war in an Iowa regiment, lies buried at St. Helena. His oldest brother, J. J. Fee, now deceased, was perhaps the most prominent bridge-builder of Pennsylvania. Some of the finest railroad and other bridges in that State are his work.

GEORGE CROPSEY, a prosperous rancher of the Livermore Valley, is one of the prominent pioneers of Alameda County, and most worthy of mention in this history. He has been a prominent farmer and stock-raiser for nearly thirty years, and is now residing with his family upon his farm of 350 acres three miles and a half west of Livermore. He is also engaged in raising live-stock, including road sters and speed horses, among them one stallion, "Redwood," that has a record of 2:27 on the track, and others of less speed. He has a race course upon his own ranch.

Mr. Cropsey is a son of Giles B. and Maria (Lockwood) Cropsey, who were natives of New York State but are now deceased, the father dying in 1877. Mr. Cropsey, of this sketch, was born at East Troy, New York, December 8, 1836, and moved with his father to Rochester, that State, where he received his schooling. In 1858 he came by way of Panama to San Francisco, and for two years he was at various points on the coast,—Sacramento, Russian River, Cloverdale, etc. In 1860 he went to Haywards and worked for a time, then to Portland, Oregon, where he was in the commission house of J. M. Blossom & Co. for a short time; then he went up the Salmon River, and to the Cariboo country in British Columbia; next he was engaged in quartz-mining in Nevada for serveral months; then he followed farming at Haywards until 1870, when he visited his native State. On his return to California he settled at San Lorenzo until 1877, when he went upon his present ranch.

He was married in Oakland, October 30, 1883, to Miss Matilda Rudebeck, and they have two children, Giles B. and Earl D.

JUDGE THOMAS B. BOND, an attorney of Lakeport, is a native of Maryland, born near Belaire, January 24, 1832. His father was one of the defenders of Fort McHenry, in the war of 1812. He served as Deputy Register of Wills for twenty-five years; and was also cashier of Havre de Grace Bank for a number of years Thomas B. Bond, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the schools in the vicinity of his birth. In 1850 he received an appointment from B. H. Latrobe, in a corps of civil engineers, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which profession he followed until 1856. He then went to Mexico, Missouri, where he studied law with Judge Edwards, for two years. He commenced practicing in 1858, in Audrain and Boone counties, Missouri, where he remained until 1861. In that year he crossed the plains to California and engaged in the practice of law and other pursuits, in Marin and Sonoma counties, for about one and a half years. In 1863 he settled permanently in

Ukiah, Mendocino County, where he remained eighteen years engaged in the practice of law. In 1865 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of District Attorney for Mendocino County, and in the fall of that year, was nominated and elected to the same office, on the Democratic ticket. In the fall of 1867 he was re-elected for a second term. When Judge Bond took the office of District Attorney, the finances of the county where in a deplorable condition, warrants on her treasury being worth only about sixty cents on the dollar. At the close of his term of office, the credit of the county had been restored, and paper representing her indebtness was received at par value. During his term of office there was a vast amount of criminal business in that county, which necessitated the drawing of a large number of indictments, none of which were ever set aside by either the District or Supreme courts. In 1887 the County Superintendent of Schools, having resigned, a gentleman who was appointed to fill the vacancy refused to qualify. At the urgent request of the County Supervisors and teachers of the county, Judge Bond consented to accept that office, which he filled for two years, in order that the schools might be maintained. In 1873 he was offered the nomination for the Assembly by the almost unanimous vote of the Democratic party. He, however, preferring the practice of his profession, declined the nomination. In 1877 he was elected to the office of County Judge, without opposition, which he held for four years; no decision made by him, while presiding over this court, was reversed. In 1877 he was elected President of the Bank of Ukiah, which position he held for one year. In 1881 he went to Southern California, where he resided at San Diego, Santa Barbara and other places. In 1883 he formed a law partnership with Hon. G. W. Schell, at Modesto, Stanislaus County, with whom he practiced a little more than five years. In 1888 he removed to Lake County, and permanently settled in Lakeport, where he is now engaged in his profession. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of California, in 1865, and the Supreme Court of the United States in 1885. He voted for James Buchanan for President, and has voted for every presidential nominee on the Democratic ticket since that time.

He was married in 1865, to Miss Nettie Siddons, a native of St. Louis, Missouri. They have no living children. Judge Bond is a Past Master of Abel Lodge, F. & A. M., of Ukiah, and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for the past thirty-four years.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, a general farmer of Livermore Valley, dates his birth September 26, 1842, in County Tyrone, Ireland, where he was reared on a farm, the son of Robert and Ann (Mills) Armstrong, also natives of the same county, who emigrated to America in 1863, locating at Nilestown, Ohio, where the father died, July 16, 1881; the mother is still living in that State. Mr. Armstrong, the subject of this paragraph, came to America in 1860, locating the next year in the town of Mexico, in the northeastern part of Missouri, and was engaged in agriculture there until 1870, when he moved with his family by rail to California, locating at Mt. Eden, Alameda County, for one year, and then upon his present farm four and a half miles northwest of Livermore, where he owns and cultivates 160 acres of fine land, raising stock and grain. He is one of those jovial, whole-souled sons of Erin so characteristic of the truly American character as to be a most welcome immigrant. He was naturalized in Missouri, in 1864.

He was united in matrimony to Miss Matilda Bell, in his native country, and they have now eight children: Annie B., Joseph D., John J., Martha J., Robert L., Newton W., William G. and Ora J. Mr. Armstrong is a member of Mosaic Lodge, No. 218, F. & A. M., and of Vesper Lodge, No. 62, A. O. U. W., of Livermore. Annie B. Armstrong was married June

20, 1886, to Samuel McKelvey, and now resides in San Francisco. Joseph D. Armstrong was married to Miss Sara McMullin the 1st day of July, 1890, and resides in San Lorenzo, where he is occupied as principal of the San Lorenzo public school.

JULIUS L. WEILBYE, architect and builder, residing at Suñol, is a prominent and progressive mechanic who deserves special mention in this volume. He was born on a farm near Alvarado, Alameda County, May 5, 1854, and at an early age learned the carpenter and joiner's trade in the town of Haywards. Soon he began making building contracts for himself, and went to Livermore, where he became a foreman for J. S. Duncan, and remained in that position until 1877. He then went to Oakland, where he was employed in the Pioneer Planing Mills three years, when he made architecture a special study. A year later he took charge of the Verdi Planing Mills, of Verdi, Nevada, that place being destroyed by fire in 1881. Here Mr. Weilbye lost his drafting instruments, library, and all his mechanical tools. The plant was immediately rebuilt, and conducted by him until 1885, when he went to Suñol, his present location, and where he has designed and built many of the private residences, besides some of the public buildings in the county, as the public school building at Livermore, a hotel at Suñol, the public school building, many residences, churches, etc. He has for many years made architecture a special study, thereby reaching a station at the head of his business. In addition to his designs and building operations at his present location, he has established and carries on a lumber yard, having a fine and well-selected stock of lumber and building materials. In his political views he is a Republican, and takes an active part in political matters. He is a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 225, F. & A. M., at East Oakland, and also a member of Oakland Chapter, No. 36, Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Weilbye is the son of Lars and Ida Weilbye, natives of Copenhagen. His father was a seafaring man, and first came to America as master of a sailing vessel, landing in 1847 at the point now known as Montgomery street, San Francisco, which was then the water front. Thence he went to a point near Haywards, and owned and worked a farm until his death in 1857. Mr. Weilbye, our subject, was married in Livermore, to Mary, the oldest daughter of A. Overacker. His family now consists of his wife and her son.

WM. LAWHEAD, liveryman, Woodland, is a son of E. G. and Nancy (Coen) Lawhead. His father, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born in 1799, was a cabinet-maker by trade, and died in San Joaquin County in 1886. His mother, a native of Pennsylvania, died in Ohio. Mr. Lawhead was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1828; married Miss Edith Johnson, a native of Pennsylvania in 1851, came to California in 1853, by way of Panama, and stopped first at Nevada City, where he engaged in mining for five years. He next lived at Central Ferry on the Stanislaus River, where he assisted his uncle in a store for six years; from 1863 to 1866 he followed teaming at Stockton, and the following twelve years he was a farmer of Solano County. Finally he went to Yolo County where he farmed for six years, then raised stock for three years in Solano County again, and at last came to Woodland in the fall of 1887, where he purchased a half interest in the livery business on Main street, in partnership with T. J. Hutchison. Some time afterward he purchased Mr. Hutchison's interest, but has since taken as a partner Joseph Clemens, their establishment being known as the City Stable.

His wife still lives, and they have two children, both daughters: Rachel, wife of T. P.

Emigh, a Solano County grain merchant and capitalist; and Rosamond, a teacher in Solano County.

C. P. ADAMSON.—There is no more beautiful spot to be found in the whole Napa Valley than the splendid vineyard of Mr. C. P. Adamson. It lies on the eastern edge of the valley, at a distance of about a mile from Rutherford, and possesses a location not excelled for depth and fertility of soil, beauty of situation, and convenience for carrying on the whole business. It is one of the older vine-growing and wine-making establishments of the county, having been begun as long ago as 1870 by Mr. Adamson, and each year since its wines were first placed in the market the superiority of its products has been more generally acknowledged. There are in all now 150 acres planted to vines, including all the most celebrated qualities of grapes that have been found adapted to this section. Among them are the Riesling, Golden Chasselas, Carpinnette, Carignane, Burgundy, Zinfandel, Grossblaue, etc. The vineyard consists of 150 acres, and presents a very fine appearance, being of thrifty and healthy growth, and so carefully attended that not a weed or spear of grass is visible. Situated in the midst of the vines, in a tract set off for its use, is the winery and wine cellars, which were found to be well worthy of a visit. The cellar is 120 x 115 feet in size, built of wood, double lined and ceiled, thus making it cooler and of better storage facility than even the ordinary stone cellar would be. Its capacity is 300,000 gallons, but usually contains only the vintage of the season, as Mr. Adamson never has any difficulty in effecting sales.

He finds his market chiefly in San Francisco, but has built up a constantly increasing business in the East and Central States, one feature being specially noteworthy, namely, the shipping of church wine for communion purposes throughout the coast and elsewhere. We notice by the papers that he has lately been making sales also in Germany of his fine brandies. The grapes are carried from the vineyard to the second floor of the winery by elevator, which has an attachment below for cleaning the grapes. They go then to the crusher, whence the juice is conducted by ingenious gravity devices to any part required. The building is made self-supporting, the only one of its kind in the State, except Senator Stanford's winery at Vina. It has also a very late device for carrying tubs or material to any part, in the way of an elevated railroad or track. There is steam for pumping or other work, the power coming from the engine in the distillery behind the main building. An abundant supply of pure cold water is obtained by windmill and tanks, from wells sunk on the premises. The floor is entirely of stone, with drains for carrying off all water. There are two Heald's hydraulic presses, and also a St. Helena hydraulic press, representing both the pressure from below and from above, the former being much the better. There is also a bottling department connected with the establishment, to supply the constantly increasing demand for the wine in retail consumption. The distillery has a capacity of about 200 gallons per charge, the quantity of brandy made last year being about 12,000 gallons. So far the cooperage has been bought outside, but it is understood that the intention is to manufacture their own another year. In all about fifty men are employed, it being the wise custom of Mr. Adamson to keep the different nationalities apart in separate houses. In order to supply his large business he buys each year from $7,000 to $8,000 worth of choice grapes to add to his own.

The residence is a handsome structure, beautifully surrounded by trees and flowers, and presents a fine appearance, commanding a fine view in every direction. A splendid orchard, the cherries being famous over the valley, is also one of the beauties of the place. Mr. Adamson is a man of unusual energy and force of character, and of an overflowing hospitality. He has

made his own way from the beginning, often against serious odds, but always coming out head uppermost. He is a native of Germany, or rather of Holstein, now a part of Germany, but at the date of his birth a part of Denmark. In his younger days he went to sea, visiting many portions of the globe. In 1853 he came around the Horn in the clipper ship Gamecock, on a voyage from New York to San Francisco, the voyage lasting four months and fourteen days. He went almost directly from San Francisco to Sonoma, walking up from the embarcadero to Colonel (now General) Hooker's ranch at Glen Ellen, looking for work, and being well treated by him. After a short stay he went to Napa, where he was with W. A. Fisher for a year and a half. Thence he went to the mines on the Yuba River, and stayed for eighteen months. From there he went to El Dorado County and worked for six months, and then went to the Fraser River, where he had much trouble and suffering from Indians and hardships, as did most of those who followed that excitement. He then returned to Napa, and began farming in the Berryessa Valley and elsewhere, carrying on very extensive operations, having often as high as 2,000 or 3,000 acres of wheat. He bought his present place in 1870, and while improving it continued his operations on rented land on the Welsh tract in Colusa, and on the New York grant in Contra Costa and other counties.

He is a man of wonderful energy and power, has magnificent business qualities, and is as popular as any man in the county. Mr. John H. Riess is his foreman, a young man whom it is a pleasure to meet.

GEORGE W. MEESE, orchardist and vineyardist, a mile east of Pleasanton, dates his birth July 6, 1826, in Ohio, upon a farm. His father, Philip Meese, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in 1878; and his mother, whose name before marriage was Nancy Ready, was born in Virginia, and died in 1834. Mr. Meese, our subject, located in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, followed farming eight years, and during that period he held the offices of Justice of the Peace and chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He was also a member of the Board of Inspectors at the election of Lincoln as President of the United States, both in 1860 and 1864. He was a carpenter and car-builder in the shops of the Northwestern Railway Company eight years in the city of Fond du Lac. Next he was sent by that company to Marinette, that State, to take charge of the car-repairing shops there, which position he had until 1880, when he came by rail to California. For the first two years here he was a resident of San Ramon, Contra Costa County. In 1882 he located at his present place, where he owns and cultivates thirty acres in vineyard and orchard. He is a prominent member of Lew Morris Post, No. 47, G. A. R., at Livermore, and is also a decided Republican, taking an active part in political matters.

He was first married in Ohio, and had six children, of whom two daughters and two sons are still living. The second time he was married in Contra Costa County, California, February 16, 1882, to Mrs. M. P. Benedict, of Oakland, who is a native of New York State, and came to California with her husband in 1848, by whom she has one daughter, named Frances A.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, viticulturist, Rutherford, superintendent of the Inglenook Vineyard and Wine Cellars, the magnificent property of Captain Niebaum, at Rutherford. He has had a life of unusual variety and interest. He was born in Scotland in the year 1841, but when a year old came with his parents to Canada. His father, Joseph Armstrong, still resides, an active old man, in Toronto. The son was brought up as an en-

gineer, serving his time at the large Marine Engine Works in Dundas, near Hamilton, Canada. Having learned his trade he came to Chicago, just before the civil war broke out, and worked for a little time on railroads running out of that city, but shortly was called upon for active service in the war itself. While not carrying a musket, yet his duties were far more onerous and often perilous in the last degree, for Mr. Armstrong was in the Engineering Department, and was engaged under General Thomas transporting troops in Tennessee and adjoining parts. This work was toilsome and dangerous, requiring iron nerves, a cool head and utter fearlessness. After the war Mr. Armstrong came to this coast, and for a time was in Ben Holladay's employment, running steamers. In 1868 he was made chief engineer of the Fidelity, the first American steamer to go to Alaska for the Alaska Fur Company. He remained in this employment until 1877, when he was sent to Saint Paul Island as their resident agent, holding that responsible position for nine years, or until the fall of 1886. Returning then to San Francisco to spend the winter, he was induced by Captain Niebaum to go up there and take charge of Inglenook. To an outsider it would seem that he is the right man in the right place, for no one who visits Inglenook, and has the good fortune to be piloted round by Mr. Armstrong, but carries away the most enthusiastic feelings.

Mr. Armstrong was married in 1872, to Miss Yates, a native of Maine. They have two little children.

PHILIP L. ROBERTS, Treasurer of Contra Costa County, was born in Madison County, Ohio, May 29, 1839, a son of John, Jr., and Angeline (Lough) Roberts, father a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and mother a native of the State of Virginia. She died when Philip was fifteen months old, and he was brought up by his grandfather, Roberts, and remained with him until the death of the latter in 1861. Up to the age of eleven years he was in Madison County, and then one year in Iowa, then in Chillicothe, Peoria County, Illinois, until the fall of 1852, then in Madison County, Ohio, again, where, August 29, 1862, he enlisted in the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and joined his regiment at Louisa, Kentucky, some time between the tenth and fifteenth of September. The regiment, commanded by Colonel Jacob E. Taylor, was attached to General Granger's Reserve Corps, and actively participated in the battle of Chickamauga. Concerning that action, General Thomas, in his report, says, "It was through the arrival of General Granger and his reserve that his army was saved." They then were engaged in siege of Chattanooga, the memorable battle of Lookout Mountain, etc., and passsed the ensuing winter, 1863–'64, in Nickajack Valley. About the first of March they went to Blue Springs, Tennessee, where Sherman formed his army for the Atlanta campaign, and where for 121 days the troops were under a constant fire. After aiding in the fall of Atlanta they rested until Hood crossed the Tennessee River for Nashville. After the battle of Chickamauga and siege of Chattanooga, Mr. Roberts' regiment was attached to the Second Brigade, First Division of the Fourth Army Corps, under General Stanley at that time, and while at Atlanta Mr. Roberts was transferred to the Fifty-first Ohio Regiment, and was detailed to duty in the adjutant general's office of the brigade; was there three months, and then transferred to the subsistency department and served in that until the close of the war. He was mustered out of service June 20, 1865, at Nashville, and arrived home in Ohio July 3.

In October following he went to Illinois and spent the winter there, and in March joined his uncle at St. Louis, and went into Barton County, in the southwestern part of that State, where he followed carpentering until the autumn of 1866. While there he was appointed Assessor of that county, and was elected for a second

D. V. Hershey

term, serving in all four years. In 1875 he came with his family to California, arriving at Antioch, Contra Costa County, on Christmas day, and from that time to the present has been farming what is known as the Marsh grant. In the autumn of 1888 he was elected to his present position on the Republican ticket.

He was married October 2, 1868, in Lamar, Barton County, Missouri, to Elvira C. Wills, a native of Macoupin County, Illinois, and they have two sons and three daughters.

DAVID N. HERSHEY.—In the history of the territory embraced within the limits of Yolo County no name appears in more intimate connection with the progress and development of this region than that which heads this article. A brief mention of his origin, and an outline *resume* of some of the salient points in his career, therefore, become not only valuable but indeed essential in this volume of Northern California. Such men are the corner-stones of any community: a study of the results accomplished by them should be of absorbing interest and great value to the young.

Mr. Hershey is a native of Maryland, born in Washington County, at a point two miles from Funktown and only four miles from that more important point, Hagerstown, the date of his birth being the 13th of April, 1818. His father, David Hershey, was a native of Pennsylvania, born at a point in Dauphin County distant only a mile from Harrisburg, the capital of the State. His mother, whose maiden name was Christiann Roher, was born near the dividing line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Both parents were of German ancestry, and grandfather John Hershey, a preacher of the United Brethren faith, was born along the banks of the river Rhine, whence he emigrated to America, and was one of the founders of the church referred to.

When the subject of this sketch was but six years of age his parents removed from his native place to Montgomery County, eighteen miles west of Rockville, and not far from the line of the District of Columbia. There he was principally reared, and he made it his home most of the time until 1841, when he went West with his brother-in-law, also named David Hershey. The latter located with his family in Howard County, Missouri, not far from Fayette, and about 200 miles up the river from St. Louis, and our subject, who had driven a team the entire distance, went to live with them. He got all he could make there, and remained with them one year. In 1842 he devoted his attention to the raising of tobacco, and in the following year dried and put up seven hogsheads. He had difficulty in disposing of it in the local market, but a man whom he had known in Maryland, but then a resident of Missouri, Dr. Ober by name, took it off his hands. He sent it to Baltimore, where, however, there was no sale for that grade of tobacco. He then shipped it to Europe, and the report in the shipment, afterward received, was regarded by Mr. Hershey as very flattering to his efforts. Some hogsheads were rated in the European markets as "sound; sweet flavor; fair condition;" while the others were marked, "ordinary, but sound."

Raising and curing tobacco continued his principal occupation until in 1844 he formed a partnership with Dr. Ober for the purpose of expanding the business, the latter furnishing the capital, while Mr. Hershey devoted his personal attention to the business. He put up seventy-one hogsheads of strips and thirty or forty more of leaf tobacco, all but one hogshead of which Dr. Ober shipped in his own name. As he failed Mr. Hershey never received a cent out of the entire stock, and the only tangible result he had to show for all his time and work was one solitary hogshead of tobacco, while he was about $200 in debt! He remained in the business on his own account, in spite of the discouraging results of the venture, adding to it also by manufacturing cigars, and built up quite a trade with the fur traders and other dealers

of St. Louis, exchanging for furs, pelts, etc. Besides, he shipped considerable to Shreveport and other points south on the river. He also went on the road with a team, and traveled with it selling tobacco and cigars throughout southwestern Missouri, the Indian Territory and Texas.

On a trip made in 1848 he entered Texas at Preston, and visited the towns in that portion of the State. He went to Bonner, to Sherman, and finally to Dallas, which was then only a trading post, with a few shanties, giving no promise of the fine large city which stands there to-day. From Dallas he proceeded to Shreveport, and on his arrival there found the cholera raging. His nephew, who accompanied him, became so alarmed at this condition of affairs that our subject sent him home, and with him the furs accumulated on the trip. Mr. Hershey found out, while at Dallas, that there was no coffee there; and, being unable to dispose of his team at Shreveport, he purchased a load of coffee, and prepared to start with it for Texas trading posts. When his preparations were about completed, a man whom he had been dickering with in regard to the team, came to him and offered to purchase it. But the load which he had bought was then a white elephant on his hands. In this dilemma he went to a merchant to whom he had been accustomed to ship tobacco from Missouri, and the latter agreed to take the coffee off his hands at the price he had paid for it. This solved the problem, and he soon disposed of his outfit. He then went back to Missouri, where he one day passed a young man whom he did not recognize. The latter spoke, and he recognized the voice as that of the nephew whom he had parted with at Shreveport, though so emaciated as to entirely change his appearance. He had gone home by way of New Orleans, where he was stricken with the cholera. He reached home safely, after a hard struggle with the disease, but had not the slightest idea what had become of the furs in his charge. Thus went the fruits of that long and tedious trip.

In 1849 Mr. Hershey one day received a letter from a cousin, who wrote that he was on his way to California, requesting Mr. Hershey to meet him at Independence. With the full intention of accompanying his cousin on the journey to the Golden State, our subject went to the point named, but after a search among the thousands of emigrants there failed to find his relative. The cholera broke out among the thickly crowded people while he was there, and disappointed he went back to resume his labors in the tobacco business.

In 1850 he made a trip back to his old home in Maryland, and returning thence to Missouri, in 1851, went up to Linn County, to work for Colonel Flournoy and his brother John, with whom he remained until 1853. In the latter year, his employers having 100 head of cattle left from a band which had been purchased for a California contractor, he and William S. Flournoy started with them for California. They crossed the Missouri River at St. Joseph, and were soon well along on the long journey. In Nebraska their attention was attracted by the sight of Indian runners who were evidently engaged in carrying some important news. On arriving at Fort Kearney they found that the officers in charge had stopped the stream of emigration at that point on account of trouble with the savages. It seemed that some Indians, being refused the boat on the ferry, had fired on the boat, and a squad of ten soldiers, who went to arrest the offenders, killed two of them and arrested two of the leaders and put them in jail. The emigrants were allowed to leave the fort only in large trains under escort, and after a detention of two days our subject and party were permitted to proceed. The Indians could be seen off toward the mountains, charging madly on their ponies, and the train of whites put out double picket guards each night, fearing an attack. One night, while Mr. Hershey was on guard, with his mule, a fine large saddle animal picketed some fifty yards away, he heard the beast snort as if scenting danger. Going to the next man supposed to be on guard, he

found him wrapped in slumber. Slipping the rifle out of the picket's hands he carried it back to his own post, When the man awoke he went into camp and said that the Indians had been about and had taken his gun from him. Mr. Hershey came up and told the man to go with him, and taking him back showed him the missing gun. In answer to the inquiries of the surprised man, he told him how it came into his possession, and then informed the captain of his train that if they wanted men on guard who would attend to business they had better put on some one who could keep awake there in place of the man who had been so negligent.

The party eventually passed through the region infested by the hostile Indians and proceeded on by the way of Fort Laramie and Sublette's Cut-off, and thence into California by the Carson route, the trip having consumed the time from May to October. Arriving at Fiddletown, Amador County, Messrs. Hershey and Flournoy stopped there, as their men wanted to go to mining, and a few days later they proceeded on to Yolo County. They located near where Mr. Hershey now resides, taking up a quarter section each adjoining, and buying out the claims of squatters who had been temporarily on the land. Our subject put up a cabin about a hundred yards from the house in which he now lives. He and Flournoy went about improving their places, and pastured their stock, having got through with all but about 25 per cent. of the 100 head apiece with which they had started. They found, eventually, that their land was claimed by other parties under what was known as the Knight grant, and a long and expensive investigation followed. Mr. Hershey was not the man to be driven off from his possessions without a struggle, and though defeated in the courts of the State he appealed to the United States Courts, and there came out victorious. He branched out in the cattle trade, increasing the scope of his business, and in the days of the mining period was accustomed to drive his fat animals to the mountain camps for a market. His cattle business grew to such proportions that in one year he and his partner branded as many as 1,000 calves. Of late years, however, he has not devoted so much attention to stock, but has several dairies, milking over 200 cows, and making cheese; has about 700 head of cattle, and some fine stock,—Holsteins, Durhams, etc.

Mr. Hershey is an excellent judge of land, and has always recognized the fact that it was to be found the safest, soundest kind of property. With excellent judgment he has from time to time added to his possessions until he now ranks as one of the largest holders of good land in this whole region. On his home ranch he has 1,120 acres. Half a mile west he has a tract of 160 acres, and 160 more above Block's Station. In another large ranch above Dunnigan he has 2,400 acres in this county and 240 in Colusa. Four miles west of that he has 600 acres in Colusa, and 240 adjoining it in Yolo. Near by he has a timber tract of 160 acres, and is the possessor, besides, of another piece of land containing 320 acres, which was conditionally sold, but on which the contract has not been fulfilled. It adjoins the last 240-acre tract mentioned. Though all of this land requires looking after on his part, he only farms three-fourths of the home ranch and half of the large tract near Dunnigan. He has, besides these various tracts mentioned over 9,000 acres of tule and river bottom land, starting seven or eight miles east of here and running toward Sacramento. He is the owner of part of the old home place in Maryland, and has made two additions, now having 300 acres, which is a large farm there. It is not far from Boyd's Station, on the Metropolitan road. He owns two-sevenths of the great "76" canal in Fresno and Tulare counties, and two sevenths of 19,000 acres of first-grade land. The canal was built by the company for the purpose of irrigating this land, originally amounting to 31,000 acres. Three months ago our company, sold the canal to the Allen Irrigating Company for over $410,000. Mr. Hershey was for several years a director in the company.

Mr. Hershey has extensive bank holdings, being largely interested in the Bank of Woodland and the Bank of Yolo, being one of its directors, and the Grangers' Bank of San Francisco. He is the owner of the Hershey House, at Knight's Landing, which he built to take the place of the three-story brick hotel destroyed by fire, which had been constructed by him and a partner.

Mr. Hershey, while in no sense an office seeker, has been compelled by his prominence here to take a somewhat active part in public affairs and has had an official career worthy of mention. In 1879 he was the Democratic nominee for Representative in the State Legislature of California, and led his party to victory. In 1883 he was re-elected again to represent his district, showing the confidence of the people and their satisfaction with his record. He served both terms with credit, and took an important part in several important measures, notably the passage of the act to change the system of voting in swamp-land districts from the acreage basis to that of valuation. He has several times represented the Democracy of the county in the State conventions, and the party is glad to recognize him as one of its wheel-horses when he takes off his coat for the fray. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows hereabouts having joined the order at Linnens, Missouri, in 1852, and being now a member of Woodland Lodge.

He was married in this county, January 2, 1873, to Miss Ella, daughter of William F. Flournoy, previously mentioned, who went back to Missouri in 1854, and in 1865 returned to California, being now a resident of Modoc County. Six children have been born to them, of whom one—Magdalena, is deceased. Those living are: Cornelia, Davidella, May, Grace Harlan and D. N.

Mr. Hershey is one of those solid, substantial men whose presence in a community is worth much as an example for old and young. Such men show the capability of a country, and are a standing reproof to drones and non-producers. He is a man of the highest standing in business and social circles, respected by all, and the results of his work will live in the history of the community which he has so long made his home. Mr. Hershey is now engaged in leveeing, and has been for the last five years reclaiming some 5,000 acres of land, working as high as eighty head of mules and horses. The last winter, being very severe, broke his levee and destroyed 800 acres of a fine farm. He intends to rebuild the levees, and is now at work with fifty head of mules and horses of his own, and will put on 100 more horses.

FRANK W. GIBSON, a native of England, was born near London, May 28, 1846. In 1849 his parents came to the United States. They landed at New Orleans, and immediately started up the Mississippi River for Illinois. In 1850 they removed to Quincy, where Mr. Gibson started the Quincy *Whig*, which was afterward the first newspaper in Illinois to unfurl the Republican banner. In 1855 he went to Fontenelle, Nebraska, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1856–'57 he represented his district in the State Legislature. In 1859 he crossed the plains to Denver, Colorado, where he established the *Rocky Mountain News*, the first newspaper published in that place. He afterward published the *Commonwealth* and *Republican*, and other papers in different points of the State. In 1886 he removed to California, and settled in Los Gatos, where he now resides.

Frank W., the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools and in the Denmark Academy, at Denmark, and located in Lee County, Iowa. In 1868 he went to Fremont, Nebraska, where he engaged in the book and stationery business for a little more than a year. He then sold out his business, and went to northern Nebraska, where he engaged in general merchandise for one year. In 1870 he came to San Francisco, California, where he joined an expedition to Victoria, British Colum-

bia, which was then being organized in consequence of the Jim Creek and Peace River gold excitement. From Victoria he went on to the interior of Alaska, where he mined for six months. On his return, in 1871, he stopped at Seattle, and from here he traveled overland through Washington and Oregon to San Francisco. In 1872 he went to Colorado, where he took a contract of twenty-seven miles on the Colorado Central Railroad, with two of his brothers. From there he returned to Nebraska, and engaged in the paint, oil and glass business, in Fremont, until 1880; then engaged in the grocery business until 1882; then in building and renting houses until 1887. In that year he returned to California with his wife, and they traveled over the State in search of a location, returning to Nebraska in the fall. In 1888 they removed to Lake County, California, where they located permanently. He has 440 acres of land, a half mile south of west of Lakeport, on which he has a fine residence and barn; 120 acres are under cultivation, and the whole under fence. He has about fifteen acres planted in fruit trees and vines. Water for domestic use and stock is brought through pipes from a clear cool spring in the mountains. A portion of Mr. Gibson's land lies adjoining the corporate limits of Lakeport, which he has subdivided into town lots, and which he offers for sale at a remarkably low figure. Mr. Gibson has adopted a novel feature in the sale of his residence lots, which consists of giving one lot to any party building on the same and selling them the adjoining lot at a low price if he want to buy, making a nice home for little money. Mr. Gibson also owns 440 acres of land in Pierce County, Nebraska, adjoining the town of Pierce, the county-seat of Pierce County. A portion of this land is also within the city limits, and is also laid out in town lots, and given away and sold the same as the above. He has fine business lots in the most desirable part of the city, and some fine lots in the heart of the city of Fremont, Nebraska, the county-seat of Lodge County, which he will sell on easy terms.

Mr. Gibson has very appropriately named his beautiful property in Lake County, "Glenwood Ranch," with his beautiful addition to Lakeport as Glenwood Place. He has published a fine folder with maps, with the ranch subdivided, showing the locality and giving the practical points of the county. Mr. Gibson has now a nice cannery on the ranch, known as the Lakeport Canning Company, canning all kinds of fruit, and making a specialty of canning figs, something new for California, and his best brand, known as his Glenwood Ranch brand, one can always depend on being straight goods.

He was married in 1873, to Miss Helen Lewis, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Conrad) Lewis. They have two children: Birdie and Cora, both attending school in Lakeport. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has filled all the chairs in the subordinate, and taken all the degrees in the encampment and canton.

ELIJAH D. HAM, attorney at law, has resided in California for sixteen years, and for the past nine years in Napa. He was born in Talladega County, Alabama, in 1840. His parents were James T. and Elizabeth (Whaley) Ham, his father a native of Petersburg, Virginia, and his mother of Walker County, Georgia. They removed while he was a child to Bedford County, Tennessee, where they lived until he reached the age of fifteen years, and then to Washington County, Arkansas. His father, who was a Union man, died during the war from the effects of exposure incurred in the cold winter of 1863, his feet being frozen while lying out to avoid the Confederate troops, he then having three sons in the Union service. Judge Ham received his education in Tennessee, and later in the Arkansas College at Fayetteville, where he took the usual course. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and was fairly launched in his profession in Huntsville, Arkansas, when the war broke out. He

with other Union men was obliged to leave home and live in the mountains to avoid being either conscripted by the Confederate forces or hanged as a Union sympathizer. Early in 1862 he escaped into Missouri and joined Bowen's Battalion, attached to the headquarters of General Curtis. He was immediately detailed as a messenger and scout, carrying dispatches from one command to another; a service for which he was well fitted, owing to his thorough familiarity with the country and the mountains. He was soon appointed Chief of Scouts, with the rank and pay of a Captain of cavalry, and held this important post under Generals Brown, Totten and Schofield, with headquarters at Springfield, Missouri. He continued in this position until February, 1863, when he was commissioned Major of the First Arkansas Infantry Volunteers, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, and participating in all the battles of southwestern Missouri and northern Arkansas, including Pea Ridge, Cotton Plant, Prairie Grove and Fayetteville. This last was especially noted as a fight between Arkansas Union men on one side and Confederate forces on the other, and resulted in driving the Confederate forces from their section of the country. About this time he was appointed by President Lincoln United States District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, which embraced the eleven western counties of Arkansas, as well as the whole Indian Territory. He held this office until 1868, and was then appointed by Governor Clayton, Circuit Judge at Fayetteville. He resigned this position in 1874, when he came to California, where he settled in Santa Rosa, and engaged in the practice of law until 1879, when he spent one year in Portland, Oregon. Returning to California he settled in Napa, resuming his practice, which he has continued since that time. He was married in Arkansas, in 1857. His wife's health requiring a change of climate, he took her to Denver, Colorado, where she died, after a residence of about nine months. Some thirteen years ago he married Miss Julia Conn, a daughter of Dr. Conn. There are three children: Rosa, the wife of W. W. Wright, cashier of the Hot Springs (Arkansas) Savings Bank and Treasurer of the city of that name; Lucie, the wife of L. W. Gregg, attorney at law at Fayetteville, Arkansas, son of Judge Gregg, formerly Chancellor and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court; and Kate, at the present time visiting in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Judge Ham is a member of Yount Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M., and of Kit Carson Post, No. 74, G. A. R.

SAMUEL R. RHODES, dentist, has been a resident of California for about thirty-five years. His parents, Judge A. L. Rhodes and Elizabeth (Cavins) Rhodes, came from Indiana in 1854. His father had occupied a prominent position in the legal and political history of the development of California. He represented the Santa Clara Senatorial District about the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion, was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for a period of sixteen years, and was for two years of that time Chief Justice. He is now practicing law in San Francisco, and residing in San José. Dr. Rhodes received his primary education in the Gates' Institute of San José, attended for three years Santa Clara College, and was graduated at the University of California, at Berkeley, in 1875. For some four years he underwent a process of preparation for his life-work by engaging in numerous branches of business, as journalist, merchant, clerk in a stock-broker's office, then undertaking the studying of medicine, and finally drifting into dentistry, which he decided to make his profession, and which he has studied and practiced ever since. He practiced for about two years in Havana, Cuba; then returning to the United States he settled in San José, where he remained for about a year and a half, and then removed to Napa, where he has since devoted himself to his profession. He was married in 1879, to Miss Josephine Brito, a native of New

York. Her father, Dr. Brito, a native of the Island of Cuba, was a naturalized American citizen. He was accustomed to practice dentistry there during the winter, and in New York during the summer seasons. He died six years ago.

CHARLES E. GREENE, deceased, formerly a prominent farmer of Yolo County, was born in Shelburne, Vermont, May 24, 1825, his parents being Rufus and Betsey (Weed) Greene. His ancestry is traceable to the De Gras family of France, and later to the family in Rhode Island named Greene, with whom the famous Revolutionary General Nathaniel Greene was connected. When the subject of this sketch was twelve years of age his parents removed to Hopkinton, New York, resided there seven years, where Charles attended the Hopkinton Academy, and then removed to Southport (now Kenosha), Wisconsin. There Mr. Greene taught school awhile and then clerked in the drug store of his brother, Pliny P., a practicing physician. March 13, 1849, he started for California with an ox team, and arrived in Sacramento, October 13, after a comparatively pleasant trip.

Upon his arrival in California, Mr. Greene engaged in mining for a time, with success; then he was in mercantile business, in partnership with Mr. Hutchinson, in Sacramento, on J street, where the old Fountain House now stands, until 1852; and while there the firm was obliged to take some land in Yolo County in security for a debt, and Mr. Greene took charge of it. It was twelve miles from Woodland and known as the "Big Ranch." The grant title was proven fraudulent, after expensive litigation in the courts. This, with other things, caused Mr. Greene to lose all that he had saved. He lived there, however, until 1860, when he moved upon the place where his widow now resides. After locating there he had many discouraging failures, but fortune at length crowned his efforts, and at the time of his death, in July, 1886, he had one of the most productive farms in Yolo County. It is situated five miles north and east of Davisville, and contains 1,280 acres, all enclosed. It is the best of wheat land; and here the widow and two of the children reside, continuing in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Greene was a settled Republican and a public-spirited and exemplary citizen. In July, 1855, he married Miss Bertha L. Bennett, of Sacramento. She was a native of Muscatine, Iowa, and a daughter of Milo and Mary J. (Gibson) Bennett, the father a native of Vermont and the mother of New Hampshire. Mr. Bennett crossed the plains with his family to Sacramento in 1851, principally for the sake of his health; but he died the next year. Mrs. Greene has had three children: the eldest, Kate A., who is now Mrs. B. B. Tuttle, of Portland, Oregon; Ella A. and Charles E., Jr.

Mrs. Greene relates the following encounter with Indians while crossing the plains in 1851:

"When we left Council Bluffs, our company numbered about sixty persons, all expecting to go to Oregon, but before reaching the junction of the California and Oregon roads, my father with some others decided to go to California. Our division consisted of ten men, two women and seven children, separating from the main company, taking our way toward California. Occasionally we were visited by Indians in small numbers, and while we treated them kindly always refused their request for ammunition, which they seemed anxious to have. A few days after one of these visits we had some cattle shot, but as they were not greatly injured we did not leave them. This may have angered the Indians, for we began to notice signal fires in all directions. Arriving at the Humboldt River, where water and grass was plentiful, we concluded to rest for a few days, but on a second consideration we thought it prudent to try and overtake a company who were only two days in advance of us. The signal fires increased in numbers, making us feel that danger threatened.

"At the close of the second day we reached a place called Stony Point, and as usual one of our number was sent forward to choose our camping grounds; my sister and myself accompanying him to the place selected, we went down to the river to get a drink and wash our faces. The gentleman with us stooped down to get some water and was in the act of putting it to his lips when he discovered an Indian on the opposite bank just raising his gun. Simultaneously a report sounded from both sides, and our escort called to us to run as the Indians were upon us. This we did crying 'Indians!' 'Indians!' at every step. Our cry was heard just as the wagons were forming the camp. immediately our captain ordered a retreat from the willows, and we barely reached a place where the Indians could not fire on us from ambush, when we were surrounded by between seventy-five and 100 yelling, dancing Indians. The wounded man had managed to reach the camp in a short time; two others were disabled, thus reducing our defenders to seven men. We made breastworks of bed and pillows, thus affording a slight protection from which our men could return the fire of the enemy.

"The sun went down on a seemingly doomed company, surrounded by overwhelming numbers. Our death, or, worse, our capture, seemed inevitable. Within our camp there was a deathlike stillness, each one realizing that the next moment might be our last on earth. The firing from both sides continued until midnight, when we could see that some sort of a council was being held. We were not left long in suspense as to their intentions, for suddenly the sky grew red and we were inclosed in a wall of fire. The grass was about eighteen inches high and very dry, and as we saw the flames advancing toward us we felt that there was no longer any hope. Surely God was our defense; for when the fire had reached within twenty yards of the camp it went out. They did not dare relight it, as any attempt to do so would have brought them within range of our guns; so they continued shooting at us until about eight o'clock the next morning. Then, seemingly discouraged, they disappeared. After a consultation among our company it was deemed advisable to proceed, but as the traveled road was for the greater part of the way among the willows we decided to abandon that, taking our way across the hills with only the sun for our guide. Each man carried his gun in one hand, a whip in the other, the women and children always carrying weapons. The wisdom of our course was soon manifest, for the Indians once more swarmed from their hiding places and commenced firing upon us.

"For three days and nights we were without water, excepting such as we found in the stagnant pools, and this so foul that we could only drink it with vinegar or make it into coffee. The stock was watered by women and children passing buckets from hand to hand, while every man with gun in hand stood ready to fire in case of emergency. For a week we dared not stop to rest, making a fire once a day, and then only enough to make our coffee, lest the smoke should reveal us to the enemy. Day and night we journeyed on until it seemed as though death was better than the terrible suspense. Gradually our fears lessened, though it was weary traveling. As my father had lost all his stock, and only by dividing the teams belonging to others were we enabled to bring one wagon, which contained all we possessed in the world. After we met a company of prospectors from California we felt comparatively safe, experiencing no farther trouble from the enemy."

JONATHAN C. TYLER, prominent among the old and respected pioneers of California, was born in Pigeon Prairie, Michigan, January 11, 1830, the son of Isaac and Eleanor (Knapp) Tyler. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and his ancestors were of English origin. His mother was born in Canada, and her ancestors on the paternal side were

English, and on the maternal side of German extraction.

Our subject was reared and schooled in his native State until eighteen years of age, when he concluded to battle with the world on his own account. On leaving the home of his childhood he proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there down the river to Gaines' Landing, Arkansas, thence to New Orleans, intending to come to California by water; but on his arrival in that city he found that no regular vessels were sailing from that port to the Golden State; and the cholera was at that time raging fiercely as an epidemic. He remained but ten days in the Crescent City, when he returned North to St. Louis, thence to Beardstown, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for a time.

In 1849 he crossed the plains by ox teams, arriving the following year at Hangtown. He became engaged in mining at various camps, his first experience being on Weber Creek, then Nevada City, Grass Valley and Boston Ravine, occupying his time in those camps the first year. Later he visited Feather River and Spanish Ranch, remaining in the latter camp some four weeks. Thence he went to what was known as Rich Bar, on Feather River, remaining there a few months. He next visited the Wyandot diggings, and from there he next went to Shasta County, where he built the old Eagle Hotel. In the fall of the same year, 1853, he came to his present place and purchased 600 acres of land, and from this period he has followed the life of a practical farmer. In 1856 he purchased a portion of the Spanish grant then owned by Robert Thombs, this being the first purchase of Spanish grant land made in the State of California. His present farm consists of 2,000 acres, located two miles north of the flourishing and prosperous town of Tehama, and is a portion of the Thombs and of the old Sicard grants, all under full cultivation and used for grain-growing and stock-raising.

Mr. Tyler and Miss Mary Dement, a native of Iowa, who crossed the plains in 1853, were the first white couple married in Red Bluff, the marriage taking place March 10, 1854. They have five children living: George A., John W., Ulysses B., Sierra Nevada and Mary E. Mr. Tyler is politically a Republican, and takes an active part in politics. He also affiliates with the F. & A. M. of Molino Lodge, No. 150, of Tehama; also Commandery No. 17, K. T., of Red Bluff. Of this commandery Mr. Tyler was one of the founders.

FRED MICHAELSON is one of the many reliable and enterprising citizens that Germany has furnished the United States. He was born in Holstein, Germany, August 23, 1830, the son of German parents. His father, John Henry Michaelson, was a saddler and leather tanner. The family were Lutherans. The subject of this sketch received his education in his native land, and there learned the trades of miller and carpenter. He was a soldier in the Schleswig-Holstein army, and served in the war against Denmark in 1849. In the battle of Idstad he received a wound in his thigh, which made him a partial cripple for life. He came to America and to Illinois in 1856, and, notwithstanding his lameness, he worked on farms and in loading cars until the spring of 1859. At that time he came to California. In Shasta County he worked both at mining and at the dairy business. At first he was employed by James Wolf. Later, he purchased an interest in a fruit and vegetable store, and kept it two years. Then he formed a partnership with Frank Litsch and engaged in the general merchandise business, continuing it until the fall of 1869. In that year Mr. Michaelson purchased a store in Lewiston, Trinity County. Three years later he sold out, and engaged with Mr. Reid in 1872, in the production of Angora goats. That business they followed twelve years, having as many as 1,500 goats at one time, and receiving as high as eighty-seven and a half cents per pound for the mohair. The price went down, however, until it reached thirty-

four cents per pound, when they sold out, getting $2,200 for 1,100 goats. Mr. Michaelson has 200 acres of land, on which he is raising hay and vegetables. He has dealt considerably in city real estate in Redding, has loaned money and built a number of houses. He is president of the building association that erected the fine I. O. O. F. block, and he is a stockholder in the building.

Mr. Michaelson has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty-four years, has passed all the chairs of the order and has taken much interest in the society. He is an intelligent Republican, a kind-hearted man, and is ever ready to do all in his power for the advancement of the best interests of the county.

CHRIS SIEBER, proprietor of the Pacific House at Woodland, is an example of those who came from a foreign land to young America and have attained affluence under our benign institutions. He was born January 29, 1847, in Germany, in the Kingdom of Wirtemberg, a son of Ludwick and Rosa (Linck) Sieber. His father, a farmer, came to America and to California in 1886, and died the next year, in Woodland, at the age of sixty-seven years. The subject of this biographical mention remained at home on the farm until he was fifteen years of age, when he commenced to learn the tinsmith trade. After completing that he sailed from Liverpool to New York city, where he remained a year working at his trade. In 1866 he came by the Nicaragua route to California, worked a year in his vocation at Sacramento, and then two years at the same in Woodland, when he engaged in a bakery and saloon, which he ran successfully for three years. He then disposed of his bakery and continued the saloon until 1881, when he purchased the Tackney House. He afterward changed its name to the Pacific House, under which name he is now running it, with magnificent success. He is also interested in the Woodland brewery, the electric light system of the city, the Woodland street railway and various other enterprises. He was elected in 1878 a member of the City Council, and he served also as City Treasurer two years. He is a member of Woodland Lodge, No. 111, I. O. O. F., and also of the O. C. F.

He was married in 1874 to Miss Frederica Buod, a native of Germany, and their children are Frieda, Christ, Louie, Elsie and Bertha.

J. C. WEINBERGER, deceased.—One of the most complete and conveniently arranged wineries and wine cellars in the vicinity of St. Helena was found to be that erected a short distance north of the town by the late J. C. Weinberger, and now carried on by his widow, under the management and superintendency of Captain C. T. McEachran, her brother-in-law. The buildings are of the fine, light-colored sandstone of the valley, are two stories in height and about 80 x 100 feet in size, presenting a fine appearance from the road. The vineyard is 100 acres of the most approved varieties of wine grapes, and present a very fine, clear and thrifty appearance. They are about half and half on hill and bottom land. The annual make of wines is about 100,000 gallons, chiefly dry wines, while in the distillery, which is conducted in connection with the winery, about 5,000 gallons of brandy are made. In order to make so large a production, large quantities of grapes are purchased from growers in the valley, in addition to those grown in the vineyard. On the property is also a fine-appearing orchard of some 300 trees, comprising, pear, fig, etc. From ten to twenty men are employed according to the season. The wines of this cellar are noted for their high merit, and are chiefly taken as fast as they become aged by regular customers in New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Texas and other Eastern points, being in constant demand. The greatest possible care is taken in every process connected with the manufacture of wine, each step being in the hands of

experienced men, the uniform excellence of the product being no doubt due to this fact.

We copy herewith entire the sketch of the life of Mr. Weinberger that appears in the history of Napa County: "Mr. Weinberger was born in Weissenburg, Bavaria, July 13, 1830, and is the son of Christian and Madaline (Rebesberger) Weinberger. He resided at his birthplace until 1848, during which time he was educated at the common schools. At the age of fourteen he began the confectionery trade, which he followed until March, 1848. He then came to America, landing in New York the latter part of May. He remained there and worked at his trade until 1853, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked but a few months only, when he went to Indianapolis and began business on his own capital. He remained there until 1865. He then purchased a farm, in connection with W. H. Ragan, and began the fruit and nursery business, which he followed until 1870. In 1869 he paid California a visit, and was so pleased with the country that he returned to Indiana in 1870, and settled up his affairs, and came back to California to make his permanent residence. He came to Napa Valley, and located at his present place, a short distance above St. Helena, and has since paid his entire attention to the manufacture of wine. He is an active member of the St. Helena Viticultural Society.

He was married January 27, 1860, to Miss Anna Von Dokkun, of Cincinnati, who was born in Paris, France, November 5, 1838. By this union there is one daughter, Minnie, born December 27, 1861. Mrs. Weinberger died in 1866. He married, secondly, Miss Hannah E. Rabbe, a native of New Albany, Indiana, born October 7, 1840. They have had children as follows: Emily D., born January 23, 1875, is deceased; Hannah, born June 7, 1876; Marie, born July 4, 1878, is deceased; and John C., born March 4, 1881.

Mr. Weinberger died in March, 1882, being foully shot down without provocation by a miscreant. His death was felt to be a public misfortune, for although quiet, unostentatious and modest, there were few indeed more generally beloved by the community. He was public-spirited, energetic and enterprising, very thorough in all his dealings and aided much in every good work. He was the first to erect a stone wine cellar in the valley, a portion of which was completed in 1876, all his investments being made with an eye to the future. The business, since his death, has been carried on by Mrs. Weinberger, as her husband would have expected, and she has met continued and satisfactory success as a consequence. She still resides in the handsome residence, surrounded by well-kept grounds, erected by her late husband. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, being a Royal Arch Mason. He was a stockholder in the Warehouse Association of St. Helena.

Miss Minnie Weinberger is now the wife of Mr. Zierngibl, the manager of W. B. Bourn's great wine cellar, married in 1885.

CAPTAIN C. T. McEACHRAN.—In addition to superintending the business of his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. C. Weinberger, Captain McEachran owns and conducts an extensive establishment on the eastern side of the valley. Here he has a fine wine cellar, 100 x 100 feet in size and an extensive and well-cared-for vineyard. The grapes are hauled to the Weinberger cellar and there made into wine, the cellar on Captain McEachran's place being used for the storage of old wines. Upon his place he also raises stock and animals of various kinds and carries on general farming. He has had a life of more than usual variety and interest, containing, too, a lesson to those who have ambition, as showing what may be accomplished by energy, rectitude and perseverance. Captain McEachran is of Scotch birth, being born in 1824, in the city of Greenock. A short time later the family removed to Edinburg, where he resided until 1831, when he was

brought to America by his parents. He was brought up and received his education for the most part in the State of New York, but, manifesting a love for a sailor's life, he went to sea, being engaged in different capacities on the great lakes and elsewhere, the latter part of the time being in command as master of the vessel. Later on the Captain engaged in trade, being in the ship-chandler business in Chicago in 1854, in partnership with others, and afterward in other lines. Finally, in 1858, he came to California and immediately went to the mines in Tuolumne County, remaining there with varying success for three years. He then went to Arizona, Idaho, Virginia City, and elsewhere, and having accumulated a little money determined to quit mining and settle down. Accordingly he came to the Napa Valley in 1870, began wine-making and has been engaged in it ever since, having now the reputation of being one of the best and most experienced wine men in the county. He has made his way from the start almost without assistance, owing all his success to his quick brain and ready hands, coupled with intelligent foresight and attention to business.

Captain McEachran is a Republican in politics, but never a politician. In private life he is universally respected and esteemed, those who know him best thinking most highly of him. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, having held the high honor of being Grand Master of the order in 1886–'87.

JOSEPH MECKLENBURG is the pioneer milling man of Napa County, and a gentleman of experience, well posted in regard to the history of the county, and one who is well regarded and popular in the county, being now the Roadmaster of his district. Mr. Mecklenburg was born in Germany, in 1825. In 1842, when a lad of seventeen years of age, he came to America, and at Toledo, Ohio, learned the milling business, following it later at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, for five years. After that he was engaged in his business in Illinois, having married, in Michigan, Miss E. Hamilton, a native of New York State. Her mother, born in Connecticut, is still alive, at a very old age. She draws a pension as the widow of Bemis Hamilton, a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1852 Mr. Mecklenburg and family crossed the plains to California, and spent two years at Sacramento, San Francisco and Davisville, running flouring mills for Wilson and Conroe & Co. at the former cities, and for Jerome C. Davis at the latter place. In the fall of 1854 he removed to Napa County, with which he has since been prominently identified. He first started a mill at Yountville, for Mr. Yount, and ran it for a year and a half. He then went to the mines in El Dorado County, spending a year at that business. He then returned to Yountville, and for a year longer carried on the mill at that point. In 1858 Mr. Mecklenburg took the mill on the Bale place, where W. W. Lyman now lives, carrying it on for a year, later on again returning to Yountville, spending in all about five years at that point, between the years 1854 and 1864. Later, in partnership with Mr. Lyman, he carried on the Turbine mill at the Lyman place, until the extension of the grape business in the valley made it unprofitable. For twelve years, from 1865 to 1876, inclusive, Mr. Mecklenburg was a Supervisor of Napa County, and was one of the most active promoters of its interests. During Garfield's administration he was appointed United States Deputy Collector under Hartson, for Alameda, Contra Costa and San Joaquin counties, holding the position four years. For a time he was also the tobacco inspector at San Francisco, under United States Secretary of Treasury Folger, but he early resigned that position. For the past three years he has served as Road Overseer of this district. Mr. Mecklenburg is an ardent Republican, an abolitionist and free-soiler, with very decided opinions on the leading questions of the hour, in regard to which he takes a broad and comprehensive view. Unfortunately, failing health

has of late militated much against his comforts, but it is hoped that he will overcome this and regain health and strength.

Mr. Mecklenburg has three children,—one daughter and two sons. The former is now Mrs. Cora Fawle, of Oakland; the sons, Lincoln, is a printer in Oakland, and J. H. is engaged in ranching near his father's place, four or five miles above St. Helena.

JOHN D. LAWSON, a real-estate dealer of Woodland, was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, July 15, 1832, and he was eight years of age when the family moved with him to Chariton County, Missouri. In 1852 he came by the overland route to California, settling in Sierra County, where he resided one year. He then came to Yolo County, where he has continued to reside until the present time. For a number of years he was engaged in farming, a few miles southwest of Woodland; but in 1860 he moved to Woodland, and built a residence on Lincoln avenue. In 1861–'62, together with his only daughter, now Mrs. W. R. Pond, of Woodland, he attended Hesperian College. He built the first livery-stable in that city in 1862. In 1869 he entered mercantile business where now is the grocery of Eaton & Son; at the end of two years he sold out to Mr. Eaton, and was appointed Deputy Sheriff and Jailer by Sheriff J. P. Bullock for four years. Just before his term expired he was elected County Recorder, and he left his former situation and assumed the duties of the latter for a two years' term, commencing March 4, 1874. The next two years he was engaged in the real-estate business, and then, in partnership with H. L. Marders, he kept the Fashion Stable: this was in 1878. In 1883 he was again appointed Deputy Sheriff and Jailer, by Sheriff Jason Watkins, and held the position two years. In 1871, while serving under Sheriff Bullock, he was elected the first Marshal of the town of Woodland, and served from March until May, under a temporary government until the charter for the incorporation was obtained. After that he was elected a member of the Board of City Trustees for two terms. His present business as real-estate agent was established in 1885. In 1887 he admitted a partner, the firm name becoming Lawson & Maxwell, the latter retiring a year later. Mr. Lawson continued the business alone until March, 1889, when he formed a copartnership with Louis Walker. The firm name is now Lawson & Walker. Politically, Mr. Lawson is a Democrat.

He was married to Miss Jane Browning, in Yolo County, September 13, 1855, Elder J. N. Pendegast performing the ceremony. The result of this marriage has been a large family of children, all of whom are living at Woodland. Their names are, respectively: Genoa, Wm. H., James B., Robert G. and Edward.

JOSHUA LAWSON, deceased, was born April 4, 1804, in Jackson County, Tennessee, and in November, 1829, he married Mary Chaffin, also a native of Tennessee. The family made two trips to Missouri,—first in 1838, spending one year there and returning in 1839. In 1840 they made their second trip, locating in Chariton County, and remained there until 1848, removing thence to Macon County, where they resided four years, when he came to California, with ox teams. Leaving Bloomington, the county-seat of Macon County, April 13, 1852, they arrived at Gold Hill, Sierra County, September 6. The whole family followed mining about a year. In September, 1853, they came into Sacramento, where they sojourned about two or three months in an old hut on K street, between Eighth and Ninth, and on December 14, came into Yolo County and located permanently on a farm four miles southwest of Woodland, now owned by Dr. Strong. The Lawson family all located land in the same neighborhood. Joshua Lawson died in Woodland, December 21, 1862, and

the widow is still living, at the age of eighty-three years. In their family were seven daughters and two sons, of whom several died when young; four died in Woodland, and only two are now living, namely: Mrs. Shellhammer and J. D. Joshua Lawson was a fine mechanic, and followed mechanical pursuits for over thirty years prior to coming to California. He was a preacher of the Christian Church from 1835 to the time of his death. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Christian Church at Woodland, the first pastor of the Church worshiping there, and, unlike most pastors, he preached on Sunday without pecuniary reward, and attended to his mechanical pursuits during the week,—wagon and carriage-making, blacksmithing, gunsmithing, etc. He was also one of the originators and founders of the Hesperian College at Woodland.

W. G. BULLARD, merchant and Postmaster at Davisville, dates his birth June 20, 1831, in Monroe County, New York. His parents, Benjamin and Eleanor (Weaver) Bullard, were natives respectively of Vermont and New York. The father, a shoemaker by trade, but chiefly a farmer by occupation through life, moved in 1836 to Oakland County, Michigan, settling near Walled Lake, upon land which he purchased there. In 1849 he sold out and moved to Fredonia, Calhoun County, same State, where he remained until 1853, and then he came to California with his family, overland, being five months and two days on the route, ending at Sacramento. He was interested in a hotel there until 1870 and then he was a resident of Davisville until he died, in December, 1884, at the age of seventy-nine years. In his family were three sons and five daughters.

The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm and was with his parents when they came to California. The first work which he did for his own interest was at mining, principally at Timbuctoo, above Marysville, and in this business he continued about nine years, in company with a brother and a brother-in-law. He closed his mining experience with $2,200, to be divided between the three. Then for about four years he was in the transfer business in Sacramento; next he was book-keeper for a canal company and a general mercantile house at Michigan Bar for three years; and then, in 1870 he removed to Davisville and was book-keeper for Drisback & Company until that firm failed; then he started out for himself in the grain and mercantile business, but, not having the courage to deny credit, he failed in this enterprise. His general character and uprightness was too well known for him to be long waiting for an opportunity, and in 1886 he was appointed Postmaster at Davisville, in which position he has served the people to the present time. In connection with the office, he runs a very neat store of groceries and general merchandise. He is a member of Dixon Chapter and Woodland Commandery of the Masonic order.

Mr. Bullard was married October 20, 1868, to Mary A. T. Farrell, a native of Ireland, and they have two daughters and three sons, whose names are Mary E., Walter W., Edward F., William G. and Nettie B.

SMITH BROWN is the manager of the Eshcol Vineyard and Winery, of which James H. Goodman & Company are the proprietors. This ranch contains 300 acres, 200 in vineyard and about twenty-five in orchard, and a portion was originally planted in 1882. It has been largely replanted by the present owners. The winery has a storage capacity of 300,000 gallons; building, 125 x 75, of three stories; the first floor devoted to storage, the second floor to fermenting and storage, and the upper floor to the crushing of grapes. This product is sold to the trade in Napa and San Francisco. Mr. Brown has been a resident

of California since 1852, and of Napa County since 1855. Born in Burrillsville, Rhode Island, in 1819, he attended the public schools of his native place, and later an academy in Fall River, up to the age of eighteen. Two years afterward he embarked in the grocery business in Providence, under the firm name of Brown & Steere, Selling out to his partner, he assisted to organize and was chosen president of the first company to establish a factory and engage in the manufacture of India rubber, before Goodyear's experiments were known to the world. With three friends he furnished one-third the capital which enabled the original discoverer of the vulcanizing process, Martin, to perfect and develop that great invention. They began with the manufacture of rubber shoes in a small way. For their own amusement the girls employed in the factory made little toys and animals, and gradually the business extended into new directions. After one trip through the west Mr. Brown arrived home to find his factory destroyed by fire, and Goodyear, who had meantime patented his process for preparing rubber, brought suit enjoining the company from further manufacturing. As so much had been lost by the fire he sold out his interests and removed to Baltimore, where he established the first stove foundry in the State of Maryland. Of this he made quite a success, increasing the plant to $50,000, but in 1849 his foundry was burned, leaving only a lot of scrap-iron as the result of his labors there. He then went to Massachusetts and engaged in the woolen manufacture with an uncle; but, his health failing, he spent one winter in Missouri, and in the spring of 1852 started on his trip across the plains, coming by way of Salt Lake and the Mojave Desert, and arriving at the little Mormon town of San Bernardino in 1852. He spent the winter there and at Los Angeles, coming to San Francisco in the spring of 1853, where he opened a livery stable on the corner of California and Webb streets, which he carried on for about two years. In 1855 he put on the first line of stages running between Sonoma, Petaluma, Napa, the White Sulphur Springs and Sacramento, meantime, for one year, owning and conducting the Napa Hotel in connection with his stage line. He sold out both in 1858, and, buying 1,000 acres of land from Cajetano Juarez, he engaged in grain and stock farming until 1866. During this time, with Sam Brannan and others, he built the railroad from Soscol to Calistoga, and was its president until it was sold to Ryder & Roelofson in 1872. Mr. Brown was interested in quartz mining in California, Nevada and Mexico from 1858 until he sold out his last mine at Angel's Camp, in Calaveras County, in 1887.

Mr. Brown was married in 1840 to Miss Chloe Thayer, a native of Douglas, Massachusetts, who was the daughter of Marvel and Lucinda Thayer. Both were descended from old New England stock. They have three children living: Frances B., now the widow of Henry Edgerton; Summit, now the wife of Homer S. King, of San Francisco, and Dana W., now residing in Nevada, and in the employ of the Carson & Colorado Railroad. For many years of his earlier residence in California Mr. Brown dealt largely in cattle, driving them from Mexico and Southern California. During his entire manhood he has been actively engaged in large business interests. He has property in Seattle, Washington, and large landed interests in this State. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Equalization by Governor Newton Booth in 1872.

MICHEL DE KEYSER, a Pleasanton jeweler, was born at Antwerp, Belgium, July 6, 1857, the son of Charles and Lucia (Verbiest) De Keyser, natives also of that country, who had seven children. At an early age Michel, their third child, was sent to Macon, France, where he learned the watchmaking and jewelers' trade. In 1881 he returned home and worked at his trade until 1884, when he came to America, landing at New Or-

leans. Thence he came by train to San Francisco, where he followed his profession a year, with a partner of the name of H. De Houck, until 1886. The latter then absconded, leaving Mr. De Keyser to pay all the debts. Our subject next went to Haywards, and a year afterward removed to Pleasanton, where he is now well established in the jewelry business. He has also one other shop, namely, Livermore, where he manufactures jewelry. He has concluded that partner-ship is a very poor "ship" to sail in, having been robbed and broken up in his business twice through the rascality of such associates in business. He thinks now that he will sail through business life alone. Being of an inventive genius, he has devised several combinations, which he expects to render useful. One of them is an economical process for extracting oil from seeds, which he claims will extract and take out a larger percentage than any other process now in vogue.

Mr. De Keyser was married in Belgium, May 11, 1881, to Miss Natilia De Lombaerde, and they have two daughters and a son.

HON. WILLIAM MINIS.—In retracing the genealogy of this gentleman, we find that a grandfather, John Minis, was a native of the north of Ireland and came to the United States in old age with five sons, landing at Pittsburg in the year 1800. The eldest of these sons, William Minis, was the father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He first settled in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and then moved into Beaver County, same State, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1859. He married Mary Cochran, also a native of Ireland, and they brought up two sons and two daughters; both the daughters are deceased.

The younger of the sons, the subject of this sketch, was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1819, and spent his younger days with his father upon the farm, indeed until he was thirty years of age. Being in a "backwoods" section of the State, his advantages for education were limited to what could be obtained in the pioneer log school-house, and a short term at an academy. During the early gold-mining period, a company of 300 members was formed at Pittsburg, called the "Pittsburg Company," to come to California. This was joined by Mr. Minis, who at the time was living eighteen miles distant on the Ohio River. They came upon a chartered steamboat to St. Joseph, Missouri, where Mr. Minis and three others left the company and joined a stock company with Captain Winters at the head. They crossed the Missouri River April 7 and landed at Sacramento August 7, 1849, among the first immigrants of that year. Going immediately to the mines on the Yuba River above Marysville, at a place called Long Bar, Mr. Minis and his comrades began work; but as there was much sickness there they soon returned to Sacramento. They next went to Clear Creek, twelve miles west of where Shasta is now, and camped there about six weeks, during which time they buried one of their number at that place. Of sixty miners at that point, twenty sickened and died. But gold was plentiful; every man able to work took out from the dry diggings there $50 to $500. The rainy season approaching, they returned to Sacramento, arriving there a few days before Christmas, 1849, and wintering in and about that city.

In the spring three of Mr. Minis' mess companions went to the mines, while he and another man named Wells built a house on the Coloma road, as a wayside hotel. This was conducted by Mr. Minis about fifteen months, when he sold out his interest and joined his messmates at Ford's Bar on the American River, and worked there in the river mines until the autumn of 1852. Then, together with his companion, J. J. Lytle, he came into Yolo County, settling on the banks of Putah Creek, and followed agricultural pursuits there until 1858. They intended to buy land at first, but the title was not clear. In 1857 the grant upon

H. P. Merritt

which they settled was confirmed to William Wolfskill; and in that year Mr. Minis purchased the old Tule House seven miles west of Sacramento, which in those days was the great place for making money, Sacramento being the commercial center. After running that house about three years he sold out and bought 2,000 acres of land in this county, which he fenced for grazing purposes; and on it he built a nice residence. Altogether, he expended upon the place about $10,000; but the flood of 1862 came and everything went down the river. This of course left Mr. Minis in financial straits. In the spring he settled in the little town of Washington, in Yolo County, directly opposite Sacramento, and remained there until December, 1865. During that fall he was elected Sheriff of Yolo County and at the end of two years he was re-elected,—thus serving four years. In 1869 he was elected joint Senator for Solano and Yolo counties, and served a term of four years. On going out of the Sheriff's office he was elected Justice of the Peace and Town Recorder for Woodland. In 1875 Mr. Minis was elected Surveyor General for the State of California, which office he held from January, 1876, to January, 1880. For the next six years he was a grocer in Woodland; but in the autumn of 1886 he was elected County Treasurer, and in the fall of 1888 was re-elected, and is therefore holding that position to the present time. In 1853, while living upon the Wolfskill grant, he was elected County Surveyor, and re-elected several times, without opposition. In 1856, while he was keeping the Tule House in Yolo County, he was elected to the Legislature and served four months. He has always been a Democrat, and an efficient worker for the party; has never been beaten for office but once; has also been a faithful attendant at the county and State conventions of his party for more than thirty years past. He has never been known to have an enemy.

In 1857 Mr. Munis was married to Mrs. Elmira Gale, a native of Ohio, and by this marriage there was one son, George, who is now in the United States Land Office at Sacramento. By the present marriage there is one daughter, Mollie, who is the wife of F. E. Lambert, of Sacramento, and the mother of two children.

HIRAM P. MERRITT, of Merritt Station, Yolo County, the most extensive breeder of live-stock in Northern California, is a representative of the best type of the American business man. Like most men who have achieved distinction in their respective callings, he started in life without capital save a fine physical organization and an active and well-poised brain. A pioneer of 1850, he came here a young man, and after passing through more than the usual vicissitudes and reverses of those early days, he has by industry, economy and shrewd judgment long stood in the front ranks of Yolo County's wealthy, influential citizens.

Dr. Merritt was born January 24, 1830, in Fairhaven, Rutland County, Vermont. His father, Noble Merritt, was a lumberman. His mother's name before marriage was Elizabeth Bates. He was three years of age when his parents moved to Allegany County, New York, by way of Lake Champlain and Erie Canal. In their new home his father engaged in the lumber business, as that portion of the State of New York was then a dense forest; and here young Hiram assisted his father to the extent of his ability, thus forming the habits of industry which he still retains, although of late years his heavy work has been more of the intellectual kind. As the prospects in Western New York for business with the commercial world were not satisfactory to his ambition, he started for the West, in company with his uncle, Sydney Merritt, as far as Detroit, and alone to Indiana. On starting, his cash capital was only $15, and arriving at South Bend, Indiana, he found his capital reduced to $2.50. Here he first secured employment in a drug store, which place he retained for six years, receiving as compensation only his necessary

expenses, with the privilege of studying medicine. By diligence and economy, and occasional practice at dentistry, he became able to attend medical lectures and graduate at the State Medical College of Indiana, in the spring of 1849. Returning to South Bend, he followed his chosen profession, in partnership with his old preceptor. His father sent him $100 at the beginning of his practice for the purchase of a horse to use in attending calls. He gave $25 of this to an aunt to keep for him, with the intention of coming to California, which he did the next year—1850. He joined an Indiana party, comprising the Wall Brothers (now of Denver), Dan W. Earl, of San Francisco, and others. At Council Bluffs he utilized his medical knowledge in a small-pox epidemic, vaccinating the multitudes as he sat upon the wagon-seat. He also had many occasions to exercise his medical skill while crossing the plains.

The party arrived in Sacramento in August. The first business in which Dr. Merritt engaged after arriving here was that of running a meat-market, at Bridgeport, on the South Yuba, and financially he was successful. In three months he sold out, went to the North Fork of the Cosumnes River, in Placer County, intending to follow the practice of medicine; and while residing there he became famous as a hunter. On one occasion, while out hunting deer, he was shot at by an Indian, the ball striking the rock on which he was sitting and throwing the splinters into his face. At another time he was engaged with a party of miners in a skirmish against Indians who had stolen their horses and mules, and in this engagement about thirty Indians were killed.

But, as the settlers were few and there was but little sickness among them, and as the Doctor had no taste for mining, he would have returned East could he have collected money enough, and continued his medical studies in Philadelphia. As it has turned out, however, it is probably the best for him that he remained in this State. On the first day of January, 1851, he passed through Yolo County the first time, being at the time engaged in transporting merchandise by mule pack-train between Sacramento, Scott's River, Yreka and other points north, a distance of 400 miles; and although his capital was small, he made money. Going next to Carson Valley, with some $2,000, he did a prosperous business buying cattle, horses and mules of emigrants on their way to California and selling them to settlers in the Sacramento Valley. After thus accumulating considerable money he entered farming pursuits on an extensive scale in Yolo County; but the first effort was a failure. Yet he took courage and began to retrieve his fortune by returning to Carson City and resuming his old trade with the emigrants. He did not undertake to wait in idleness for his grain to grow, as most others did, but improved his time in trading. He adhered to his agricultural pursuits until about three years ago, when he rented all his agricultural lands in Yolo County, since which time he has been occupied looking after his extensive stock-breeding farms and other interests. Thus he has been busily employed every season since he first came to the State, except that of 1856, when he made a visit to the East; but even this time he utilized the opportunity by bringing with him a herd of horses, which he disposed of profitably after his arrival here. Although he early abandoned his medical profession, his knowledge of hygiene and medicine has doubtless been of great benefit to him through this long period. He has made some money, of course, by the natural rise in the value of his lands, and has become by far the most extensive stock-raiser and mule-breeder in Central California, having grazing grounds in several other parts of the State besides Yolo County, and also in Nevada. In Yolo County alone he has over 4,500 acres of good land; the exact number of acres cannot be told without a study of the public records, and is the largest land-owner in the county. He has 2,500 acres of the finest land where he resides, at Merritt Station, which point is named after him. It is on the line of the railroad between Woodlan

and Davisville, whence as much grain is shipped as from any other point on the road. The Doctor has 14,000 acres in Trinity and Mendocino counties, devoted to grazing and breeding mules and cattle. On an extensive tract in Nevada he has 30,000 sheep or more. He is one of the original owners in the great Seventy-six Canal in Fresno and Tulare counties, which serves to irrigate immense tracts of land. It is one of the most gigantic enterprises of the kind in California. The Doctor's example has ever shown that he is a firm believer, not in luck, but in untiring industry. He has been President of the Bank of Yolo ever since its organization. He has made two trips to the Eastern States, and in 1878 he made a trip across the Atlantic, visiting Great Britain and various points on the continent of Europe; was in Paris during the great exposition of that year. He is so firm a believer in the capacities of the soil and climate of Central and Northern California that he really maintains that an industrious man can not only make a living off of ten acres of ground here, but actually lay up money. In view of this fact he holds that the price of land here is absurdly low.

The Doctor was married May 26, 1868, to Miss Jeannette E. Hebron, and has two sons and two daughters. The sons, Alanson A. and George N., are both with their father, and by both inheritance and training they are exemplary young men, having been brought up to appreciate the utility of industry.

JEAN ARBIOS, a farmer and vineyardist nr Pleasanton, was born July 4, 1832, in Eysus, Basses-Pyrenees, France, where he was reared and educated, and brought up on a farm. His parents were Joseph and Jeanne Maria (Laroudé) Arbios, natives also of France. The father died in 1865 and the mother in 1885. Mr. Arbios came to America in 1864, landing in New York, and soon afterward came by way of Panama to this State, and was employed at farm labor for a time near San Francisco; next he was at the Almaden quicksilver mines for a year as a butcher; then he was engaged in mining until 1867 at Boise Mines, Idaho; then he was employed in conducting a dairy for five years in Marin County, this State; in 1872 he went to Suñol, and finally he located upon his present place, a mile and a half south of Pleasanton, on a farm of thirty-three acres, eight acres of which is in vineyard. He also owns 160 acres of pasture land eight miles southeast of Suñol. He was married in France, February 18, 1857, to Miss Genevieve Lalanne, a native of Lurbe, Basses-Pyrenees, France. Three of their children: Joseph, Mary J. and John P. were born in France; and the other three, Edward, Theresa and Harry, were born here in California. Mr. Arbios became a naturalized citizen in 1881, at San Francisco.

HENRY M. CASSILIS, an extensive and prominent farmer near Black's, in Yolo County, was born October, 1827, in Edinburg, Scotland, and was but six weeks old when his parents emigrated with him to New Brunswick, North America. Their names were John O. and Mary (McPherson) Cassilis, and they were both natives of Edinburg. They died in St. John, New Brunswick, the father in 1852 and the mother in 1855. Of their fourteen children, only two are now living. In 1847 Mr. Cassilis, the subject of this sketch, settled in Rushville, Illinois, engaging in the cooper trade. In 1850 he came with ox teams to California, stopping first in Nevada, where he prospected for about three months; in 1852-'54 he was in Sacramento, employed at his trade, and in the meantime he took up a piece of land in Yolo County, near where he is now a resident and occupied it until 1887. At that time his wife's father died, leaving her 120 acres, and they moved upon it. It is a very beautiful home. Altogether they own 422 acres of very fine land, near Black's.

Mr. Cassilis was married October 4, 1855, in the house where he now lives, to Miss Sarah E. Barnes, the daughter of one of the old farmers of this State, Silas P. Barnes, so well known among the old settlers. Her mother, whose maiden name was Olive A. Chapman, was born in Maine. Mr. Barnes, a native of New Hampshire, had the faculty of making money. At the age of eighteen years he went to Massachusetts and was engaged on the wharf selling coal, wood and hay; in 1851 he came across the plains to California, stopping in Salt Lake City two years and settling upon this place, now occupied by Mr. Cassilis, just mentioned. He died April 11, 1888. Mrs. Barnes died in Sacramento, in April, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Cassilis have had eight children: Mary O., born July 9, 1856, now the wife of George W. Bailey; Maria P., born September 28, 1857, married Walter S. Taylor and has since deceased; Silas O., born April 28, 1859, and married Miss Emma Dill; Laura J., born August 3, 1863, the wife of Elmer Robinson; Annie, born August 18, 1866; Agnes, born August 18, 1866, now the wife of William Honx; Henry M., born February 22, 1869; and William W., February 11, 1871.

J. L. ELLIOTT, manager of a lumber yard at Winters as agent of F. B. Chandler, is one of the well-known men of Winters, born May 22, 1864, in Linn County, Oregon. At the age of three years he was brought by his parents to California. His father, J. M., was born in Kentucky July 1, 1820, and came to this State in 1849; finding the cholera raging here he proceeded immediately to Oregon, where he remained until 1867; then he came to Solano County, where he was engaged in stock-raising and farming to the time of his death, October 30, 1883. Mr. Elliott's mother, whose maiden name was Celia Paul, was born in Missouri, November 9, 1826, and died in Vacaville, September 17, 1880, leaving four sons and four daughters. The subject of this notice, next to the youngest of the family, made his home at Vacaville until he completed his school days, and served four years as Wells & Fargo's express messenger, and then he located upon his present place, April 1, 1889. His wife, whose maiden name was Hattie E. Dafoe, was born December 6, 1867, in Canada, and they were married in Winters, October 2, 1889. They have one son, Charles Arno, born July 27, 1890. Mr. Elliott is a member of Vacaville Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., and of Damocles Lodge, No. 33, K. of P.

C. D. MORIN, dealer in tin and hardware at Woodland, is the son of John and Julia (Brandmore) Morin, natives of Canada. His father was a cooper by trade, for a time held the office of inspector of potash, and died when C. D. was a small boy, in Montreal, Canada; and the mother died in Brockville, Upper Canada. Mr. Morin was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1832, and at the age of seventeen years he began to learn the trade of tinner in Brockville, Canada, with John Lafayette. In 1852 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was employed nine months, and then he came overland to California, stopping, however, at North Platte and Fort Laramie, where he was engaged for a time in trading with the Indians. He came that far with a band of sheep owned by Z. Rochon. He arrived in Sacramento in 1853 and followed mining one summer season at Salmon Falls on the American River; next he followed his trade a year at Sacramento; then mined again one year at Indian Diggings; returning to Sacramento again, he remained there until 1858, when he went to Fraser River, during the first flush of excitement from that quarter, and for a short time was employed there by a man named Bragg. He spent a month in the mines, and returned to Sacramento, stopped there four months, and then for eight months he worked for M. Winchell at Cacheville, Yolo County, in the tin business, and he then bought

him out. After conducting the business there for seven years he moved to Woodland, where he has succeeded well in business, and being one of the prominent citizens of the place. He has a nice residence on Court street. He is a member of Woodland Lodge, No. 22, A. O. U. W.

Mr. Morin married Miss Minnie B. Schindler, a daughter of David Schindler, born in Wisconsin, and they have three children: Mattie M., aged twenty two years, and Minnie M., aged twenty years. Mattie is a music teacher, and Minnie is a dressmaker.

WILLIAM H. WELCH, Superintendent of the County Hospital of Yolo County, is a son of Robert and Jane (Crawford) Welch, natives of Kentucky. His father, a farmer by occupation, raised the first barley on the plains of Yolo County and died in 1854, at the age of fifty-four years, within three miles of Woodland. His mother died about 1871, at the age of sixty-eight years, in Yolo County. The subject of this sketch was born in Tennessee, December 11, 1833; in 1854 he came to California across the plains, stopping first in this county, within three miles of Woodland, where for some time he followed farming and ran a trading store at Buckeye for four years, and also a store in Woodland two years. For an exception, it can be said of him that he never struck a pick in the mines. He was elected to position in February, 1888, and is well known as an industrious man who deserves all he receives and even more. He is well liked at the hospital and by the people generally. The average number of inmates at this institution is about twenty-five; and among them there is at present a lady, named Ellen Smith, who is aged 103 years, being born in Dublin, Ireland; and she is remarkably active. The hospital stands on forty acres of well improved land, where Mr. Welch raises some fine hogs, as well as fruit and other farm produce.

He was married in Tennessee, to Susan Pinkley, a native of Macon County, that State, who died in 1861, in Yolo County, leaving three children: Mattie, now the wife of A. G. Reed, and living in Woodland; W. F., a resident of Woodland, and R. L., a resident of Colusa, this State.

FRED CRAIG, a prosperous farmer residing on his fine farm five miles southeast of Davisville, was born in the State of New York; his parents having died when he was quite young he went to Ohio, where he made his home with an uncle, Mr. Craig, a farmer of that State Here he received a limited education in the common schools. In 1852 he started for California, taking passage on a steamboat at Wheeling, Virginia, and traveled down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. From there he took a vessel for Havana to inspect a steamer from New York to Chagres. The voyage was tedious and uneventful. Having crossed the Isthmus of Panama, he was obliged to wait fifteen days for a vessel to San Francisco. He finally secured a passage on a sail vessel, which proved to be unseaworthy and scantily provisioned. After a few weeks of stormy weather, which drove the ship out of her course, they landed at San Blas for provisions. From here they again started for San Francisco and again encountered severe storms, which drove them to the Sandwich Islands, where they landed for a fresh supply of provisions. They finally landed in San Francisco, in September, 142 days from the date of leaving Panama. Mr. Craig worked for a short time near San Francisco, then went to Nevada City, California, and engaged in mining for two years and a half. From Nevada City he went to Coloma and worked in the mines of that camp about the same length of time. In April, 1857, he came to Yolo County, and worked as a farm laborer for three years. In 1860 he commenced farming on his own account, on rented land; and in 1862 bought the farm where he now lives. His

home farm contains 160 acres and he also owns 160 acres in Solano County, adjoining the home place. He devotes his attention entirely to grain and stock-raising.

He was married April 2, 1868 to Miss Juliett A. Royce, a daughter of Alpheus Waldo and Jane (Olmstead) Royce. Mr. Royce was a native of Connecticut, and his wife a native of Vermont. Mrs. Craig has one brother who resides in San Diego, California.

H. G. FINCH, farmer of Solano County, is the son of John and Mehetabel (Brown) Finch. His father, born in the State of New York in 1766, was a blacksmith by trade and in the war of 1812 did the shoeing of horses for many regiments; he died in Hamilton County, Indiana, at the age of eighty-one years; his mother was born also in New York State, in 1777, died in Hamilton County, Indiana, some years previously. Mr. Finch, our subject, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1819, and resided in Hamilton County, Indiana, until the Mexican war, when he took the position of clerk of a quartermaster's office, and was employed by the Government until 1849, when he came here through the Straits of Magellan, in the steamer Panama, commanded by Admiral D. D. Porter, U. S. N., to California, being 107 days on the trip. He first employed himself in this State in mining on the north fork of the American River; and then engaged in mining about three months at Big Bar; and then he went to Benicia, where he was again employed as a clerk in the quartermaster's office, and then in a similar position in San Francisco. During the civil war, he spent a year and a half in St. Louis, Missouri, and after this he traveled over the United States a great deal in the employ of the Government. He settled in Solano County in 1871, within five miles of Winters, Yolo County; and here he now has 182 acres of well improved land, devoted mostly to fruit. He rents the land and lives at Winters.

For his wife he married Miss Mary A. Cosebolt, who was afterward killed by a railroad car while crossing the track at Suisun City, February 10, 1888. Mr. Finch has one son, named Fabius T., aged fourteen years, attending school at San Francisco.

JACKSON BROWN, a farmer of Yolo County, was born in Otsego County, New York, August 8, 1828. His parents, Amos and Eliza (Tubbs) Brown, were natives of the same county. His father died in New York, after which his mother moved to Minnesota, where she died at an advanced age. Jackson Brown came to California in 1854 via the Nicaragua route and landed in San Francisco May 4. From there he came directly to Yolo County, where he engaged in farming; he owns 480 acres of land, all under cultivation. He devotes his attention exclusively to grain and stock raising.

He was married, April 12, 1852, to Miss Anna Eliza Hubbard, a native of Otsego County, New York. She came to California in 1856, having remained in New York the first two years that her husband was in California. She died in 1858, leaving two children, a son and a daughter. Robert S., the eldest, is married and lives on his father's farm, with whom his father makes his home. Anna Eliza, the daughter, was married to Edward Broad. They reside in Sacramento.

ALI SNIDER, proprietor of Putah Nursery and a fruit-raiser, Yolo County, is a native of Ohio, born in Springfield, Clark County, March 1, 1853. He received his education in the public schools of his native place. At the age of seventeen years he engaged as an apprentice in one of the excellent machine shops

of Ohio, where he served three years, thoroughly learning the machinist's trade. In the fall of 1875 he came to Yolo County, California, where he worked for five years, most of the time either as engineer for steam thresher or steam pump. In 1880 he engaged in farming, on rented land, giving a portion of the crop in payment for rent; he continued farming on rented land for four years. In 1885 he bought the farm on which he now resides. He has ten acres of nursery stock, which consists of all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees and vines. On his fruit farm he has seventy acres planted to apricots, prunes, peaches and pears, twenty acres of which are bearing.

He was married, November 17, 1880, to Miss Minnie Montgomery, a daughter of Alexander and Susan (Martin) Montgomery. Her father was a native of Kentucky and her mother of Virginia; they crossed the plains to California in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Snider have one child, a son, Alexander, aged eight years. Mr. Snider is a member of Yolo Lodge, No. 169, I. O. O. F., and Athens Lodge, No. 228, F. & A. M., both located in Davisville. He is also a member of Pythias Lodge, No. 43, Knights of Pythias, located in Woodland. He has a fine two-story house on his farm, is energetic and thorough in all he undertakes, and therefore is deservedly prosperous.

THEODORE PLEISCH. — Among the prominent business men of Anderson are none more worthy of mention than the gentleman whose name heads this biographical sketch. His parents, Theodore and Josephine (Angler) Pleisch, were natives of Switzerland and emigrated to America in 1850, locating in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He also is a native of Switzerland, dating his birth October 7, 1849, and during his parents' residence in Milwaukee he had the benefit of the public schools. The family moved in 1859 to the State of Indiana, where the mother died. In 1860 the father recruited a company for the war, and received a commission as Captain in the army, commanding Company A, Sixtieth Indiana Infantry, in which capacity he served actively until 1863. While in action before Vicksburg he received a wound which incapacitated him for service, and he was discharged in 1864, but never fully recovered from his injury, and died in 1867.

Our subject has also an army record. He was enlisted in 1861 as a drummer boy in the Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and war engaged in many battles, serving until 1865, when he was discharged. During his term of office the family had moved to Phiadelphia. When dismissed from the service he also went to that city and engaged as clerk to E. Stipina & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, leaving their employ in 1868, when he came, via Panama, to San Francisco. Here he remained until the spring of 1869, then went to Sacramento and became engaged in handling stock in the interest of George Lect for two years, and followed the same business two years for Clarke & Cox. In 1872 he commenced stock-raising on his own account, in Lassen County, and was successful in that enterprise until the winter of 1876, when he lost most of his stock by severe weather and want of food. In the spring he sold what remained of his stock, and took charge of fourteen miles of road owned by A. M. Jackson, and known as the Montgomery Creek & Burney toll road, running over the mountain districts of Shasta County. Mr. Pleisch managed this enterprise until 1881, when he purchased ranch property, but sold out the same year and came to Anderson, where he engaged in the real estate business, buying and selling town property the first year. His next enterprise was the building of a large livery and sale stable, and he has since conducted the livery business, having also connected with his stables a large corral for loose stock, and accommodation for teams hauling to and from the mining districts. He is the owner of residence property in Anderson and farm lands

near town, and has been connected with several of the public enterprises of this section of the county, being one of the incorporators of the Anderson Canning establishment in 1890.

Mr. Pleisch is a man of family, being joined in marriage at Montgomery Creek, Shasta County, November 1, 1881, with Miss Arabella Bainbridge, a native of California, and daughter of John P. Bainbridge, of Colusa County, who was a pioneer of 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Pleisch have three children, viz.: John T., Eliza and an infant son.

ORMISTON W. SWAYZE, A. B., M. D of Lakeport, was born near St. Catherines, Canada, in the year 1865, and in 1870 his parents removed to Michigan, and in 1875 to California. He lived in Quincy, Plumas County, two years, and then moved to Lakeport, Lake County. In 1880 he entered Adelbert College, of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he pursued his studies until 1884; then he entered the Homeopathic College of that city, and graduated there with honor. After serving a year as assistant house-surgeon at the Huron Street Hospital of Cleveland, he commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Lakeport, in the spring of 1889, and has been so uniformly successful that his practice is not exceeded by any physician in the city, and extends to nearly every part of the county. He is the only homeopathic physician in Lakeport.

S. A. HOWARD, a farmer near Woodland, is the son of Edmaer and Mary (Roberson) Howard, natives of Missouri; the father, a farmer by vocation, and an exemplary member of the Baptist Church, died in Cooper County, Missouri, and the mother died at the same place, leaving two sons. S. A., the subject of this notice, and the youngest son, was born in that county in 1831, and in 1857 came across the plains to California, bringing 212 head of cattle, and all the family came with him, and settled in Yolo County, and here Mr. Howard has been engaged in the rearing of and dealing in live-stock, devoting his fine farm to this profitable business. He has a splendid ranch, a mile north of Woodland.

In 1857, in Cooper County, Missouri, Mr. Howard married Elizabeth Stevens, and their children are as follows: Marshall L., born December 14, 1857; Edward S., January 16, 1859; James M., February 10, 1861; Mary L., May 9, 1862; Willie E., born May 3, 1864, died January 3, 1884. Mr. Howard is a member of Woodland Lodge, No. 186, F. & A. M., of Woodland; No. ——, A. O. U. W., and of Woodland Lodge, No. 24, O. C. F.

WILLIAM O. EDMANDS, JR., a farmer of Upper Lake, Lake County, was born at Newton, Massachusetts, December 23, 1859. He received his education in the public schools of Newton and Harvard College, where he graduated in the class of 1883. In the fall of 1884 he came to Lake County with Messrs. Charles Mifflin Hammond and Gardiner Greene Hammond, Jr., to look for a location to engage in wine manufacture and in fruit and stock raising. They were pleased with this section of country and purchased 1,300 acres of land on the east side of the northern part of Clear Lake. This tract of land was not improved, having been used previously as a sheep ranch. They took possession of this property, since known as "Red Hill Ranch," November 1, 1884, and immediately entered upon a vigorous and systematic course of improvement. The climate and soil have proven to be admirably adapted for the purposes for which it has been utilized, and the results accomplished in the few years under the management of the proprietors is truly wonderful. Mr. Edmands' ranch consists of 482 acres, 100 of which is

cultivated, the balance being used as pasture lands. He is engaged principally in raising fine cattle and horses, making a specialty of the short-horn Durham breed of cattle and grade Percheron horses. He has a very attractive house, which commands a magnificent view of Clear Lake and the grand scenery surrounding it. He is constantly making new improvements, being now engaged in laying pipes to conduct water from a fine spring on the mountain side about one mile distant, to his residence. Mr. Edmands is very systematic in all he does, which, in connection with his good judgment and enterprise, has led to his present prosperity, and which cannot fail to result in future success. His accomplished wife, *nee* Hammond, is a daughter of Mr. Gardiner Greene Hammond, a gentleman of New London, Connecticut.

RICHARD C. RUST, "a native son of the Golden West," was born in Marysville, Yuba County, California, October 19, 1855. His parents, Richard and Evaline (Church) Rust, natives of Vermont, emigrated from that State in an early day and settled in New Orleans, Louisiana, where they resided until 1849. In the spring of this year, his father, having been appointed one of the Government Commission to establish the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, removed to San Diego, California, where he resided until 1851. From 1849 to 1851 he held the position of Alcalde for San Diego County, which corresponds to the office of county clerk and recorder, of the present time. Was elected County Clerk of San Diego County at the first election after admission of California as a State. In 1851 he went to Marysville, and established the Marysville *Express*, a newspaper which he published and was connected with till 1857. During the same time he established the Placer *Herald*, which he sold in a short time. The *Herald* is still published at Auburn, and is one of the leading papers of Placer County. In 1857 he sold out his interest in Marysville and moved to Sacramento, where he was employed as editor on the *State Journal* till 1858. At the time the Vigilance Committee of California was organized in 1856, Mr. Rust was strenuously opposed to this organization and used his influence for its dissolution, and the re-establishment of a government on democratic principles. In 1859 he moved to Mokelumne Hill, becoming connected wite the *Calaveras Chronicle*, which he conducted until 1861. He then sold his interests in the *Chronicle*, and retired from the newspaper business; the paper is still being published at Mokelumne Hill. Mr. Rust was engaged in several newspaper enterprises before he came to California.

In 1861 he purchased a homestead about ten miles above Mokelumne Hill, and engaged in domestic pursuits, until the time of his death, which occurred August 15, 1872. Mr. Rust never entirely gave up his literary pursuits, having continually acted as correspondent for a number of the leading newspapers of the State, to the time of his death. He died at the age of sixty-three years. His wife is still living, and is seventy-four years old.

Richard C. Rust, the subject of this sketch, was married November 30, 1887, to Miss Lizzie G. Hosmer, a daughter of H. B. and M. V. (Tagart) Hosmer. They have one child, Richard Whitney, born December 3, 1889. Mr. Rust is a stanch Democrat, and received his early education in the public schools of Calaveras County, after which he attended D. C. Stone's preparatory school for the State University. In March, 1876, he commenced the study of law with O'Connor & Pardow in San Francisco, after which he was with Hon. A. C. Adams. He was admitted to the bar, November 10, 1879, and March 19, 1885, was admitted to the United States District Court, and November 11, 1887, to the United States Circuit Court, and from 1879 to 1883, practiced law in San Francisco. In 1883 he came to Jackson, Amador County, and formed a partnership with Hon. A.

Caminetti, with whom he remained until January 1, 1887. He then formed a partnership with Hon. John A. Eagon, under the firm name of Eagon & Rust, with whom he is still associated. They have an extensive law practice, and are one of the leading law firms of the foothills of Northern California.

PETER LAUENER, a farmer near Capay, was born April 26, 1835, in Switzerland, the son of Christian and Ann Lauener, natives also of that country; the father, by occupation a farmer, died there in 1849, at the age of forty-five years. Peter was brought up on a farm in Switzerland until 1851, when he emigrated to America, with his widowed mother and five other children, and came direct to Richland County, Illinois, where he remained until 1859, on a small farm owned by his mother. In 1859 he came overland to California, by way of Pike's Peak, where he remained two weeks. The ensuing winter he spent at Placerville, and during the following spring he entered Capay Valley, and worked for wages until he purchased his present place in 1887, which he is preparing for a fruit farm. It comprises 300 acres, and is situated three miles from Capay. He has a sister in Yolo County, and a brother at Sonora. He is a member of Lodge No. 242. O. C. F., at Capay.

He was married in 1872, to Miss Nancy Lang, a native of New York, and a sister of J. A. Lang, an old, time-honored pioneer of Yolo County. Mr. Lauener is an energetic and prosperous farmer, with brilliant prospects before him.

ROBERT J. ADAMS, Sheriff and Tax Collector of Amador County, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, November 10, 1846. He received his education in the public schools of that country. His father was a farmer, and Robert stayed at home until about the age of twenty, when he came to California and engaged in the lumber business on the Mokelumne River. He remained in that business until 1882, then took a position with F. M. Whitmore, as book-keeper and business manager for about two years. In 1884 he was nominated, on the Republican ticket, for Sheriff, but was defeated in the election. In 1884 he went to work for the Amador Canal Company, where he remained till 1886. In that year he was again nominated for Sheriff and this time elected. In 1888 he was re-elected, and is the present Sheriff of Amador County. His parents were natives of Scotland. His father still resides in Canada and is well advanced in years: his mother died in February, 1887, at the age of sixty-five.

Mr. Adams was married May 17, 1887, to Miss Ann Nickols. They have three children living; the oldest, Nellie O., is twelve years of age; the second, Alexander Garfield, is nine years old; the third died at the age of three years; and the fourth, Robert J., is four years old. Mr. Adams is a gentleman of pleasing address, but firm in the line of his duty, and makes a very efficient and popular officer.

LOUIS J. FONTENROSE, County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder of Amador County, is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, now serving a fourth term as County Clerk for Amador County; was born September 27, 1850. He came to California in 1857, receiving his education in the public schools of Amador County at Sutter Creek. He resided with his parents at Sutter Creek till 1879, then came to Jackson, having been appointed Deputy County Clerk, which position he held until March, 1880. In 1879 he was elected on the Republican ticket, as County Clerk, and in March, 1880, took the office, which he held until January, 1883. He then received the nomination for re-election by the Republican party, and

was defeated by a small majority. In the fall of 1884 he was again nominated by his party for County Clerk and elected, and has held the office ever since.

His parents are natives of Italy, both born near Genoa. They came to America about the year 1845, and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they remained several years, when they removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where they resided till 1857. His father then removed with his family to California and settled in Amador County, where he established a home at Sutter Creek, and remained until his death, which was in 1874. His mother is still living, at the old home at Sutter Creek. He died at the age of fifty-five years. His mother is now about sixty-five years of age, and is active and vigorous for one so advanced in years.

Mr. Fontenrose is a very pleasant gentleman, strictly attentive to his business, and has many warm friends, irrespective of party, throughout the county.

WILLIAM Y. BROWNING, a farmer near Woodland, was born March 15, 1829, in Tennessee, a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Crawford) Browning. His father, a native of South Carolina, was a farmer by occupation and moved to Kentucky in early day, locating upon land which he purchased in Monroe County. In 1854 he came overland to California, with ox teams and a small drove of cattle, and settled in Yolo County, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1861, when he was sixty-two years of age. His surviving wife died in 1882, aged seventy-nine years. They brought up a large family of children. William Y., our subject, left home at the age of twenty years, resided in Missouri a portion of 1849–'50, and in the spring of the latter year came to California, with ox teams; returning to the East, he came again in 1854 and 1856. On his first arrival in this State he followed mining on Dry Creek, near Drytown. In the spring of 1851 he mined at Gibsonville, and ever since 1852 he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He now has 540 acres of choice farming land, his residence being two and a half miles from Woodland, on a splendid gravel road. He is a member of Woodland Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M.

He was married in 1856 to Miss Rowena Howard, a native of Missouri, whose mother is now in California, aged ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. Browning have two sons and four daughters, namely: Zella, wife of Dr. B. F. Clark, of San Francisco; Tillie, now Mrs. W. A. Hall, of the same city; Charles L., William H., Mary and Ida.

ALVAH C. VAN DER VOORT, Justice of the Peace and real-estate dealer at Pleasanton, dates his birth in Canada, near Bellville, March 14, 1851, where he was reared and educated. His first engagement after the cessation of his school-days was as a book-keeper in a manufacturing establishment. His father, Jacob E. Van Der Voort, a native of Canada, whose ancestors were from Holland, was a farmer by occupation, and at the age of twenty-one years was elected a Representative to Parliament. His wife's name before marriage was Deborah Hageman; she also was a native of Canada and of Holland descent; both the parents died in 1853. The subject of this biographical mention came into the United States in 1870, locating at Suñol, California, where he was engaged with his uncle, A. S. Sabome, on his farm for twelve years; and then until 1884 he was engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account. He then moved to Pleasanton, and for two years was connected with Albert E. Crane in real-estate business, having an office also at San Francisco. In 1886 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1888 was re-elected. In the real-estate business he is now connected with Carnall, Fitzhugh, Hopkins & Co.; capital stock, $100,000. This company was incorpo-

rated with the following officers: Nathan C. Carnall, President; William M. Fitzhugh, Vice-President; George W. Hopkins, Secretary; Bank of California, Treasurer. Mr. Van Der Voort is also engaged in fire and life insurance and in debt collections. He is a member of Industry Lodge, No. 63, A. O. U. W., of Pleasanton. He is a Republican in his politics, and is active in local affairs.

He was married at Suñol, September 9, 1884, to Miss Alameda Frakes, and they have one daughter. His wife's father, a native of Kentucky, and her mother, a native of Illinois, were married at Santa Clara, and have seven children.

WILLIAM OBERHOUSE, a Yolo County farmer, was born May 5, 1823, in Prussia, and was only six months old when his father died. In 1845 he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans. The first five years in this country he was a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, engaged as a ship-calker. In the spring of 1850 he came overland with mule teams to California, driving a team every day and having the ground only for a bed every night. He was just ninety days in making the trip, which was a pleasant one. He was among those who were the first to go upon the south side of the Humboldt, where there was plenty of feed. Arriving at Sacramento, the company disbanded and Mr. Oberhouse followed mining two months at Coloma, when he was taken sick and returned to Sacramento. Then he went by water from San Francisco to Humboldt County, being three weeks on the ocean. He visited Scott's River and Scott's Valley and Shasta Creek on mule-back, and, his mule becoming mired in the snow, he turned him down upon his side and dragged him down the hill by the tail! He stopped two weeks on Shasta, or Whisky Creek, and was raided one night by some Indians. Some of his company were killed and some robbed. He returned to Sacramento and drove a water-wagon until 1853, when he returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus. Remaining at St. Louis until 1855, he came again to California, by way of the Isthmus. After visiting Sacramento and Yolo County, he took a piece of land in Solano County, which afterward proved to be grant land and he rented it for a time. Crossing the creek into Yolo County he purchased a squatter's claim to a tract which he has ever since made his home and which he has highly improved. There are now 480 acres of the homestead, and he raises hay, grain and live-stock. It is three miles east from Winters.

Mr. Oberhouse was married in 1854, to Miss Frederica Bearnbum, a native of Prussia, and they have had three sons and four daughters, namely: Emma L., wife of George Sims; Ella L., George, William D., Louis E. and two deceased. All the sons are married.

GEORGE E. GOODMAN has lived in California since 1852, and in Napa since 1855. Born in Rochester, New York, in 1823, he attended the common and high schools of that city up to the age of nineteen, when he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where he had an uncle in business, and engaged as a shipping clerk in a cotton commission house, remaining there until 1852. Returning to Rochester for a visit to his parents, he proceeded to New York and thence to San Francisco by way of Panama, arriving October 3, 1852, after a trip of thirty days. Among his fellow-passengers on that trip were ex-Senator W. M. Gwinn, ex-Congressman McCorkle, Mr. Hardenburgh, formerly Surveyor-General of the State, and Nicholas Luning, the millionaire of San Francisco. During that voyage Dr. Gwinn frequently prophesied the building of the transcontinental railroad, which was carried out twenty years later. Mr. Goodman was engaged in the wholesale grocery and produce business in San Francisco until 1855. At that time business in San Francisco was very lively, and

all merchandise was shipped around Cape Horn. Passengers and mails only came by way of Panama. When Mr. Goodman crossed, the railroad was built for only about fourteen miles up the Chagres River, then about ten miles by rowboat, and the rest of the way by mule to Panama. Thus it will be seen that no merchandise could come by the Panama route, which at that time was hardly capable of carrying the passengers and mails. This left a grand opportunity for the wide-awake speculators who then abounded in San Francisco to get up corners on certain accommodations, and at the same time rendered the market liable to be so glutted with other articles that boxes of tobacco, for instance, weighing from 140 to 150 pounds, were used for crossings in the streets, and doubtless in some parts of the city these boxes could now be found marking the foundations of those streets. At times corners were made on goods so that they sold for fabulous prices, and at others they would not bring the cost of freights. In 1855 Mr. Goodman left San Francisco for Napa, where he engaged in mercantile business as a member of the firm of Hart & Company. Their trade was very extensive, reaching as far as Clear Lake, in Lake County. At that time there was much wheat raised in the Napa Valley region, while Berryessa and other valleys were large producers of stock, and Napa was the shipping and supply point. Everything was hauled by ox teams, many of which had come across the plains from the East. He continued in the mercantile business until 1859, when he engaged in banking, as a partner of his brother, under the firm name of James H. Goodman & Co., private bankers. This was the first bank established in Napa County. Money was worth three per cent. per month, and profitable use could be made of it even at that figure. He has remained in this business since that time, and continuously on the same block. In consequence of the death of James H. Goodman, in 1888, the firm was changed to a corporation, under the name of the James H. Goodman & Co. Bank, with $500,000 incorporated stock and $300,000 paid-up capital.

In 1861 Mr. Goodman took the place of the County Treasurer elect, who went to Virginia just previous to the breaking out of the war and failed to return. After serving out Mr. Wood's unexpired term, he filled the office by successive re-election for a period of almost nine years, when he declined further nominations. He has always been a member and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church. Both he and his brother James H. contributed largely to the building of their fine edifice, costing over $30,000, fully half of this amount being furnished by these gentlemen. They were also largely interested in building the gas-works of that city, owning much of the stock, and were the principal promoters of the Napa City Water Company, furnishing to a large extent the means necessary to its successful development.

He was married in 1860, to Miss Carrie A. Jacks, a native of New York, and the daughter of Judge P. Jacks, of Napa. They have two children,—Harvey P., now engaged in the bank as Vice-President, and George E. Jr., also connected with the bank as Teller. Mr. Goodman has always been a supporter of the Republican party. He is largely interested in the Eshcol vineyard and wine cellar, and, from his position as a large capitalist and the leading banker of the place, is naturally an important factor in all its business interests, while his broad and liberal views and his generous assistance in the promotion of large enterprises have given him a powerful and wide-spread influence throughout this section of the State.

D. B. HURLBERT.—We mention here one of the oldest citizens of Madison, a farmer and stock-raiser of Yolo County, who once owned the land upon which the flourishing village of Madison now stands. For the purpose of starting the town, he donated the land

there to those who would properly improve it. He located here in 1865, coming from New York State, where he was born in 1811. His journey across plain and mountain was a specially difficult one. He visited a number of localities and several cities, but concluded that California was the best of all, and hither he came, in 1851, with his own team. He first stopped in Hangtown, from 1851 to 1854; then he returned to Wisconsin, and located upon a farm with his family. Subsequently he sold that place and resided nine years in Minnesota. Starting then for California, he lost all of his cattle on the way, and he went off into Montana for a time, and since then he has been a resident of his present place in Yolo County, landing here November 13, 1865. He purchased 844 acres, sixty-three of which he gave for the village of Madison; and he also has given to his two sons a ranch, to one a quarter-section, and to the other 391 acres. He still holds the home place of 413 acres, his residence being one-fourth of a mile from the village of Madison. He is successful in raising large quantities of fine wheat and cattle. He is a member of the Knights Templar, Masonic blue lodge, and the I. O. O. F.

In 1846, in Wisconsin, he married Margaret Ream, and they have two children,—Charles M. and George R. Mr. Hurlbert's parents were Daniel and Sybil (Martin) Hurlbert, natives of Connecticut. His father, a farmer, died in the State of New York.

G. M. DAMERON, a farmer and stock-raiser of Yolo County, was born in 1832 in East Tennessee, the son of Felix J. and Mary (Damarel) Dameron. His father, a native of North Carolina, and a horse-trader by occupation, died in 1848, in Cobb County, Kentucky; and his mother was a native of East Tennessee. The Damerons were French Huguenots and came over in the same ship with the Dupuys, Tribins and Clays, settling in Virginia and North Carolina in 1700. Mr. Dameron's mother was from Scotland. The subject of this notice came overland to California in 1854, with a party of friends, some of whom are still living in his neighborhood. He worked his way by driving stock. Stopping first in Marysville, he followed mining and lumbering in that vicinity and in Butte County for two years, and in 1856 he settled upon his present place, where he took up 160 acres of the best land. He now has 640 acres of well improved land, whereon he raises grain principally and some live-stock.

In 1864, in Woodland, he married one of the ladies who came across the plains with him, Miss Mary Browning, a native of Monroe County, Kentucky, and they have two children living: Rowena and Charles F.; Montie B. died in 1879.

BENTON V. CRUMRINE, one of the successful and energetic farmers of this county, is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born November 20, 1847, the son of Abraham and Sarah A. (Boyd) Crumrine: the former is a native of Pennsylvania, and a millwright by trade, and the latter is a native of Virginia, who moved to Putnam County, Illinois, in 1856. In 1862 the subject of this sketch enlisted in the regular army, the Sixteenth Regiment of United States Infantry, serving as a private soldier nearly three years. He then re-enlisted in the Second United States Infantry, serving until after the close of the war, and during his army service he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant-Major of his regiment, and was honorably discharged at Livingston, Alabama, in 1867. After his return to Illinois he engaged in the milling business with his father and brother. In 1872 he sold his interest to his brother and associated himself with the coal mines of Bureau County, Illinois. In 1875 he sold his interest in the mines and in the following year came by rail to California, locating near Marysville, and engaged in farm-

ing on the Feather River. This enterprise proved a failure, caused by the overflow of the river for two years in succession, inundating his farm and entirely destroying his crops both years. Nothing daunted, however, he looked around to mend his fortune, and in the fall of 1877 he came to Tehama County, landing here without a dollar, but by hard work he has come to the surface, and now resides on his farm of 200 acres, located in the foothills twelve miles west of Corning, where he carries on farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Crumrine was married in La Salle County, Illinois, October 1, 1872, to Miss Ellen R. Barr, whose father was one of the early settlers on the Vermillion River, that State. They have four children: Romeyn E., Mabel H., Burrett and Ralph O. Politically Mr. Crumrine affiliates with the Democratic party, and takes an active part in political matters. He has represented his party in the State and also in County conventions, and at the last election was their candidate for State Assemblyman. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R., and affiliates with the F. & A. M., Moline Lodge, No. 150, and also the A. O. U. W., No. 187, of Tehama.

JOHN SIMPSON.—Among the prominent and progressive men in the business circles of Tehama for the past thirty-five years is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Dumfries, Scotland, March 22, 1837, the son of John and Robinia (Craik) Simpson, who were of Scotch parentage and emigrated to the United States in 1838, locating in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where our subject was reared and educated. He afterward learned the blacksmith and machinist's trades, which he followed until 1856, when he came via Panama to California, remaining in San Francisco but a short time. He then came to Tehama and took charge of the shoeing department and repair shops of the old California Stage Company, remaining in their employ until 1868. Mr. Simpson then became the partner of Charles Harvey, now deceased, in 1869, of which firm A. G. Toombs became the third partner, and they conducted a general merchandise business under the firm name of Harvey, Simpson & Company. In 1873 Mr. Simpson withdrew from the firm, taking as his interest the town water-works, which the firm then owned and controlled. His next enterprise was the establishing of an extensive hardware and tin business, carrying a large assortment of crockery, glass, wood and willow ware, also agricultural implements of all kinds. His store is located at the head of Main street, where he owns one of the best appointed and most complete establishments in this section of the county, carrying a stock the year round of $25,000.

Since Mr. Simpson located in Tehama he has been prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of the town and county: has now in course of construction, at the head of Main street, a large tank about sixty-two feet above the town level, with a capacity of 20,000 gallons of water, which is intended principally for fire emergencies, and he has also two tanks of small capacity for supplying the town with water. The supply drawn from the Sacramento River by steam power is inexhaustible. In addition to his business property he is the possessor of a fine residence, with beautiful and well-kept grounds, and many choice varieties of citrus and deciduous fruits, under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Simpson is one of Tehama's enterprising and public-spirited men. Has represented the county in the Legislature in 1873–'74, and was appinted County Supervisor by Governor Stoneman in 1884. His sons, John and George, are employed with him in business, and now have charge of Wells, Fargo & Company's express and postal telegraph system of Tehama.

Mr. Simpson was joined in wedlock at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1856, with Miss Jennette McNeal, a native of the Keystone

State and of Scotch parentage. They have six children, of whom four are deceased. Politically Mr. Simpson is a Democrat and takes an active part in the local matters and also affiliates with the F. & A. M., Moline Lodge, No. 150, and the A. O. U. W., Tehama Lodge, No. 187, of Tehama.

GEORGE W. TABER, a farmer of Capay Valley, Yolo County, being one of the old settlers there, was born in 1847, the son of Lorenzo and Eveline (Painter) Taber. His father, a shoemaker by trade, died in Capay, February 10, 1878, and his mother died at the same place, August 22, 1883. Mr. Taber came across the plains in 1852 to California, with the family, and they stopped in Sacramento, and the father ran a hotel in the foothills during the fall of 1861 and winter following. After residing six years in Oregon he became the proprietor of a fine ranch in Capay Valley, which is still the homestead occupied by the subject of this sketch, who is well and favorably known through the valley for his good qualities. The farm contains 340 acres of well improved land, within three miles of Capay, and his principal product is grain.

August 14, 1882, in Woodland, Mr. Taber married Mrs. Catherine J. Harley, and their children are: Jennie, the wife of Lee Wood, a farmer in the valley; Allen and Yuba.

WILLIAM SIMS, a prominent citizen near Winters, Yolo County, California is a wonderful land. Its inhabitants have become renowned the world over for a spirit of enterprise and perseverance that has never been witnessed elsewhere. It is indeed a land of gigantic undertaking and grand achievement, even in this country of great attainment, remarkable for the conspicuous success which the resources of the country so uniformly grant to them who are diligent in attention to business and adopt judicious methods. It is therefore a peculiar pleasure to write the history of the lives of Californians. A striking example is the gentleman whose name heads this article.

He dates his birth July 14, 1832, in Fayette County, Virginia, of humble parentage. His early days were spent upon a farm. He left Virginia March 19, 1849, and located in Cass County, Missouri, expecting to begin the study of law with an uncle there; but the gold excitement of California drew him on as with a hurricane. May 7, 1850, he crossed the western line of the State of Missouri, his mind not full of adventure but of honest principle. Coming with an ox team, he met with the usual experiences of the route, and remained about eight days in Salt Lake City. The last 300 miles he came on foot, arriving at Georgetown, August 31, 1850. He began work in the American River mines at $7 a day, but worked only three days and a half when fever attacked him and held him to his bed for three weeks. Alone in a strange land and his means exhausted, not having even a "two-bit" piece with which to secure a scanty meal, he soon found a man with a heart that recognized his condition and took him in; but his exposure had caused a relapse and for nearly three years he was an invalid. He spent some time in a store as a clerk and book-keeper. In 1856 he went to Lake County, where he was engaged in farming until 1861; then he went to Yolo County and purchased a squatter's title, which he afterward sold, in 1863, for $400. Purchasing an outfit, he commenced teaming to the mines, and at the end of the first season he had $20 as the result of all his work! but with a remarkable degree of grit he continued in the same business the following season, and made sometimes as much as $100 a trip. In 1866 he put on another outfit and made as high as $700 a trip. From 1867 to 1876 he was engaged in running threshing-machines, in which business he was successful. In 1869 he took a contract to cut 900 acres of

R. H. Beamer

grain for $4,500. In 1870 he purchased his present property,—240 acres three miles northeast of Winters,—upon which he built a large and elegant residence in 1887. He now has some 560 acres in Yolo County, on which he carries on general farming, and he also has some thirty-five acres in fruit. Thus, after the privations, failures and sickness already referred to, on his coming to California, we find him to-day enjoying prosperity in connection with a fine ranch and a comfortable home. He takes great interest in political affairs, but does not aspire to office, although he has often been asked,—even to fill some of the highest stations in the county and State. He voted at Murderer's Bar, at the first election held in California. He has been one of the School Trustees since 1862, and now nearly all the business in that relation is imposed upon him. He became identified with the Grange movement in 1873, in which he has taken a very active part. He is a large stockholder in the warehouse at Winters, and also in the Bank of Winters, of which he has been vice-president since its organization. He is a member of Lodge No. 195, F. & A. M., of Dixon Chapter, No. 48, R. A. M.; of Lodge No. 33, K. of P. at Winters, and for fourteen years of the I. O. G. T., of which he is now G. C. T.

In 1857 he married Miss L. A. Sims, a native of Ohio, who was reared in Virginia, and they have four children: George, Wilburn, Nora and Fred.

R. H. BEAMER.—There are but few, if any, names more familiar to residents of Woodland and Yolo County, than that of the Beamer family, after whom are named the Beamer Block and Beamer's Addition to Woodland. The father of the subject of this sketch, a Virginian by birth, who had settled in Missouri when a very young man, was a California pioneer of 1849, and for twenty-five years was a resident of Yolo County, where he accumulated a handsome estate, and died universally respected and regretted by all classes, in November, 1879. The only son of this gentleman, Richard Henderson Beamer, is a native of "old Missouri," and was born on the 29th of July, 1849, at the time his father was delving for the precious metal in California.

The elder Mr. Beamer continued at mining until 1852, and in that year, attracted by the fertility of the soil and the salubrity of the climate of Yolo, he came here and was engaged for two years in farming, having acquired the ownership of a piece of land near the ranch now under the management of R. H. Beamer. In 1854, this gentleman, having decided on making Yolo County his future home, returned to Missouri, and brought his family back with him, consisting of his wife, his son, R. H., and a daughter, now the wife of Mr. F. M. Brown, of Woodland. The journey across the plains was accomplished with the aid of the traditional team of oxen, and the little party duly arrived in Yolo County, of which R. H. Beamer has since been a continuous resident, if we except the time spent at an Eastern college in putting the finishing touches to his education. He had the advantage of the best educational facilities afforded in the locality, and being a bright, quick-witted youngster, with both the desire and ability to excel in his studies, he successfully passed through the different grades of the public schools with credit. His desire to still further continue his studies was encouraged by his father, who was himself a well-read, intelligent gentleman—one of the founders of the Hesperian College—who thoroughly appreciated the benefits of a higher education. "Dick" Beamer, as he is known to his friends and familiars, attended the Hesperian College, and subsequently, in 1868, accompanied his father to the Eastern States, visiting among other places the State of Kentucky. Mr. Beamer was then a young man of nineteen, a susceptible age, and the young gentleman was very much impressed by the scholastic opportunities afforded by the Blue Grass State, its many natural beauties, and pos-

sibly by the charms of the fair daughters of the sunny South. Infatuated by the inducements offered by the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, he entered the School of Arts therewith connected, and while worshiping at the shrine of Minerva became acquainted with Miss Mary E. Hodgen, of Lexington. Completing his collegiate studies Mr. Beamer returned to his Yolo County home, but in a few months again went East, and married the lady aboved named in Lexington, December 20, 1870, a few months after he had arrived at his majority. This gentleman brought his young wife to California, and has since been a resident of Woodland and vicinity, where they were afterward followed by the father, brother, and other relatives of Mrs. Beamer.

R. H. Beamer is a thoroughly practical and experienced agriculturist, and has for many years been extensively engaged in that industry, having 1,500 acres of rented lands near Black's, under cultivation, and a half section under his management near the city, on which stands his handsome, commodious and comfortable suburban residence. He owns, in addition to the above, 800 acres of choice lands in Shasta County.

Entering the political arena at a very early age, this gentleman has filled several public positions of honor, trust and responsibility. In 1872, when in his twenty-third year, R. H. Beamer was elected Auditor of Yolo County, at which he served two years, and filled the position so creditably to himself and so satisfactorily to the citizens of Yolo that he, on the expiration of his term, was nominated and elected to the County Assessorship, which responsible office he held for four years. A short time after his retirement from office his father deceased, and he again assumed the management of the old farm and home place, continuing thereat until 1885, when he was elected Sheriff of Yolo, and served that year and the following as such. "Dick" Beamer was also nominated by the Democracy in joint convention to represent in the Senate the district which embraces Yolo and Napa counties. This nomination was made in the face of the fact that he had emphatically assured his political friends that it would be impossible for him to accept. The nomination was equivalent to election, and the compliment was a handsome one. It furnished striking evidence of the high estimation in which he was held; but business connections and other circumstances obliged him much against his will to decline the honor. Mr. Beamer has been one of the school trustees for the past nine years. He has always affiliated with the Democratic party, with broad views in politics.

He is still a young man, not having yet entered upon the fifth decade of life, and belongs to the progressive element which favors advancement and development. He is opposed to the slow-going, old fogy class of men whose Silurianism has been so detrimental to the progress of Yolo, and endorses and heartily supports all movements having the welfare of this wonderful section in view. He does not favor a "boom," but believes in encouraging immigration of the desirable kind, and in the dividing of large tracts into small holdings. The magnificent property known as the Beamer Addition consists of 100 acres, which has been subdivided into lots for residence purposes, and was recently sold to a syndicate and placed upon the market by R. H. Beamer, who retains an interest therein. The land lies at a considerable elevation above the city, and admirably located as it is it will of necessity become a favorite for well-to-do Woodlanders.

Mr. Beamer has had six children, two of whom have been taken away by death. The eldest living is a young lady, highly accomplished, and the youngest a bright and handsome boy just beginning to walk, and the sunshine of the household.

Personally Mr. Beamer is of engaging address, quick and incisive in manner of speech, and possessed of pleasing conversational powers. In disposition he is genial and sociable, and having lived here as a boy, youth and man for thirty-five years, has a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The following further particulars concerning the senoir Mr. Beamer are taken from a history published several years ago.

R. L. BEAMER, deceased, of Yolo County, was born February 29, 1816, in Carroll County, Virginia, where he lived until he attained his majority, when he removed to the State of Missouri. He was married to Miss Rebecca Anderson, April 15, 1847, in Livingston County, Missouri. They continued to live as loving husband and wife until death separated them, in 1879. The issue of the marriage was Mary E., aged thirty-one years; Tena R., aged twenty-five years, and Richard Henderson, aged thirty years, still living. Five children are deceased, viz.: Parthena, Asenath, Irene, Hope, and Charity. In 1849 Mr. Beamer, or "Uncle Dicky," as he was almost universally known among his acquaintances and friends, made the long and toilsome trip across the plains to this coast, in search of the glittering treasures that California's mountains held. Finding a healthful and salubrious climate in the great Sacramento Valley, he secured a fine farm in 1852, and in 1854 went back to his Missouri home, and the same year returned to this State by land with his family by ox teams, and settled in Yolo County, at the present family homestead. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, but, after his advent to this State, worked very little at that vocation, devoting his attention principally to agricultural pursuits. He also, for a number of years, was one of the owners of a toll-road and bridge in Placer County, which brought in a handsome monthly revenue, until the completion of the railroad superseding the teaming interests.

"Uncle Dicky" was a man of great force of character, and although not possessed of a thorough education, was a man of quite extensive reading and great natural mental powers. For a number of years prior to his death, he was a warm and persistent advocate of the Bible, and was a prominent member of the Christian Church at Woodland. Peculiar as he was in many of his characteristics, yet no one ever impeached his honesty, his integrity, or his full belief in his religious professions. He was an enterprising man, and whenever the wants of the community demanded contributions on the part of the citizens thereof, "Uncle Dicky's" name was generally to be found among the list of subscribers. In church matters he was particularly liberal, giving generously to the good cause whenever called upon. In the building up and establishing of Hesperian College, he was one of the foremost men, and never flinched from the tasks imposed upon him until the institution was put upon a permanent, self-sustaining basis. As a farmer, he was not entirely so thorough as some, yet, with the help of his estimable wife, succeeded in accumulating a very handsome estate before he was called away. From the effects of a fall received about two years prior to his decease, he was never well, and November 5, 1879, was called to his final account, regretted by all classes of the community in which he had so long resided.

S. J. R. GILBERT is one of the prominent business men of Redding, California He is a native of Akron, Ohio, born June 20, 1847. His father, J. R. Gilbert, was born in Woodstock, Vermont, in 1806, and his mother, *nee* Dorcas Fillebrown, is a native of Boston, Massachusetts. As captain of a large train, J. R. Gilbert came across the plains to California in 1849. He located in Shasta County and engaged in mercantile business. In 1852 he returned East for his wife and their little son, the subject of this sketch. His store in Shasta was in the California Exchange, a building which cost $30,000. Two weeks after his return to this State that building and contents were burned to the ground, without insurance. This left Mr. Gilbert in greatly reduced circumstances and out of business. He was then elected and served the county two terms as Treasurer, after which he was enabled from his earnings and sale of remaining property

to build a brick store and residence and engage again in the mercantile business. He continued there until 1868, when the depreciation of business and property at Shasta induced him to seek new fields of operation. He then turned his attention to fruit farming, but afterward sold out and engaged in the hardware business in Redding. His death occurred in 1883.

After the death of his father, Mr. S. J. R. Gilbert purchased the interest of the other heirs and the firm of Gilbert, Miller & Eaton was formed. In 1883 Gilbert, Miller & Eaton had erected a brick building on California street, 51 x 140 feet, in which the Gilbert Hardware Company, successors to Gilbert, Miller & Eaton, now have a large stock of hardware. They do tinning and plumbing and some wholesale business. Theirs is the pioneer hardware store of Redding. In 1887 Mr. Gilbert built a comfortable and attractive home at the corner of East and North streets. January 1, 1866, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Wilhelm, a native of New York and of German ancestry, her parents arriving from Germany a short time before her birth. Their union has been blessed with seven children, six of whom are living: Mary W., wife of Mr. J. P. Eaton, a member and vice-president of the Gilbert Hardware Company; George W., their book-keeper; Fred S., who is working in the shop; Walter F.; Stella M., and J. R., Jr. Mr. Gilbert has the honor of having been grandfather at the age of thirty-seven years, and now at forty-three has three grandchildren. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gilbert is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Masonic fraternity. He cast his first vote for General Grant and has continued in the ranks of the Republican party ever since.

J. B. RUMSEY, JR., a farmer near Woodland, is a son of J. B. and Mary Rumsey. His father, a native of Vermont, died when the son was a small boy, in Miami County, Ohio; and his mother, a native of Pennsylvania, died in Yolo County, in 1886, leaving four children. The subject of this sketch was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1834, and came to California in 1857, stopping first in Santa Clara County. Six months afterward he went to the Southern mines, followed mining there a year, and then was in various localities until 1865, when he settled upon his present place of 120 acres two and one-half miles directly west of Woodland, where he raised wheat mostly, but has forty acres in vineyard. For his wife he married Margaret Ogden, who was born in Illinois, and their children are Jennie M., Lewis W., and Elmer and Alvin, twins.

BERINGER BROS.—While it is now universally admitted that California can produce as good wine as any other part of the world, complaint is made that on account of the dryness of the climate, the wine in aging does not acquire that superior quality claimed by the vintages of other climates. This defect is acknowledged; but the experience of practical wine men from the old world take advantage of the conditions of the new; they have not only entirely obviated this difficulty, but have made of it a benefit. By tunneling in the hills, conditions of moisture so perfect have been found that in the case of those taking advantage of it truly remarkable results are found. This fact was brought forcibly to the notice of the writer when visiting the cellars of the Beringer Bros., in the northern outskirts of St. Helena.

The cellar itself is an imposing structure of stone, two-stories high, topped by an additional story of wood, in which is contained the machinery for receiving, crushing and handling the grapes. The building is 100 x 44 feet in size, and presents a very ornamental appearance upon the hillside where it is constructed. On the second story are the presses and fermenting tanks, while below are the storage casks. Into the hill at the back is run a tunnel, 200 feet in length, sixteen in breadth and twelve feet in

height. Another of similar dimensions, and connected with it by cross tunnels, will be run later on. The conditions of temperature were found admirable, and on account of the tunnels and position of buildings the temperature remains uniformly low,—in fact this cellar being found as well arranged and apparently as well adapted for the production of wine as any in the valley. It is probably owing to this fact, and the practical experience of those at the head, that has given the wine of the Beringer Bros. its very high reputation wherever introduced. They find their market chiefly in the East, although a little is sent to Europe, being appreciated in the home of the vine itself for its excellent quality. The brandies are handled altogether by the firm of Walden & Co., of New York. It is the intention of the Beringer Bros., however, eventually to bottle all their production and place it on the market in that shape. With this end in view they are yearly storing a portion of the best of their make, having now something like 250,000 gallons in the cellar. A distillery containing three stills of latest make, is also a part of the establishment. Last year 60,000 gallons of brandy was made, utilizing thus all the inferior qualities of wine.

The place and surroundings are one of unusual beauty, the grounds being tastefully laid out in park-like form with trees, shrubs and flowers in profusion, while the residence of Mr. Frederick Beringer, the head of the firm and its financial strength, adjoining the town of St. Helena, is of rare elegance and architectural beauty. It is built of stone and hard wood of a modern style, and with its handsome grounds is considered the finest place in this part of the valley. The estate consists of fifty-five acres where the house and cellar are situated, and of 360 acres of hill land, the latter being set out principally to vines of the better sort, to take the advantage of the superior quality of mountain-grown grapes. For white wines the Gutedels and Rieslings are most employed, and for clarets, Carbernet-Sauvigon, Mataro, Carignane, Burgundies, etc.

The firm or house of Beringer Bros. consists of Messrs. Frederick and Jacob L. Beringer. Of these Frederick Beringer, the elder of the two, is the manager and business man. It is his ample means that has enabled the firm to accomplish what it has in the way of erecting a splendid cellar, and in carrying out the many improvements which enable the house to produce its fine quality of wine. It is to the personal experience in wine-making, etc., however, of Mr. Jacob L. Beringer, the younger member of the firm, that the practical details of the whole matter have been carried out.

The brothers were born in Mainz, Germany, the former in January, 1840, and the latter in May, 1845. Mr. Frederick Beringer was sent to Paris when young to be educated, studying at the great St. Louis College. After graduation he went into business in that city, remaining in all ten years in Paris. He then traveled extensively through Mexico and the United States, finally going to New York in 1862. He again traveled throughout this continent, until finally in 1866 he returned to New York and started in business as a maltster, buying barley in Canada, having it malted in Buffalo, and selling it in New York, a business that he continued with profit for years, his office being at No. 40 Whitehall street, New York city. Finally, in 1884, he came to California, all preparations having been already made, the beautiful house being erected in 1884. The writer found it still more beautiful interiorly than exteriorly, if that is possible; the fittings and furnishings are all of the finest and best, from billiard and reading room to library and conservatory,—singularly elegant and handsome.

During his residence in New York Mr. Beringer was an honored member of the famous Arion Society, holding the presidency of it for thirteen consecutive years, and being the recipient of many beautiful and valuable souvenirs of the office. His son, Frederick, Jr., has been in Europe pursuing his education in the college at Mainz, and for three years at Belfort, France. He is now traveling in this country to complete

his education. Mr. Beringer has also two daughters, younger.

Jacob L. Beringer, after his education, which was received in his native city, devoted himself to learning the business of wine-making in every particular, being in charge of the great wine cellar of Tim & Floske at Berlin for two years, from 1865 to 1867, as also that of J. A. Harth & Co., in Mainz, in 1867–'68. In 1868 he came to New York and carried on business there until 1872, when he came to California and became foreman for Charles King, with whom he remained until 1878, meantime, with the assistance of his brother, planting the vineyard and building the cellar now utilized by the firm.

He held the position of Town Trustee of St. Helena in 1878, and is a thorough, popular and experienced man. He has a family consisting of a wife and five children.

"Quality, not quantity," is the motto of the Beringer Bros., and they are living up to it as shown by the fact that they received a silver medal at the Paris Exposition of 1889 for their wines, a gold medal at the State Fair at Sacramento, and also a medal at the Mechanics' Fair in San Francisco,—in fact wherever they have exhibited they have carried the honors.

CHARLES HESSE, one of the substantial and successful farmers of Tehama County, was born in Tisson, Germany, December 23, 1847, a son of William and Louisa (Haska) Hesse. The parents were both natives of Germany, and emigrated to America in 1853, locating near Chicago, Illinois, where they carried on farming until 1858, and then moved to Davis County, Iowa. Here our subject received his education in the public schools, and assisted his father on the farm until 1869, when he began farming on his own account, which enterprise he conducted until 1871, when he came by rail to California, first locating in Indian Valley, Plumas County, where he conducted a farm and dairy business. In 1873 Mr. Hesse sold out and removed to Tehama County, and is now located on his farm of 1,360 acres, situated fourteen miles west of Red Bluff, of which 700 acres is under full cultivation, devoted principally to grain and stock growing, the balance being pasture and grazing land, except a small fruit orchard for family use.

Mr. Hesse was joined in marriage at Bloomfield, Iowa, August 6, 1871, with Miss Margaret Fox, whose parents were Germans and emigrated to America in 1852, locating in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hesse have four children, viz.: William A., Charles N., Maggie L., and Ruby V. Mr. Hesse is a stanch Republican, and takes an active part in politics. He has been School Trustee of Brown's district for many years. He affiliates with the I. O. O. F., Red Bluff Lodge, No. 76; also the F. & A. M., Vesper Lodge, No. 84, Red Bluff.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, one of the prominent viticulturists of Tehama County, was born January 16, 1828, in Rensselaer County, New York, where he was reared and completed his education at the Kinderhook College. His father, John M., and mother, Ann Maria (Hendricks) Smith, were both natives of New York State. The original immigration on the maternal side to America came from Holland. Mr. Smith while in his native State held many important offices of trust, among them that of Commissioner of Highways. He was elected to this office in 1865, and retained it until 1874, when he resigned this position and declined the office of Supervisor. He left his native State in 1876, and came by rail to California, locating in the vicinity of Healdsburg, where he engaged in viticultural pursuits until 1879. He moved thence to Oakland, where he now owns residence property and lived retired from business life until August, 1881, when he accepted the superintendency of the entire system known as the Stanford vineyard and ranch

property, located at Vina, which he conducted in all branches until 1887. Then the wine industry and other branches of business connected with the ranch reached a point where it became necessary for Mr. Smith to be relieved of a portion of the responsibility. He now has charge of and superintends all the outlying business in connection with the famous ranch. In 1889 Mr. Smith took a vacation of a few weeks and paid his native State and relatives a visit.

Mr. Smith was joined in marriage in Columbia County, New York, in 1840, with an estimable lady of his name, Miss Jane H. Smith, who was also a native of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had two children, Georgiana, now deceased, and Charles H., who has a position in the treasurer's department of the Central Pacific Railroad since 1874. Mr. Smith is the eldest of six children in his father's family, four of whom reside in the State of New York, and one brother, Captain N. T. Smith, a resident of California, who has long been connected with the Central Pacific Railroad as assistant treasurer. In politics Mr. Smith affiliates with the Democratic party, but is not active in political matters. He is a member of the Board of School Trustees of the Lassen School district.

JOHN DINSDALE, a general farmer near Woodland, was born December 26, 1852, in Woodland, California, a son of Owen and Sarah (Middleton) Dinsdale. Owen was a native of England who came to New Orleans about 1846, went to St. Louis and finally in 1860 crossed the plains to California, locating two miles east of Woodland. He was a farmer all his life, his death occurring July 12, 1889, when he was seventy-four years of age; his wife died in California, October 1, 1873, at the age of fifty-four years. Of their eight children John was the fourth. He was brought up on a farm, and now occupies the ranch east of Woodland consisting of 320 acres of choice farming land, whereon he is a producer of grain and also rears live-stock. He is a practical man, a representative of his class and is well and favorably known from his long residence here and the high order of his conduct as a citizen. In 1884 he married Sophronia Wallace, a native of Indiana, and they have one son, Ralph J., and two daughters, twins, Nora and Nina.

FETTERMAN W. CONN, M. D., has been a resident of the Pacific coast since 1862, living twenty years of that time in Nevada, and since 1883 in California. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was brought up in Zanesville, where his father practiced medicine for forty-five years. He received a primary education in the public schools, and was trained by his father, with the view to the medical profession, until the age of eighteen, when he left home for California by the Panama route. After some time in this State, the excitement attending the opening of the Comstock Mine carried him to Nevada, where he engaged as a miner in the Savage Mine. At this time the mine had only been sunk to a depth of fifty feet, and they were working the black sulphurets, worth in gold and siver from $3,000 to $7,000 per ton. After about two years here he went to Austin, Nevada, prospecting and working in the mines at that place. Feeling the need of a settled purpose and direction in life he returned to Virginia City and entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Green of that place for one year, when he was enabled, with the aid of his previous experience in his father's office, to perform all office surgery and minor operations. He continued his studies in the office of a brother of a major general of the Confederate army, who was killed in Missouri during the last year of the war. This gentleman had been a surgeon in the British army in India for twenty-five years, having had a long and varied experience in most surgical operations. He remained in that office for about one year, acquiring a vast experience in surgery, so many

men being injured in the mines in 1868. He finished his studies with Dr. McMeans, of White Pine, Eastern Nevada, who had long practiced medicine in Santa Rosa, California, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, where, after a three year's course, he graduated and received his diploma, in 1872. Returning to the Pacific slope, he commenced the practice of his profession at Virginia City, where his previous acquaintance and experience, coupled with a remarkable successful surgical case that occurred soon after, brought him a large and lucrative practice, which continued and increased during the fourteen years of his residence there. He then removed to Los Angeles, in this State, for one year, and afterward to Napa where he has practiced for the last five years. His parents were Dr. William P. and Eliza (Wein) Conn, who were among the early settlers of Ohio. They are now residents of Napa, his father at the age of eighty-six years, and his mother at the age of eighty-four, being still in the enjoyment of active and robust health. His brother, Dr. Frank M. Conn, has been a practicing physician in Virginia City for many years. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Napa County Medical Association, and of the Masonic order, Yount Lodge, No. 12, of Napa. An enthusiastic devotee of his profession, he loves it for what it is able to do for the good of suffering humanity. To this profession he has devoted his life, and to this wonderful singleness of purpose his great success in it is due.

JOHN D. CHEETHAM, a farmer of Yolo County, between Woodland and Madison, was born in that County, December 9, 1861, a son of Samuel and Martha (Francisco) Cheetham. The father was a native of England, came to California in 1850, and died when John was very young. His mother was a native of Illinois. Mr. Cheetham is an industrious young man, well known in the county for his integrity and good judgment. He rents 400 acres, on which he raises principally grain, situated four miles east of Madison and seven miles west of Woodland. For his wife he married Florence Palmer, a native of this State, born in Solano County, May 22, 1870, and they have one daughter, who was born December 31, 1888, and named Eva A.

LORENZO DEXTER, deceased, formerly a farmer near Winters, Yolo County, was one of the old and respected farmers of that locality. He was born April 1, 1813, in Herkimer County, New York, the son of Samuel and Anna (Fargo) Dexter. Samuel, a farmer, moved to Michigan in 1833, where he lived until his death. Being one of the earliest settlers in that State, he found the country an unbroken forest, through which he had to cut fifteen miles to find his claim. Lorenzo, the subject of this notice, was brought up on a farm in such a country, and when he was twenty years of age he struck out for himself, continuing as a farm hand. In 1850 he came to California, with horse teams, being four months on the route. His first stop in the Golden State was at Hangtown, where he was engaged in mining for six years, being moderately successful. During the last two years of that period he was superintendent of water ditches and reservoirs for mining companies. In 1856 he went into Yolo County, purchased a squatter's title to a tract two miles northeast of Winter's and settled upon it, thus becoming one of the first settlers in that part of Yolo County. At length he increased his land possessions to 440 acres, which he improved from barren plains to a comfortable home, which he enjoyed in the evening of life. He was married June 20, 1837, to Miss Sarah M. Phelps, a native of Ohio, who still survives him. Of their four children two are now living, namely: Mason S., of Monterey county, and Ida L., wife of J. P. Trumbull. Mr. Dexter was a member of the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic

fraternity at Woodland. He died in 1881, on the sixty-eighth anniversary of his birth-day, suddenly falling prostrate in the front yard at his home.

M. W. MORGAN, a farmer of Yolo County, was born January 6, 1833, in Trumbull County, Ohio, a son of Ezra and Harriet (Jordan) Morgan, natives of New York State. In 1851 the senior Morgan came to California and in 1853 sent for his two sons M. W. and Emery B., who taught the first school in the Cacheville district. The father returned to Ohio in the spring of 1856. Previously, M. W., at the age of sixteen years began sailing on the lakes. At the age of twenty-one years, in 1853, he came to California, as mentioned, landing in San Francisco, and in a short time went to Yolo County, and settled on his father's farm, until his father returned to Ohio. Then he went to selling goods in the mountains, and followed that business successfully until 1867, when he returned to Yolo County and purchased the place where he now lives. During the same year he went back to Ohio and Iowa; and while East he was married, in Davenport, Iowa, August 18, 1869, to Miss Mary A Neal, a native of Ohio. He came with his wife to California and settled upon his ranch; but in 1877 his wife died, leaving an only daughter, Clara L., born September 5, 1870. Mr. Morgan has toiled faithfully and honestly for many years in the Golden State, and well deserves the enjoyments of the beautiful home which he has made near the foothills of the Coast mountains. His ranch contains 200 acres.

HENRY A. CLAUSEN, following agricultural pursuits near Black's, Yolo County, is a pioneer who has struggled against the disadvantages of early days, but, being industrious and economical, he is now enjoying the accumulations of many a hard day's work. He was born February 18, 1826, in Germany, the son of John and Annie (Ahmling) Clausen, natives of Germany, who emigrated in 1854 to Wisconsin, and in 1860 returned to Germany, where they ended their days. In 1850, Mr. Clausen, subject, went by sail to New York city, and worked at his trade of carpenter there for five years, and then he came by water to California, and the first year and a half here he followed mining. He then moved into Yolo County, worked at his trade and bought and sold land until 1863, when he settled upon the ranch where he now resides, of 1,040 acres of finely improved land, about one mile north of Black's, where he expects to spend the remainder of his days, at this beautiful home.

He was married in 1866, in the house where he now lives, to Miss Catherine Hegelau, a native of Germany and a daughter of Frederick and Maria (Knodler) Hegelau, both natives of Germany. She was born September 4, 1840. Their five children have been: Emma, born January 21, 1867; Ernest, November 30, 1872; and Minnie, April 8, 1875; and the deceased are Charles and Julia. Ernest graduated at Woodland Business College at the age of sixteen years; and Charles died February 10, 1888, while attending Heald's Business College in San Francisco.

HARDEN CRAWFORD CURRY, one of the representative and substantial farmers of the Sacramento Valley, and the owner of 400 acres of fine farm land situated in the heart of the valley, two miles northeast of the flourishing town of Corning, is a native of Indiana, dating his birth at Terre Haute, June 17, 1833, the son of William and Clemsy A. Curry. The mother is a native of Kentucky. The father, a farmer by occupation, moved to Lawrence County, Missouri, in 1840. In 1857 the subject of this sketch crossed the plains, via Fort Bridger, to California, first locating at Red Bluff,

Tehama County, where he was engaged eight years in teaming across the mountains from Red Bluff to Yreka, Weaverville and other points upon the road to the Humboldt mines, etc. At this period the Indians were very troublesome, infesting this section of the country, stealing stock and murdering the whites whenever the opportunity offered. Mr. Curry was near the Hot Creek Station when the massacre occurred at that place. The Indians attacked and murdered the whites and then burned the station. He was engaged in the livery business in Red Bluff for several years, and in 1871 he went to Colusa County, where he engaged in farming for three years. He was then in Ventura County two years, residing one year in the city of Los Angeles. In 1876 he returned to Tehama County, and in 1880 located on his present farm, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Curry was married at Red Bluff, June 2, 1867, to Miss Isabelle Davis, a native of Iowa, who crossed the plains in 1861. They have three children living,—Ollie F., William M. and Reta J.; Mary B. died August 2, 1869, and Katie C. March 21, 1884.

WARREN A. BROWN, a farmer on Oat Creek in Yolo County, is a son of James and Mary (Banister) Brown. His father, a native of Rhode Island, removed to New York State, and in 1837 to Lake County, Ohio, where he died in 1840. His oldest brother then took the family to Illinois. Their mother was a native of Vermont. Mr. Brown, of this sketch, began to work for a family about forty-five miles northwest of Cleveland, where he continued four years; he then went to Illinois and remained with his brother one winter and in the spring was employed on the farm for Mr. Wattling, and continued with him three years; then worked one summer season for a neighbor at $16 a month; next he chopped wood on the Mississippi River for the winter, making his home at Galena: in the spring of 1851 he ran a ferry-boat at Tete Desmore for a man by the name of Greer for one season, and in the spring of 1852 came with horses overland to California. He made his home in Pine Grove, Placer County, until 1868, when he went to Yolo County and settled in Cache Creek Cañon, where he rented land until 1888; and finally he purchased 320 acres in Fairview Township, on Oat Creek, where he is now flourishing as a prosperous agriculturist.

He was married in Placer County, in 1857, to Miss Mary E. Towner, who died October 29 of the next year; and for his present wife, Mr. Brown married, January 24, 1867, Miss Elizabeth J. Staton, a native of Missouri, who was brought to California when six years of age. By the last there are the following children: Mamie L., born May, 1868; Warren A., September, 1870; Caswell C.; May, 1872; Harry R., May, 1874, and Josie H., August, 1879.

V. COURTOIS.—It is with peculiar pleasure that we here place on record a notice of the important work that is being done for Napa Valley and the wine interest, not alone of this section but of the State at large, by the experienced and indefatigable labors of Mr. V. Courtois. During the eight years that he has been a resident of this valley, he has accomplished a great deal, winning the confidence of grape-growers and wine-makers alike by his knowledge and enthusiastic attention to the business. Mr. Courtois is a native of Cette, France, on the shores of the Mediterranean, one of the centers of the wine industry of France. His father has an extensive wine-house in that city, having trade covering the whole of Europe, and the family has been connected with the wine business for several generations. It will thus be seen that Mr. Courtois comes of an experienced family, and should know what he is doing. After an experience covering many years in France, and

afterward at Naples, Italy, and Barcelona, Spain, Mr. Courtois determined eight years ago to come to this State, to examine into the possibilities for wine and brandy making, and with a possible view of going into business here. His investigation was sufficiently favorable to induce him to locate permanently in Napa Valley, where he has for the past four years carried on an extensive and rapidly increasing business,—that, too, against the most vigorous opposition of those who were satisfied with the slow-going and old-fashioned ways of doing business, and did not care to see the energetic and enthusiastic Frenchman come in with his new ideas and improved methods. He has steadily enlarged his business, however, and to-day occupies a commanding position in the wine business of the Napa Valley, having many cellars rented, where he makes wine on contract, and acting also as broker and commission merchant in the purchase and sale of wines. His trade covers all the United States, Central and Southern America, etc., but is chiefly confined to San Francisco, finding it more profitable to concentrate his attention to one market. Mr. Courtois is very energetic in forwarding any course that will be of general benefit to this section, sparing neither time nor money to further the best interests, and making many improvements. The question of killing the phylloxera, which is such a pest in California, has occupied his attention deeply, and this summer he proposes to visit France to examine the new means adopted there, with the intention if possible of introducing it here, making at the same time an exhaustive report to the department at Washington. It is his intention to make a study in London, Paris, Bordeaux and the other centers of the qualities and styles of wines that are called for in those markets, with a view of profiting by it afterward here. He is a broad-minded and public-spirited man in his efforts, aiming as much to benefit the wine interests of the State at large as himself personally. He will also go to Cognac in order to interest capital there to undertake the manufacture of real cognacs here, for which this section is eminently well fitted.

Mr. Courtois is introducing on this coast the celebrated Malligand, Michel, Pere & Fils ainé ebullioscope, the most successful instrument devised for testing wines. He has the sole agency.

W. LYMAN.—In no part of Napa Valley visited by the writer was so much of general and historic interest found attaching as to the Lyman place, which lies advantageously a few miles north of St. Helena. It is the site of the old homestead of Dr. Bale, whose memory as one of the earliest pioneers is indelibly attached to the valley, and the picturesque old mill standing in ruins beside the creek, is one of the noteworthy and suggestive objects to be found. A part of the house, too, which is a rambling but comfortable place, well-fitted and furnished, is about forty years old, and worthy of a place in history. A walk about the vicinity was found of great interest, showing the great picturesqueness and natural beauty of the spot. Lyman Creek comes tumbling down from the mountains at the rear, furnishing an inexhaustible supply of water for every purpose, and being dammed at a suitable point to form a fish pond and reservoir for general purposes. It is the water power afforded by this mountain stream that caused the erection of the old mill, with its gigantic and most picturesque overshot water-wheel. This great wheel has been long disused, however, and is now overgrown with ivy, a little turbine out of sight below the building doing all the work with little noise or fuss. This establishment was long carried on as a flouring-mill, both before the purchase of the place in May, 1871, by Mr. Lyman's father, and since then by him, part of the time in partnership with Mr. Joseph Mecklenburg, an account of whose life will be found elsewhere.

The estate is a magnificent one of 800 acres, extending from the summit of the hills enclos-

ing the valley on the west to the banks of the Napa River on the east, comprising all varieties of soil and exposure, from the rich black alluvium of the river bottom to the gravelly hillsides. There is a fine vineyard of 100 acres, most of it of the choice varieties, and planted on the hillsides, thus assuring quality of the product. Mr. Lyman has a concrete cellar not far from the house, and in it wines that will compare favorably with the best made in the State. The house is situated just on the edge of a splendid grove of forest trees, the grounds and surroundings being very attractive. An adjoining portion of this beautiful site has been lately purchased, and is now being improved by a son of J. B. Haggin, who is erecting a summer residence. To appreciate the beauties of this spot a visit must be paid to it, to see the flowers, shrubs and semi-tropical trees and growths, and the visitor will come away with the liveliest recollections both of the attractiveness of the place and of the kindness and courtesy of its owner.

William Whittingham Lyman is the son of the Right Rev. Theodore Benedict Lyman, D.D., LL.D., of the Episcopal Church, now bishop of North Carolina. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1850. He resided at his birthplace until 1860, when he, with his parents, went to Europe, and remained there ten years. During this time he was educated at the School of Mines, at Freiberg, Saxony, and at the University of Berlin. In December, 1870, he returned to America, and in 1871 came to California, purchasing his present beautiful place, where he has since carried on wine-making, general farming, milling, etc., as well as many outside matters. Mr. Lyman is the Secretary of the Napa Valley Wine Company, one of the most extensive companies engaged in the wine business in the State. This company was founded in 1883, and each year has seen an increase in its business. They have cellars in Yountville, Napa City and San Francisco, the principal as well as the head office being located in the latter city.

Mr. Lyman is a member in high standing of the I. O. O. F., being a Past Grand of the lodge in St. Helena, of which lodge he is chairman of the board of trustees. He was a chief actor in the erection of the fine I. O. O. F. Hall in St. Helena, which was erected at a cost of $22,000. Mr. Lyman is also a Past Grand Patriarch and Past Grand Representative of the order in the State. He is a Past High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons, and a charter member of St. Helena Chapter, R. A. M., No. 63, also a member of the Turn-Verein in St. Helena. It was partly owing to him also that the handsome little stone Episcopal Church in St. Helena was erected. He is a Lieutenant Colonel in the State militia, and was a member of Governor Bartlett's staff and an Aid-de-camp. The orange trees set out by him in 1878 were among the first planted in the valley. They are fine large trees now. Mr. Lyman has also paid attention to the matter of blooded stock. His stallion, Prince Bismarck, of Black Hawk, Morgan strain, is known widely for his excellent qualities.

Mr. Lyman is a Democrat and takes an interest in matters political, his views being broad and general, rather than local. He was married in Sacramento, in 1880, to Mrs. Sarah A. Nowland. They have two sons: Theodore Benedict, Jr., named after the bishop, his grandfather, and William Whittingham, Jr., named after his father.

WILLIAM W. WATKINS.—Among the well-known pioneers of Tehama County and the Sacramento Valley, none perhaps are more worthy of mention than the above named gentleman, who first saw the light of day in Terre Haute, Indiana, January 4, 1824. His father, William Watkins, was a native of New York and a millwright by trade, who emigrated to the then far Western State of Indiana in 1810; his mother, *nee* Irene Watkins, was a native of Massachusetts. In 1850 the subject

of this sketch, in company with three others, started across the plains via Forts Laramie and Bridger, and Salt Lake to California, arriving safely in the land of gold, and first located at Diamond Spring, where they spent the first year in mining. In February, 1851, they changed their mining operations to Clear Creek, Shasta County, and then to what was known as Tadpole Creek, where they established a trading post. In August, 1852, they purchased teams, and began teaming between Colusa and Shasta, which business they followed until 1854, when they began farming, and raising hogs and sheep, continuing jointly until 1859. Mr. Watkins then went to Tehama County, purchasing farm land, which he cultivated on his own account, still keeping up the same business of sheep and hog raising. He is now located in the southern portion of this county, at the town of Kirkwood, on his farm of 260 acres, and is also a dealer in real estate.

He was united in marriage August 31, 1859, with Miss Elizabeth Ashurst, a native of Missouri, who crossed the plains in 1857. They have six children living, viz.: Lorena M., the wife of John A. Beauchamp, a native son of California and a resident of Kirkwood; William J., Catherine J., Harry F., Ellen P., Charles A. and Lebbeus, who died October 1, 1876. Politically Mr. Watkins is a Republican, and was formerly an old-time Whig. He has been School Trustee of Montgomery district about fifteen years, and is a member of the F. & A. M., Oreland Lodge, No. 265, of Oreland.

LA FAYETTE FISH, a prominent and progressive farmer of Tehama County, is a native of New York, dating his birth November 21, 1827. He is the second of five children born to P. William and Lois (Grover) Fish, both natives of Vermont. The father died in 1854, and the mother survived until 1870. When our subject was nine years of age the parents moved to the State of Michigan, and in 1840 moved back to New York, settling in Genesee County. In 1842 they went to Iowa, locating in Scott County, where our subject attended the public schools and completed his education at the select high school. For two years following he taught school in Davenport, and in 1853 crossed the plains to Oregon, and in 1854 came to California, locating at Yreka, where he engaged in mining. In 1856 he returned to the States, via Panama, remaining four years. In 1860 he again crossed the plains to California, locating near Tehama, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of the latter. In 1871 he located on his present farm of eighty acres, situated one mile north of Corning, in Tehama County.

Mr. Fish was married in Hickory Grove, Iowa, November 18, 1858, to Miss Jennie Carter, and they have four children living: William A., Oren, who died July 14, 1867; Jennie M., Alfred R. and Grant C.

Mr. Fish has always taken a warm interest in the cause of education, and in 1867 was appointed a Trustee of Tehama School District. Politically Judge Fish is a Republican, and takes an active part in all the political issues of the day, having been in 1888 selected as one of the delegates from Tehama County to the Republican State Convention.

In 1878 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and is still holding that office. Judge Fish has served his district faithfully and honorably, and by his impartial administration of justice and legal ability, has acquired the confidence and respect of the people of Tehama County.

CHARLES HUNT, one of the well known citizens of Tehama County, is a native of Huntsville, Missouri, born April 10, 1827, the son of Daniel and Agnes (Bailey) Hunt. The former was a native of Kentucky, and was

the first white settler in the northern part of Missouri; the town of Huntsville was named after him; the latter was a descendant of one of the old Maryland families, and was a native of that State. Our subject, the seventh of twelve children, was reared and educated in his native place and followed farming until 1849. He, like many other of the pioneers, was attracted by the glitter of gold which had been discovered in California, and at once made preparations and started across the plains, via the Humboldt route, arriving in Sacramento in 1850. He first located in the mining town called Rough and Ready, where he remained during that year, engaged in mining. All the trains or companies crossing the plains became afflicted with scurvy, and so bad that for many months they were incapacitated for hard work; and in fact, our subject has never fully recovered from the effects of the disease. For a time Mr. Hunt followed various occupations, mining, trading and general labor, and in 1852 he crossed the ocean to the East, returning to California with a large drove of cattle. After disposing of his stock he roamed about for a time, making another trip to the East, and this time he brought back a band of mules. He made his headquarters at Wolfskill Ranch in Yolo County, making frequent trips to Sacramento, where he found ready sale at good prices for his mules. In the fall of 1868–'69, he became one of the contractors of the Central Pacific Railroad, then in course of construction, remaining in that capacity until 1868–'69. He then went to the town of Princeton, Colusa County, where he purchased farm property, and in August, 1877, he came to his present farm of 320 acres, located near the Sacramento River, three and a half miles east of Corning, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Hunt has been twice married, first in Platte County, Missouri, in 1855, and the second union took place December 10, 1872, in Colusa County, California, to Mrs. Nancy Shattock, a native of Kentucky. She had one child by her first marriage,—George M. Shattock. Mr. Hunt is an old-time Democrat, and holds strictly to party principles. He has been School Trustee of Moon district for several years.

DR. WILLIAM W. MACFARLANE, was born in Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri, February 23, 1834. His father was a native of Scotland and was born in 1796, in Ayrshire. He emigrated to America in 1820 and settled in Callaway County, Missouri. He was a graduate of the law department of the University of Edinburgh. On his arrival in this country he engaged in farming and also in teaching in the public schools. He was married in 1830 to Miss Catherine Bennett, a daughter of Elijah and Martha (Davis) Bennett. She was born in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1796. Her parents moved to Missouri about 1824. Dr. Macfarlane's parents raised a family of four children, the Doctor being the oldest. Mary M., now the wife of O. McCrackin, stock-raiser of Callaway County, Missouri; George B., an attorney, practicing at Mexico, Missouri; Captain John D., deceased, was also a lawyer. The Captain commanded a company in a Missouri regiment of volunteers in the civil war. W. W., the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the public schools of Callaway County, principally under the tuition of his father and at Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri. He studied medicine with Drs. T. A. and J. H. Howard at Fulton. During the winter of 1860 and 1861, he attended the first course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College. Owing to the exciting times and the unsettled state of affairs during the next four years, he did not attempt to finish his medical education. In 1865 he again entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated and received his diploma March 3, 1866. He then commenced the practice of medicine and surgery at Concord, Callaway County, Missouri, where he remained about nine years. In 1873 he was elected physician for the State

Insane Asylum at Fulton, which position he held for two and a half years, when he resigned and was appointed as one of the managers of the institution. In 1875 he went to Mexico, Audrain County, Missouri, where he practiced medicine until 1884. At the age of eighteen he crossed the plains to California and remained four years, returning to his home in Missouri in 1856, via Panama and New York city. Like many of the immigrants who came to California during the gold excitement, he became attached to the climate and country of the land of the Golden West. In 1884 he came to California with his family, having decided to make a permanent home in this State. He first settled in Southeastern California, where he remained only a few months, then came to Woodland, Yolo County, where he established himself in the practice of medicine. In 1886 he was appointed County Hospital Physician for one year. In 1887 he received the appointment of Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Agnew, Santa Clara County, in which capacity he served two years. In July, 1889, he resigned that position and returned to Woodland and resumed his practice in the city. In March, 1890, he came to Davisville, where he intends to establish himself permanently in the practice of his profession.

He was married November 5, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Thurmond, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Dameron) Thurmond. Her parents were natives of Virginia. She died February 18, 1884, at Mexico, Missouri, previous to the Doctor's removal to California. They have four children: Wallace S., born September 18, 1868. He is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and is now employed as a druggist in the drug store of J. B. Elston in Woodland. Claude T., born September 10, 1870, graduated from the high school of Woodland, after which he attended one term at the Hesperian College and two years at the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara. He is now clerking in the dry-goods store of J. F. Hink, Woodland. Irnie M., born January 4, 1875, is now a student in the Hesperian College, Woodland, and Paul W., the youngest, was born February 9, 1880, and is attending the public schools of Woodland.

Dr. Macfarlane is a Knight Templar Mason, also a member of the A. O. U. W. He is a member of the Yolo County Medical Society, the California State Medical Association, also the New York Medico-Legal Society. He owns 160 acres of improved land in Yolo County, which is occupied by a tenant and is devoted to the production of hay and grain.

JOHN ASHBY TUTT, retired, and a resident of Madison, Yolo County, California, is an old '49er, and one who has held various offices in the State. He was born February 4, 1815, in Fauquier County, Virginia, the son of John and Elizabeth (Ashby) Tutt. His father, a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, was a merchant and farmer, and his mother was a native of Fauquier County, same State.

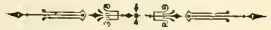
The subject of this sketch left his native State for Missouri in 1835 and remained in that State fourteen years, where he first engaged in teaching school and after in merchandise. In 1849 he came overland to California, arriving August 5. He tried mining for a short time, but meeting with no success he left for the city of Sacramento, where he was appointed Assessor of real estate by the city fathers. At the first election after the organization of the county, he was elected Constable, a very important and lucrative office, which he held four years. He filled several minor offices.

In 1863 he again tried the mines with former success. In 1869 he was appointed chief clerk at the State prison, where he remained three years. He again tried mining, in Arizona, with his usual luck. He then came to Yolo County, California, where he has since been retired from public business, excepting that of Justice of the Peace.

He is a member of the Grand Lodge of

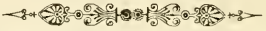
Masons of the State of California. He was the first Deputy Grand Master of that (Colonel John D. Stevenson being the first) and the second Master of said Grand Lodge.

In St. Louis, Missouri, in the year 1844, Mr. Tutt married Maria L. Lewis, who died in 1862 in Sacramento, as an effect of the great flood of that year. They had no children, and since then Mr. Tutt has remained unmarried. He is a man of high standing in the community, well deserving the peaceful evening of life upon which he has entered.



AP. TARTER, M. D., is a worthy member of the medical profession of Tehama County. He is a native of California, and dates his birth at Tehama, June 27, 1860, where he was reared and received his education, first in the public schools and then in the Conklin Academy, where he took a one-year course. His father, Nicholas Tarter, was a native of Virginia, and was also a medical practitioner, who came to California in 1849, and died in 1870; his mother, *nee* Mary E. Jones, was also a native of Virginia, and recently returned to her native State, where she is for the present on a visit. The ancestors on both sides were of German extraction. In 1879 our subject went to San Francisco, where he commenced his medical course of reading with Dr. W. H. Mays of that city. He took a course of lectures in the Medical College of San Francisco, after which he was admitted to the San Francisco county hospital as an interne (a competitive position), where he served six months as assistant physician and six months as assistant surgeon. In 1884 he returned to his native town and began the practice of medicine. Recently he came again to San Francisco and purchased the drug store of Dr. W. P. Mathews, and added the drug business to his profession.

Dr. Tarter was joined in marriage, at San Francisco, January 10, 1883, with Miss Emma J. Mann, a native of California. Politically the Doctor affiliates with the Democratic party. He has joined no secret order, but carries on insurance with the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York.



ALBERT O. PEDEN, one of the successful farmers and stock-growers of Tehama County, is a native of the Blue-Grass State, born in Jefferson County, August 12, 1831, the son of Daniel L. H. Peden, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, who moved to Adams County, Illinois, in 1835, where he was elected justice of the peace of Columbus, filling that office many years. He afterward became a minister of the Christian Church, and preached that faith until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-seven years. His early life was spent in teaching school and flat-boating on the rivers from Pittsburg to New Orleans. The grandfather of our subject, Joseph Peden, was a gunsmith by trade, and was a private soldier in the Revolutionary war, participating in the battle of Brandywine, and was afterward transferred to the armory department as an expert gunsmith, remaining in that department until the close of the war. He died at the age of ninety-five years. Our subject's mother was *nee* Martha Curry, a native of Kentucky.

Mr. Peden received his education in the public schools of Adams County, Illinois, and was raised to farm life until eighteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade in the shops of Littlefield & Boughman of Quincy, Illinois. In 1854 he came across the plains with ox teams to California, first locating at Ione, Amador County, where he engaged in mining for a time, then in Shasta County, remaining nearly two years. He then returned to Amador County, where he followed his trade; then went to Scorpion Gulch, Tuolumne County, then to Contra Costa County, where he engaged in farming four years; then to Danville, where he made a specialty of tobacco raising for two years; then to Colfax, Placer County, where he

E. T. Wilkins M. D.

worked for the railroad company at his trade until 1871; then to Oakland, and in 1872 he made a trip to Illinois, returning to Oakland, where he remained a few months. In 1873 he settled on his present farm of 1,100 acres, situated on the Sacramento River, four and a half miles east of Corning, where he devotes his time to farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Peden was joined in marriage at San Francisco, Angnst 19, 1873, to Mrs. Malinda Decker, *nee* Kincheloe, who had three children by her first marriage, namely: Isaac N., Daniel B., and Samuel T. Walker, all now deceased. Mrs. Peden is a native of East Tennessee, who crossed the plains to California in 1864, and bas since been a resident of Tehama County. Her ancestors on the maternal side were Quakers; her father was a slave-holder of Tennessee. Mrs. Malinda Peden, *nee* Kincheloe, was married three times: first in Brown County, Illinois, April 6, 1850, to William I. Walker; secondly, May 6, 1868, in Tehama County, California, to James Decker, and has lived at her present home ever since, on one of John C. Fremont's camping-grounds the first time he marched through the Sacramento Valley. Mr. Peden has found an old-fashioned bayonet lock and chamber of the few repeating guns then in use, and has left them at the Red Bluff Academy. Politically Mr. Peden is a Democrat, was a member of the county central committee from 1874 to 1878, and has been school trustee of the Moon district many years. He affiliates with the F. & A. M., Molino Lodge, No. 150, of Tehama; also is a member of the Red Bluff Chapter.

EDMUND T. WILKINS, M. D., Medical Superintendent of the Napa Insane Asylum, was born in Montgomery County, Tennessee, October 20, 1824, and is the son of Dr. Benjamin and Jane (Taylor) Wilkins. At the age of eighteen he entered William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, the former capital of Virginia, where he graduated in 1844. This college was established by King William and Queen Mary, and was in early colonial times the great institution of learning in the Southern States, the alma mater of the immortal Jefferson and most of his contemporary statesmen. After his graduation he removed to the South, passing one year in Mississippi, where he managed his father's plantation near Jackson, and then to the Attakapas country in Louisiana, where he cultivated a plantation of 800 acres on the Bayou Teche, which, with the slaves to work it, he had received from his father. This he sold, and in connection with a cousin purchased a sugar plantation of 1,500 acres near New Iberia, where he lived for two years. In March, 1849, he sailed for California in a vessel commanded by a Captain Chasen, who having been several times wrecked was afraid of a lee shore, so much so that he ran down about 62° south latitude, sixty-nine days south of the Cape, though other vessels had rounded the Horn with studding sails set. At one time they drifted 600 miles out of their course, returning to the same place after thirtydays. This so discouraged the captain and some of the passengers that at the suggestion of Dr. Logan, the surgeon of the ship, it was proposed to give up the voyage and return to New Orleans. But some of the passengers consulted together and informed the captain that if he turned the bow of the vessel to the east they would lock him in his cabin and place a man who had already been selected as capable in charge. This was none other than Edwin Goodall, then a seaman on this vessel, but now and for many years of the firm of Goodall, Perkins & Co., of San Francisco. Such heroic treatment of the case determined the captain to proceed to California; and, as if to aid him in carrying out his good resolutions, the elements seemed to change in his favor, the winds became favorable, and they reached their destination without further irritating delays.

After a short stay in San Francisco Dr. Wilkens engaged for a time in mining; meanwhile he attempted to turn the Trinity River

from its couse by means of a sand-bag dam. This proved unsuccessful, and having spent the summer and all his available means in this fruitless effort to compel the river to give up its hidden treasures, he abandoned the mines forever. In 1853 he returned to his native State and attended his first course of medical lectures at the Memphis Medical College, where he graduated, after a second course, in 1861. He was married in 1855 to Miss Matilda Pegram Brander, a native of Virginia, who died in 1867. He has one son living, Benjamin S., who is now practicing law in Napa. In 1877 he married Miss Camilla Price, a daughter of John R. Price, and a niece of General Sterling Price of Missouri, of which State she is a native. The maternal grandmother of Dr. Wilkins was Elizabeth Lewis, a daughter of Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Parke Custis; Lawrence Lewis being a nephew of General Washington, while Eleanor Parke Custis was the daughter of John Custis, the son of Mrs. Martha Washington; and he is probably the only descendant of Mrs. Washington now living in California. On his return to California in 1854, after disposing of his plantation in Louisiana, he brought with him thirteen of his favorite slaves (who of course became *free* as soon as they landed in San Francisco), purchased 160 acres of land on the Feather River in Yuba County, and placed them in possession. They not only own this valuable farm now, but have added 160 acres to it, and are living a most respectable life, prosperous and happy.

On receiving his diploma Dr. Wilkins removed to Marysville and has since given undivided attention to the study and practice of his profession, particularly to that branch which relates to the care and treatment of the insane. The Governor of the State, H. H. Haight, having been authorized to appoint a commissioner to compile all accessible information as to the construction and management of asylums and the different modes of treatment of the insane, Dr. Wilkins was chosen for the important mission. In carrying out this arduous undertaking he visited some fifty of the leading institutions on this side of the Atlantic, and then spent from March, 1870, to December, 1871, in traveling and inspecting about 100 asylums of Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, comparing and exchanging views with the most experienced, able and learned authorities on his chosen specialty. Appointed by Governor Booth as one of the commissioners to select a site for the new asylum, and also on the advisory board on the adoption of suitable plans, his powerful influence in securing the additional institution, his marked ability, and his intimate acquaintance with the whole enterprise, naturally suggested this distinguished alienist as the proper person to assume its management as resident physician. He was elected to this most important position in 1876, and is now serving his fourth consecutive term as superintendent. In 1885 Dr. Wilkins introduced into the Legislature a bill providing for the establishment of a third institution, which was passed, and in accordance with its provisions he was appointed one of five commissioners to select a site for the same. This bill also required that the plans should be approved by Dr. Wilkins and Dr. Brown of the Stockton Asylum before they could be adopted by the board of trustees. The location selected was at Agnews, Santa Clara County, near San José, and all the defects of the Stockton and Napa asylums were avoided in its construction. It is to-day one of the most perfectly planned institutions of the kind in the world. Dr. Wilkins has been a member of the Masonic order since 1849, now belonging to Corinthian Lodge, No. 9, and Washington Chapter No. 13, and Marysville Commandery No. 7, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Napa Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F.

Aside from the profound knowledge and skill displayed as a specialist in his profession, and which have won him high honors among the scientific students and investigators of the causes and cure of insanity, his able management of the institution under his charge has stamped

Dr. Wilkins as a man of highest administrative ability. The grounds are the perfection of landscape gardening. A fine orchard and vegetable garden add greatly to the comfort of the inmates, and the good order and general harmony among all connected with the great hospital are evidences of the discriminating supervision of a master mind.

The improvements now being made under the direction of the Doctor will make the Napa Asylum as near perfection as is now possible with such an institution, and surround it with the setting best calculated to ameliorate in the highest degree possible the condition of the unfortunates under his charge. The following account of the asylum and grounds, taken from the columns of the Napa *Register*, of May 16, 1890, is sufficiently extended to give a very good idea of the work which has been accomplished by Dr. Wilkins.

California owns no finer property than that on which her asylum for the insane is established near this city. It includes 1,187 acres of beautifully situated hill and valley land and presents a picture of rare loveliness during most seasons of the year. Here nature's work has been performed with a lavish hand. Her cañons are wild and majestic, and through them the waters of winter roar and the more gentle streams of spring and summer sing as they fall and flow toward the system of pipes and reservoirs which gather and utilize them. Her hillsides are carpeted with green and studded with oak, madrona and hazel, and here and there in the openings the invasion of man is marked by the broken earth and the newly planted olive, apricot, peach or pear.

Smooth roads of easy grades encircle these high places and at various points command views, broad, extended and inspiring, because they cover the most charming valley in the world, and take in mountain ranges that are punctuated to the southwest by towering Tamalpais and are barred on the north by horizon-kissing Mt. St. Helena. In rolling fields the live stock of the farm finds rich pasture, and on the more level lands orchards bloom and bear luscious fruitage; alfalfa that if irrigated yields five crops a year, and gardens grow berries and vegetables that come fresh in their respective seasons in appetizing form to the tables of officers, attendants and patients.

The grand pile, erected by a considerate and generous State, at a cost of $1,500,000, for the shelter and care of her unfortunate children, occupies a most sightly place and casts no chill by surroundings which one might expect to find "crazy." The honey-suckle clambers up its walls, clings to the columns of its grand porches and fills the air with sweet and fragrant perfume. A roadway, ninety feet wide, 1,600 feet long and as smooth and well rolled as well sprinkled gravel can make it, leads from the main county road to its portals, and on either side of this carriage drive there is a wide walk, arched over with the branches and foliage of ornamental trees and bordered by variegated plants and blossoms, where friends, lovers or those who meet by chance may promenade.

The two infirmaries, one on the south, the other on the north side of the main structure, are fast approaching completion. They will cost in the neighborhood of $30,000, and will accommodate the sick of the two sexes in a manner not possible with the present limited room.

In the grounds are ornamental trees and shrubs and flowering plants of the choicer varieties to be found. These are in charge of a skillful gardener, Mr. Chalmers, who scours every promising field for the rare and beautiful and propagates from seeds and tender slips what cannot be transplanted in a large hothouse provided for his convenience. Drives, walks, arbors, cosy retreats, grassy lawns, croquet grounds, shaded settees and every means and appliance that a fertile brain could suggest are here found and liberally enjoyed by the multitude with minds diseased—unfortunate ones in one sense, extremely fortunate in another.

The number of patients in the institution at

the present time is 1,341—777 men and 564 women. The number committed to the institution monthly exceeds that of those who drop out by discharge, death and elopement. On April 26, were received, fewer than usual; sixteen were discharged and nine died—more than usual. Thus far, in May, seventeen have been received, nine discharged, two have died and two have escaped.

The wants of these people are looked after by the resident physician, Dr. E. T. Wilkins, and his three assistants, Drs. L. F. Dozier, A. M. Gardner and Griesbach Smith. A large corps of experienced attendants, male and female, are employed in the various wards and yards, and on the grounds strict surveillance is maintained over those who find a temporary or permanent abiding place as patients in the institution.

The State is most fortunate in having a man like Dr. Wilkins in charge of such a grand charity. In him medical and executive skill are happily combined. Having first made a study of the insane and their care and treatment in our own and in foreign lands, he was placed in charge of this institution soon after its establishment and has since performed a work which probably not one man in a thousand similarly situated would have attempted, to say nothing of accomplishing. First, he recognized the great need of all public institutions of the kind —water. With plenty of pure water he knew that the most wholesome fare would be insured for the many mouths to be fed; life and property would be protected against fire; the farm would be made to blossom as the rose. So, with the work of opening roads, building fences, planting orchards, etc., he prosecuted vigorously that other work of developing new resources of water supply. The result is to-day seen in lakes and reservoirs, which no rainless season could run dry, which no fire-fiend could easily exhaust. Lakes Camille, Como and Lucerne, like a three-leafed clover, beautify the landscape above and back of the asylum. They are now full of catchment water and overflow from the streams, springs and tunnels that supply the institution through a well planned system of mains. Near the asylum building, and 150 feet above their base, is a fine reservoir in which 3,000,000 gallons of water are stored, and upon which draught is made only in case of fire or drill by the fire department. With these sources at hand, water can be used without stint in irrigating grounds, sprinkling roads and freshening vegetation.

The live-stock on the place is sleek and fat. The best blood is drawn upon in breeding and in the stables and pasture. The visitor to-day sees young and trimly-built roadsters growing into horsehood and draft animals that would do credit to any stock farm in the country. From fifty to seventy-five cows represent the dairy feature of the place and furnish milk and cream to the asylum population of 1,400 or more.

The orchards are in fine shape. Of cherries there will be a good crop. The pear trees are also heavily loaded. In spots peach trees are suffering from curl leaf and the yield of that fruit and apricots will be light. The almond trees, which line one of the back avenues, and those in the vicinity of the Hermitage, are pretty well loaded, and the older olive trees (there are about three acres of these on the farm) will bear this year. A quantity of fig trees have just been planted. The vineyards are in prime order, and the vines are clean and thrifty and well set with fruit.

The work of the farm is carried on with the help of the patients, who, to the number of about seventy, labor faithfully and cheerfully in various capacities on different parts of the property. Some were yesterday plowing, others were digging and hoeing about trees, others were teaming. They give little trouble under the wise management that directs them.

The cottage plan for caring for the insane is exemplified at what is called the "Hermitage." Here in cheaply constructed cabins a number of patients eat and sleep, and on the ground surrounding their little homes they grow produce, make gardens and employ their time in a way that is agreeable to themselves and profitable to

the property. Mr. Barrington, a patient, is proprietor of the Hermitage and acts the part of host in a most gracious manner, appreciating greatly the praise of the visitor who admires and expresses wonder at his work. Near by, the "Little Giant," another peculiar character, resides. He has made an attractive spot in the wilderness where he lives by building walks among the rocks, making crooked ways straight and rough places smooth. He raises poultry and has a basement to his chicken house.

But we must not weary the reader. A visit is more enjoyable than can be a recital, and to those who drive or walk we say, occasionally pay a visit to the Napa Asylum, as we did yesterday, and you will more highly appreciate the public institutions of your country and the favor that Napa finds in having so important a one within her boundaries.

A pictorial view of the above described institution is given opposite page 168.

LAWRENCE D. STEPHENS.—Prominent among that coterie of substantial men identified with the great financial institution, the Bank of Woodland, stands the gentleman with whose name this article commences. He is a native of Cooper County, Missouri, born about ten miles from Booneville and only two miles from the site of the present town of Bunceton (which has been built since his birth), in the year 1835. He was reared there to farm life, and received the educational advantages afforded by the schools of the neighborhood of his birth. He was yet a boy when his uncles crossed the plains to California, and the favorable reports sent home by them early turned his thoughts in that direction. Thus it was that in 1852, though only sixteen years of age, his own footsteps were turned toward the Pacific. In company with his uncle, Andrew J. Stephens, now a resident of Texas, he commenced the long journey in April, 1852. Besides himself and uncle there were but two others in the party, and the trip was accomplished with one emigrant wagon, most of the time alone, but occasionally joining large trains when it was supposed protection might be required from the Indians. Four months were consumed on the trip, and in the meantime our subject's seventeenth birthday had come around. On the 10th of August he arrived on the spot where Woodland now stands, though then there was no indication that there would ever be built up the rich and prosperous community which occupies that site to-day. Ten miles west of there, and in the vicinity of the present town of Madison, his uncles, John D. and George D. Stephens, and John D. and D. Q. Adams were engaged in stock raising; and he joined them, making his home with them, and rendering himself useful about their ranch during the winter. The following year he rented from them a piece of land and on it commenced farming operations for himself. The next year he engaged in stock-raising in connection with his brother J. J., and for the purposes of the business they purchased 520 acres of land near Madison. They prospered to a very satisfactory degree, and met with no set-backs worthy of particular mention until the dry year of 1864. In the spring of that year he and his brother drove their stock into the foothills of Placer County, just north of Newcastle, where they experienced a winter so terrible that when they returned to Yolo County, in May, 1865, they counted up just thirty-five head as the remnant of their fine band they had driven to the mountains the year before. At this time the condition of affairs in California had much changed from the early days when a man could safely leave his gold in the tent while he went about his work at mining, and many of the roads were infested with thieves who occasionally became wonderfully bold in their operations. They were men, too, who did not allow human life to stand between them and the gratification of their greed for plunder.

While with his stock in Placer County Mr. Stephens started for his home ranch during

the month of December, 1864, and on the trip had an experience which he will always remember. He had reached a lonely place on the road between Yankee Jim's and Auburn, where he was suddenly startled by hearing a voice commanding him to stop. Looking in the direction of the sound, he saw the form of a man half hidden in the bushes, his hat drawn over his eyes, below which was bound about his face a handkerchief. In his hands he held a double-barreled shot-gun, both triggers cocked, and leveled full at Mr. Stephens. The latter, seeing that the highwayman had the "drop" on him, came to a halt as directed, and the robber, coming up to within ten feet of him, with the gun still in position, demanded his money. Mr. Stephens, being in the ruffian's power, handed over his purse, which contained nearly $600, and was then allowed to proceed upon his journey. Our subject never recovered a cent of his money, but derived some consolation from the fact that his despoiler was subsequently caught, tried, and sent to the penitentiary.

This occurrence added to the loss and disappointment of this ill-fated year, and in 1865 the brothers found themselves practically with nothing left but their land, and another start in life to make. Our subject had up to this time not been interested much in mining, though he was well acquainted in the camps, where he had been driving cattle for years, and selling them to butchers. In 1866, however, leaving his brother in charge of the ranch, he went into the mountain countries on a mining expedition, and at Grass Valley was elected superintendent of the Omaha Qurtz Mining Company. He held the position for a year, but as operations were not successful he relinquished the superintendency and the mine was abandoned, after he and six others had put from $7,000 to $10,000 into it. Subsequently the mine became a paying concern, but he was then not financially interested in it. He next returned to the ranch, resuming farming in 1867, and within a few years the whole surroundings became one great grain field. To his ranching operations he gave almost his whole attention until 1873, when he came to Woodland and assumed charge of the Grangers' Warehouse, his brother meantime remaining on the ranch and giving it his personal attention. He had control of the warehouse mentioned for three years, and then embarked in the grain business on his own account, handling vast quantities of grain with gratifying success.

May 10, 1876, Mr. Stephens was married to Miss Alice E. Hunt, a native of Woodland, and daughter of W. G. Hunt, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. After the marriage the couple made an extended tour through the Eastern and Central States, taking the opportunity to visit the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia *en route*. Among the cities visited on the trip were New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and Louisville, from which point they went to Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. Returning to Louisville, they proceeded to St. Louis, and later to Cooper County, Missouri, where they spent about two weeks in the vicinity of Mr. Stephens' birthplace. On the return trip they stopped a few days each at Salt Lake City and Lake Bigler or Tahoe.

In 1881 he became a salaried officer of the Bank of Woodland, with which he has been associated as a stockholder and director since its organization, in 1868, and he has ever since lent his most efficient efforts toward the upbuilding of its present vast business. In 1881 also, in company with his brother, J. J. Stephens and J. H. Harlan, he purchased some 3,000 acres of land ten miles south of Fresno, in Fresno County, which they have converted into a stock ranch, besides carrying on general farming upon the place.

His interests already mentioned and others monopolize all the time he has to devote to business affairs, and are more than many men would care to handle. Being, however, entirely devoid of grasping, sordid instincts, Mr. Stephens finds sufficient opportunity to devote to social duties, and is no where happier than in his home life. He has many traits of character which render him welcome to a large circle of friends, and is

considered one of the most genial of men. His success in life has not been due to scheming in any sense, but to the exercise of sound business principles and the improvement of opportunities which have presented themselves since he came to California with his fortune to make.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have three children, viz.: Rowena Alice, born May 27, 1878; Lawrence Hunt, born June 17, 1881; and William G. Hunt, born September 3, 1885.

ADOLPHE FLAMANT, while not an early settler in California or Napa County, has, in a few years of his residence here, so prominently identified himself with an interest of great value in the future development of our resources, which will bring so much wealth to the people of the State, that we deem his efforts worthy of full recognition in this volume. On becoming familiar with California he instinctively recognized in the climate and soils of certain portions of the State a marked similarity to those of northern Italy and the south of France, whose rugged hillsides furnish to the world the finest products of the olive, both in oil and the pickled fruit. Born in the district of Gard, in the southern part of France, and near Saint Chamas, where the celebrated agriculturist of the last century, Picholin, brought to the notice of the world that variety of olives which has since borne his name. Mr. Flamant's earliest memories are connected with the culture of olives, the pressing of the oil, and the pickling of the green berries. As a boy he was familiar with all these processes, and when he had grown older he assisted his grandfather, Francois Serre, at whose mill the great bulk of the olives of that section of the country were made into oil, in the purchase and manipulation of that crop and its products. Deeply impressed with the value of this tree to California, concerning which the Italians have a proverb to the effect that "an olive plantation is a gold mine on the surface of the earth," he soon commenced the planting of an orchard of sixty acres, setting out about 6,000 rooted cuttings of the Picholin variety. The land selected was so rugged that most of it was inaccessible to the plow, and the labor was largely done by hand, the trees being cultivated by the hoe. Meanwhile, and naturally, Mr. Flamant had become a diligent student of the literature of the olive, as well as a discriminating observer of the peculiar acquirements of the tree in California. He made a systematic collection of all the authorities on the subject in Europe as well as in America, and familiarized himself with their experience and teachings. It was apparent to him that there was a vital need for simple and comprehensive information, which could be placed before the people of the State in a practical form, and he decided to make an effort to supply that need. With this end in view he published in 1887 "A Practical Treatise on Olive Culture, Oil-making and Olive Pickling." This was first written and published in the French language, but Mr. Flamant translated the work and had it published in English. This volume received unstinted praise from the press of this State and that of Nevada, and it was heartily recommended to those who had land adapted to olive culture, as well as to those otherwise interested. The Napa *Register* said that "it would, without doubt, be wisdom on the part of the supervisors to circulate this treatise of Mr. Flamant alongside of the Napa County pamphlet." Following its publication came many inquiries in regard to varieties, how to obtain reliable rooted cuttings, etc., from persons wishing to engage in the business. This induced Mr. Flamant to produce a large supply of cuttings from that variety to which he had devoted his sixty-acre orchard, and which his knowledge on varieties in France, and his study of the best authorities, had led him to choose, namely, the Picholin. This variety is, as we have read in some of the French authorities shown us by Mr. Flamant, described by De Wailly, Bescherelle and Napoleon Landais and others, in their several dictionaries as "Olive

de la plus petite espéce," "petite olive excellente," "olive de petite espéce." Translated into English these mean, "Olive of the smallest species," "small excellent olive," "small species of olives." Of this variety he now has at his home in Napa a large supply, in the nursery, in hot-house, and in beds under glass, besides orange and lemon trees, he having lately added to his stock five varieties of the orange.

Mr. Flamant married the daughter of James W. Simonton, for many years general agent of the Associated Press of New York, and of the *Call* and *Bulletin*, of San Francisco, and has two sons: Adolphe, Jr., and James. He is of a good family and position in France, and a gentleman of high literary and social attainments.

BENJAMIN ELY, one of the well known farmers and stock-raisers of Yolo County, and a pioneer of 1850, dates his birth in Ralls County, Missouri, September 25, 1820, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Howard) Ely, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky. The father, a farmer by occupation, removed from Virginia to Kentucky at an early age, and in 1818 removed to Missouri, becoming a pioneer also of that State, and he remained there in his humble calling until his death, which occurred in 1837, when he was forty-seven years old. The maternal grandfather of Benjamin Ely, namely James Howard, served through the entire war of the Revolution and received a pension for the same. Mr. Ely's mother died at her daughter's (Mrs. Griffin) residence in Yolo County, in 1877, at the age of eighty-four years.

After the death of his father, the subject of this biographical notice, took charge of the home place until he was married, April 15, 1850, when he started for the Golden West, with ox teams, and he arrived at Placerville as the sun was sinking behind the golden hills on August 26. After mining two weeks on the American River, he suffered a siege of sickness, and on recovering he went to Sacramento and contracted to cut a certain amount of wood for $9 a cord, but was balked in the enterprise, and thus suffered a fatal blow to his brightest prospect. In 1851 he returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus, being forty-five days on the way. He settled down there at farming, with the expectation of remaining there the rest of his life; but ere long he saw that California was the center of business and excitement, which made him restless, and he sold out and in 1857 he came again to the land of golden opportunities, bringing with him a drove of cattle. This time he had serious trouble with the Indians. Twice he had a hard-fought battle with the red savages, and he was wounded in his hand, the scar still remaining. He settled near where Winters is now located, and where he has ever since remained, making one of the best improved farms in the county. He has suffered losses and drawbacks, however, but his enterprising spirit has carried him through. He now has 1,600 acres of choice agricultural land, in a state of fine cultivation. His large and handsome residence was erected in 1869. The place is situated fifteen miles southwest from Woodland and six miles from Winters. The latter is a thrifty town, the second in size in the county. Mr. Ely also has eighty acres of foot hill land, planted in choice fruit trees and vines. His place is properly known as Buckeye, there being at one time a thriving town on a portion of this ranch by that name; but the starting of Winters by the railroad drew Buckeye to that place, and its original site has relapsed into a portion of Mr. Ely's wheat-field. Mr. Ely has a finely furnished home. The interior is splendidly decorated, in great part by the artistic hand of one of his own daughters, who is an excellent painter.

The marriage of Mr. Ely to Miss Elizabeth Daniels, a native of Kentucky, took place in 1840. They have had ten children, viz.: John H; Margaret J., now the wife of M. O. Harlan; Sallie, wife of James McClure; Benjamin;

James D; Nancy S, now Mrs. Leslie Button; Mary B., now Mrs. Lucius Spergin; Robert Lee; Dixie, the wife of James G. Cruther; and George E.

JOSEPH W. PERRY, undertaker on Castro street, between B and C streets, Haywards, is by nature a mechanical genius. In his work-shop adjacent to his "parlors" (sales-room) he manufactures guitars, mandolins and various other stringed instruments of exquisite design and workmanship. He is also a designer of patterns and does general cabinet work. He was born on the Western Islands, (Azores) July 12, 1844. At the age of fifteen years he came to California, locating at Yreka, Siskiyou County. In 1879 he came to Haywards and learned the shoemaker's trade. After a time he engaged in keeping a boarding-house and a saloon for three years, when he established his present business. He is considered by his townsmen an enterprising and successful business man. He was naturalized at Yreka in 1865, and he is now a member of the Portuguese Beneficiary Association. His parents, Joseph and Marianna (Bittencurt) Perry, were also both natives of the Western Islands. The father was a carpenter by trade, and from him our subject has inherited his mechanical skill. He was married at Haywards, February 4, 1889, to Miss Mary Rodrick, who is also a native of the same islands. They have one child, who is named Mary.

SAMUEL E. HOLDEN, one of the most promising and enterprising of the business men of Napa County, where he has resided for the past fifteen years, was born at West Concord, New Hampshire, February 3, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of that town and at the Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Connecticut, graduating at that institution in 1869. In September, 1862, at the age of seventeen years, Mr. Holden enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, which served in the Department of the Gulf, under General N. P. Banks, during the first Red River campaign, and also at the siege of Port Hudson. This regiment was sent up the Atchafalaya River from the Teche country, and took possession of Fort Burton, at the junction of the Atchafalaya with the canal, which was the means of supply, from the Attakapas country and Texas, of the Confederate force at Port Hudson. This cut off the Rebel supplies from the west, while Banks invested them closely on the east. But while occupying this position the Mississippi and its tributaries were very high, and the Rebels cut off the levees and flooded the whole country, thus creating a malaria which nearly annihilated the regiment. It is said that they lost as many men from malaria contracted in those Louisiana swamps as any other New Hampshire regiment lost in the same length of time from battles and disease combined.

Mr. Holden is a member of Kit Carson Post, No. 74, of Napa. His father, Benjamin F. Holden, was for many years engaged in woolen manufacture at Concord, New Hampshire, and founder of the firm of B. F. & D. Holden, afterward incorporated, and now doing business under the name of the Concord Manufacturing Company. Mr. S. E. Holden still retains an interest and a directorship in this company. In early life most of his spare time and his vacations from school were spent in the factory, where he not only acquired a habit of industry, but also gained a valuable acquaintance with wool and the machinery for its manufacture.

After his graduation in 1869, Mr. Holden studied law for three years with Minot, Tappan & Mugridge, of Concord, New Hampshire, and was admitted to the Grafton County Bar in 1872. He formed a partnership with Hon. S. K. Mason, of Bristol, New Hampshire. During his residence in Bristol, a charter was obtained for the Bristol Savings Bank, and Mr. Mason was elected President, and Mr. Holden Treas

urer. This bank, without capital stock, and in a small town of 2,000 inhabitants, in the course of three years accumulated deposits to the amount of $60,000. He held this position until he left the State. In 1869 he was married to Miss Mary E. Taylor, daughter of J. S. Taylor, of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. They had one child, Hattie M., who died in infancy. In 1875 the failing health of his wife determined him to bring her to this State, but the change was too late to be of any benefit, and she died at Napa two months after leaving her New Hampshire home. In 1879 he was married to Miss Anna Smythe, daughter of Hon. Robert Smythe, of Mt. Vernon, Iowa. They have three children, Robert Smythe, Harold Emery and Philip Sawyer. They lost one daughter, Grace E., who died in 1887, at the age of four years. Mr. Holden is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also a member of the Masonic order, Napa Lodge, and of Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templar, of San Francisco. Mr. Holden's first business connection subsequent to his arrival in Napa was as book-keeper for, and later as a member of, the firm of B. F. Sawyer & Co., now the Sawyer Tanning Company, of which he is president and one of the directors. He was actively interested in the organization and establishment of the Napa City Water Company, and is its president. His early familiarity with the manufacture of woolen goods doubtless explains his interest in the Napa Woolen Mill, and it fits him especially for the presidency of that corporation; and finally, as a member of the board of trustees of Napa College, he has acted as its president since the death of Judge Chancellor Hartson.

JOSEPH S. BORGES, a progressive farmer residing near Haywards, was born in Portugal, at St. George, October 8, 1833; became a seaman at the age of twenty years, making his first voyage on a whaling vessel; afterward he was in the merchant service eight years, a portion of this time being in the revenue service. In 1862 he was a passenger on the schooner Starlight, which was captured by the Confederate ram Alabama. In 1863 he came to America, landing at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and from there by way of Panama to California. The first three years he spent in mining in Yuba County, but not with the desired success. Going East he spent a year at Boston, and then returned to this State, locating in Butte County one year. In 1879 he purchased his present home of twenty-seven acres a mile east of Haywards, where he has an orchard of many choice varieties of fruits and nuts, which he sells to the local trade.

He is an active Republican. Was married at San Leandro, in May, 1878, to Mrs. Mary Borges, his brother's widow, there being five children by her former marriage. Only Manuel and Annie are now living. By the present marriage there is one child, named Joseph. Mr. Borges' parents were Antonio and Maria (Joaquina) Borges, both natives of Portugal, who lived to pass their eightieth birthday.

S. M. HARRIMAN, a prominent citizen of Winters, was born April 30, 1814, in Kanawha County, West Virginia, a son of John and Nancy (Morris) Harriman, both of whom are also natives of Virginia. They trace their ancestry back to Wales. One of the grandfathers was a pioneer of West Virginia, and was in the noted battle of Point Pleasant. He was afterward shot off his horse by Indians while sheriff of the county. John Harriman, the father, was a farmer and lived and died on the same farm where he was born. He was born April 29, 1790, and died July 18, 1840; his widow died in 1865, in the same place; she was born January 7, 1791. Mr. S. M. Harriman, our subject, was brought up on a farm. At the age of twenty-one years he married Miss Eveline G. Spurlock, a native of Virginia, and in the spring of 1839 he moved to Ray County

Missouri, where he remained until 1861, engaged in farming and mercantile business. He then started for California, with an ox team. On Raft River he and his party were attacked by robbers, with whom they had a desperate battle for thirteen hours, and they were finally overcome and robbed of everything. They were then obliged to complete their journey to California on foot, arriving at Sacramento September 19, 1861. He at once proceeded to Yolo County, took up land and began farming in Buckeye Township; and this he improved for twenty-two years, when he sold out and removed to Winters. At that place he owns and rents considerable property. Mrs. Harriman died May 6, 1886, at the age of sixty-nine years and six months, leaving three children: Thomas B., Nancy (wife of J. C. Campbell), and Nellie (wife of John Hansford); and there were six others, now deceased. Mr. Harriman is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Baptist Church, being baptized as early as May 15, 1833. He was ordained in the ministry, in Ray County, Missouri, in 1859, and filled the pulpit for over thirty years in Missouri and California. At present he is living with his children, a retired life. He preached the first series of sermons ever delivered in Colorado, at Boulder City. He has been a very active man during his life, and is still active. His residence is on Russell street, in the enterprising town of Winters.

GEORGE RATH, a farmer near Woodland, is a son of Andrew and Margareta (Harzer) natives of Germany; the father, a farmer by trade, died in Germany, January 23, 1889; and the mother died when George was a small boy. The latter was born in Germany in 1856, and in 1872 he emigrated to America, landing in New York city, where he remained six months, and then came on to California by railroad, locating in Woodland. His first employment was an engagement with Mr. C. Coil in farming, and next for Fred Mast, and finally he purchased, in 1880, a tract of 320 acres in what is called Hungry Hollow, Yolo County, and there he lived until last year, when he came to his present place two miles due west of Woodland on Main street, where he has fifty-two acres and raises clover and stock; on the larger tract in Hungry Hollow he raises wheat principally.

He married Sarah Mast in 1880. She was born in Minnesota and came to California with her parents when but four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Rath have three children, Emma E., George F. and Frieda A.

D. C. HOWARD, a farmer and fruit-drier near Woodland, is one of the leading men in his lines of business in Yolo County. His place two miles from Woodland comprises 115 acres and is well improved. He has an apparatus by which he dries forty-five tons of green grapes at one time, it requiring two weeks to dry them. All his life he has been industrious and energetic, and well deserves the little fortune he now enjoys. His parents, Eli and Harriet (Boldman) Howard, are still living, in Hamilton, County, Ohio,—the father born in Kentucky, in 1833, and the mother in Ohio, in 1835. Mr. Howard, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Lewis County, Kentucky, in September 1858, and came to Yolo County in 1882, where he was first employed on a ranch. In 1881, in Kentucky, he married Miss Isabel Chapin, a native of that State. Their children are Edward G., Carry, Minnie B. and Charles L.

JAMES S. ROLLINS, carriage builder and repairer at Yankville Station, Yolo County, was born May 26, 1829, in Waldo County, Maine. His father, Samuel Rollins, was born March 14, 1794, in New Hampshire, and was

in early days a house carpenter. The mother, whose maiden name was Olive Beal, was born May 22, 1806, and is still living, in Maine, with scarcely a gray hair in her head! In 1862 Mr. Rollins came by way of Panama to California, and after a brief visit at several points he began plying his trade for Mr. W. B. Smith at Liberty Pole Corner, and during the next autumn bought him out and ran the business alone for five years. He then sold out and purchased a farm of 200 acres about four miles and a half northwest of Black's, and this he cultivated, besides running a blacksmith and carriage shop. He sold out this place in 1878 and bought the tract of six and a half acres which he now occupies with a fine residence, at Yankville Station. He is still carrying on the carriage-making trade, and enjoys the reputation of being a very fine workman. Also in connection with the shop he has his place set to fruit trees and raisin grapes.

He was married in 1855, in Maine, to Miss Mary E. Norton, and they have had one daughter, Estella S., now the wife of N. B. Parkhurst, in Maine. For his present wife Mr. Rollins married, in 1869, Miss Nattie F. Young, a native of Sandusky County, Ohio, and their two children are: Dallas V., born May 6, 1871, and Blanche A., January, 20, 1876.

NICOLAUS GADING, a prominent and prosperous farmer of Mount Eden, was born in Germany, October 25, 1824, and early in life chose seamanship as a vocation and followed it for twelve years. In 1854 he came around Cape Horn and located where he now resides, on a farm of 325 acres, all of which is devoted to general agriculture, excepting a few acres of orchard. His father, Christofer Gading, was a native of Germany, a cooper by trade, and came to America in 1855; and his mother, whose name before marriage was Johanna Rose, was also a native of Germany and died in 1849. Mr. Gading was married at Mount Eden, March 20, 1855, to Miss Adelia Meyers, a native of Germany, and they have six children living and one deceased: Christofer N., Mary, Johanna, Claudenia (deceased), Adelia, and Bertha and Lena, twins.

GRAYTON WINTON, a prominent farmer and worthy citizen near Haywards, was born in 1821, in Onondaga County, New York, and came to California in 1849, lived at Mission San José and later at his present place a mile west of Haywards, where he has about 375 acres, 200 of which is an orchard of choice varieties of deciduous fruits; the remainder is utilized for general farming.

HON. JOSEPH P. JONES, Judge of the Superior Court of Contra Costa County, was born January 27, 1844, in Owen County, Indiana. His father, Silas W. R. Jones, is a native of Kentucky, and when a young man moved with his parents to the above named county. There he married Elizabeth Allen, who was born and raised in that State, her parents having settled there from Ohio. In 1853, when the subject of this sketch was nine years old, his parents moved to Marion County, Oregon, where he attended the common schools and received a thorough training at Willamette University, where he graduated as Artium Baccalaureus in the class of 1864. The following year he returned to his native State and studied law at the State University of Bloomington, graduating in 1867. Coming again to the coast and making a short sojourn in Oregon, he located among the mines in the northern part of this State and resided there until December, 1869.

In that year he came to Martinez, Contra Costa County, where he entered upon the practice of his profession and in many ways has

been identified with the history of this section for more than twenty years. Upon the election of Hiram Mills to the post of District Attorney, Mr. Jones was appointed deputy in the office, and continued as such until the fall of 1875, when he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the office of District Attorney. This office he held until March, 1878. After a lapse of three years, Judge Jones entered the political arena, and in the fall of 1880 was elected to the Assembly, and served as a member of the general and special session of the Legislature of 1881, during which time he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. He continued the practice of law in partnership with Hiram Mills, a lawyer of great ability and one of the oldest members of the bar in Contra Costa County, up to the time of his election to the bench. In November, 1886, Mr. Jones was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Contra Costa County, to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge Thomas A. Brown, taking his seat in December, that year; and this position he now holds. Judge Jones has the reputation of being careful and thorough, firm and dignified, sociable and courteous, strict but not sycophantic. He is a progressive citizen, liberal and enterprising.

He was married in Martinez, February 2, 1870, to Jennie Frazer, a native of Oregon, and he has now four children living, namely: Madison R., Thomas Rodney, Carl Richards and Jennie Pearl.

ANDREW B. AITKEN.—Among the many prominent and progressive business men of Tehama County, none, perhaps, are more worthy of mention than the above named gentleman. His residence in California dates back to 1858, and since that period he has been prominently identified with the mercantile business men of this and other sections of the State. Having been reared to a business life from boyhood, he has indeed been a close observer of the ups and downs that naturally follow those pursuits, and he has witnessed the rise and fall of many prominent business operations. He himself has shared the fate of others before him, not so much perhaps through his own indiscretion or oversight as by the stumbling-blocks placed in his way by lukewarm friends in whom he had confided and confidentially trusted. As is natural in business life, our subject found himself worshiping at the shrine and zealously courting Dame Fortune; and just at the time when he believed that she was fairly won—she evaded his grasp, and substituted her ungovernable daughter, Mis-Fortune, and left them to settle the question as best they might. The old adage that "business life seldom runs smooth" meets many cases. However, our predictions are that progressive men will surely rise to the surface in spite of the impediments thrown in their way.

Mr. Aitken is a native of the old Keystone State, born in Luzerne County, June 13, 1853, and at an early age he came with his parents via Panama to California, locating in Tehama County. Our subject attended the public schools of Tehama and Yolo counties, and later attended the grammar schools of Sacramento, completing his education at Marysville. Here he was the recipient of a handsome prize given for best scholarship, by Mayor C. M. Gorham, now of San Francisco. Immediately following his school days, he became the clerk of Charles Heintzen, a banker, merchant and mine operator of Forest City, Sierra County, remaining in his employ until 1872, and was then employed by the firm of Cooley & Cady. After severing his connection with this firm he became the salesman of Harvey Simpson & Co., of Tehama, remaining in their employ and handling the business of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express until 1878. He then came to Riceville, where, June 13, 1878, he opened a general merchandise store, operating it under the firm name of A. B. Aitken & Co., continuing until the railroad was built, November, 1883, when his store

and the town was moved near the road, and the town of Corning succeeded that of Riceville. The following notice appeared in the Corning *Observer*, September 21, 1889:—"The firm of A. B. Aitken has closed its doors. Mr. Aitken is the successor to the firm of Simpson & Aitken, which started business twelve years ago at Riceville and entered on the road to prosperity. Two years ago Mr. Simpson retired from the firm, to the surprise of all, and from what we can learn the good feeling that before existed did not continue. Poor crops and long credit, with a very low price for wheat and 35,000 sacks on hand was perhaps the cause. The only wish is that the suspension may be only temporary, and that Mr. Aitken will be on his feet again soon, as it would be a sad blow to Corning should this gentleman be compelled to retire from business. He has been its main stay for many years, and it was through his enterprise that Corning is what it is. With Mr. Aitken's retirement from active life, many things that were about to be purchased for the advancement of Corning will stand still in their present condition, unless we are blessed with another enterprising citizen like him."

Mr. Aitken was joined in marriage in Tehama Township, March 17, 1877, to Miss Ella I. Miller, a native of Iowa, and they have three children: Jennie Irene, Liston E. and Irma J. Mr. Aitken affiliates with the order of F. & A. M., Moline Lodge, No. 150, of Tehama, also the Corning Council, No. 160, O. C. F. of Corning. Politically he is a Republican and takes an active part in local politics, and is at the present time Notary Public of Corning.

JOHN W. FARMER, the pioneer of the cheese-making interest in California, has been a resident of this State since June, 1855. Born in Cayuga County, New York, near the city of Syracuse in 1820, he early engaged in the dairy business as well as in buying butter and cheese for the New York and Boston markets, and continued in that vocation until he came West. On his arrival here there was but one dairy ranch in Solano County, and there butter was the only product. Purchasing a ranch of 800 acres three miles from Vallejo, he began to establish a dairy for the purpose of making cheese also. Soon afterward he sold 450 acres, at the price he gave for it, $13 an acre, and finally the remainder of the land became so valuable that it was sold, also at $100 an acre. He then bought another ranch, 550 acres, about six miles from Vallejo, then in Solano County, but now in Napa County, and on that place he followed dairying until about a year ago, devoting his attention principally to the manufacture of a fine grade of cheese; he had the reputation of making the finest cheese in California. While other cheese was selling at twelve and a half cents a pound he received no less than twenty-five cents a pound. For a number of years he also managed the ranches and dairies of General Frisbie, and later of the Vallejo Land and Improvement Company, but for the last few years he has been retired from active business. He has been a member of the Masonic order for the past forty-eight years, being now the oldest Freemason in Solano County, a member of Naval Lodge, No. 87, of Vallejo, also of the Eastern Star Chapter. He has a charming home and family circle, and is now enjoying the rest which he has so well earned in his long life of labor and enterprise.

His parents were Josiah and Nancy (Eldridge) Farmer, and as a boy he was raised in the same part of New York State where the great leaders of Mormonism were brought up. He was a play-mate of Brigham Young, Joseph Smith, Mr. Clausen and Mr. Hooper. Mr. Farmer's cousin, H. S. Eldridge, was one of the most prominent of them and was in charge of the co-operative store at Salt Lake City, and was also president of the Salt Lake City and Ogden banks; he owned a third of the co-operative store and was also its manager.

In 1837 Mr. Farmer married Miss Phœbe

Farmer, and they had five children, of whom three are now living, in California, namely: Winfield Scott, now engaged in the cattle business in Solano County; Hiram Milo, now an engineer for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; and Emma, now the wife of J. C. Rounds, of Vallejo. One son, Coburn, died in 1880, and a daughter, Mrs. Ella Rounds, died in 1873. Mrs. Farmer died in 1884, and in 1886 Mr. Farmer married Mrs. Mary Ballard, a native of Pennsylvania.

MATTHEW ROOT BARBER, fruit-raiser near Martinez and an old and respected pioneer of the county, was born August 7, 1815, in Delaware County, Ohio, son of Joseph Barber, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Clara, daughter of Rev. Daniel Kent, of Benson, Vermont. When he was two years old his parents moved to Bond County, Illinois, where they were engaged in farming and stock-raising. Losing both his parents when young, he was taken by the family of Hon. Elam Brown, of Morgan County, Illinois, to bring up. He obtained the usual common-school education and at the age of twenty-one started out in the world for himself. He followed farming and wagon-making until March 15, 1849, when he joined a train for the Golden State. After a weary journey of six months, he stopped at Hangtown and followed mining in that vicinity for a short time; then he engaged in the redwood lumber trade near San Antonio, then in Conta Costa County. He wrote tickets at the residence of Hon. Elam Brown for the election of delegates to form a State Constitution; also wrote tickets for the election of the first county officers. The county then included also Alameda County. After that he followed the carpenter's trade, building several of the first houses in Martinez, some of which are still standing. On February 14, 1851, he returned to Illinois by way of the Isthmus and New Orleans, and brought overland his family and a drove of cattle, arriving at Martinez August 22, 1852. During the ensuing fall he purchased his present beautiful place, then consisting of unbroken hills and plains with no improvements, two miles from Martinez. Upon his fine farm he now raises a variety of excellent fruit, including grapes, which alone occupy an area of fifty acres. Mr. Barber was elected to the office of Public Administrator for four successive terms, as shown by the records. His marriage to Miss Orpha Bean, of Pike County, Illinois, took place November 14, 1837, and their children are: Maria B., born December 30, 1838, is now Mrs. Lander, of Martinez; William H., born February 8, 1841, deceased; Daniel N., born August 5, 1843, deceased; Elam B., born June 13, 1847; and Clara E., born January 29, 1849, is deceased. Her first husband was Hon. George W. Bailey, of Martinez, and her second husband was Judge James E. Goodall, of Bodie, California.

HON. HENRY HOOK.—One of the best known officials of the United States Custom House of San Francisco, is Assemblyman Henry Hook, of Martinez, Contra Costa County, who is cashier. He, like many other prominent citizens of this State, came to California with his parents in early times, his family arriving here in 1850, coming direct from Arrow Rock, Missouri, where young Hook was born, October 1, 1848. Almost immediately upon the family's arrival in this city they departed for the gold fields of Hangtown, now Placerville, where they remained till 1851, when they moved to Sacramento and engaged in the merchandise business, and continuing in that line until the fall of the following year, when they moved to this city, and continued in the same line of business, locating on Jackson street, where they carried on a very large business, until they were driven out by the fires of 1852–'53. William Hook next turned his attention to the building of a hotel to accommo-

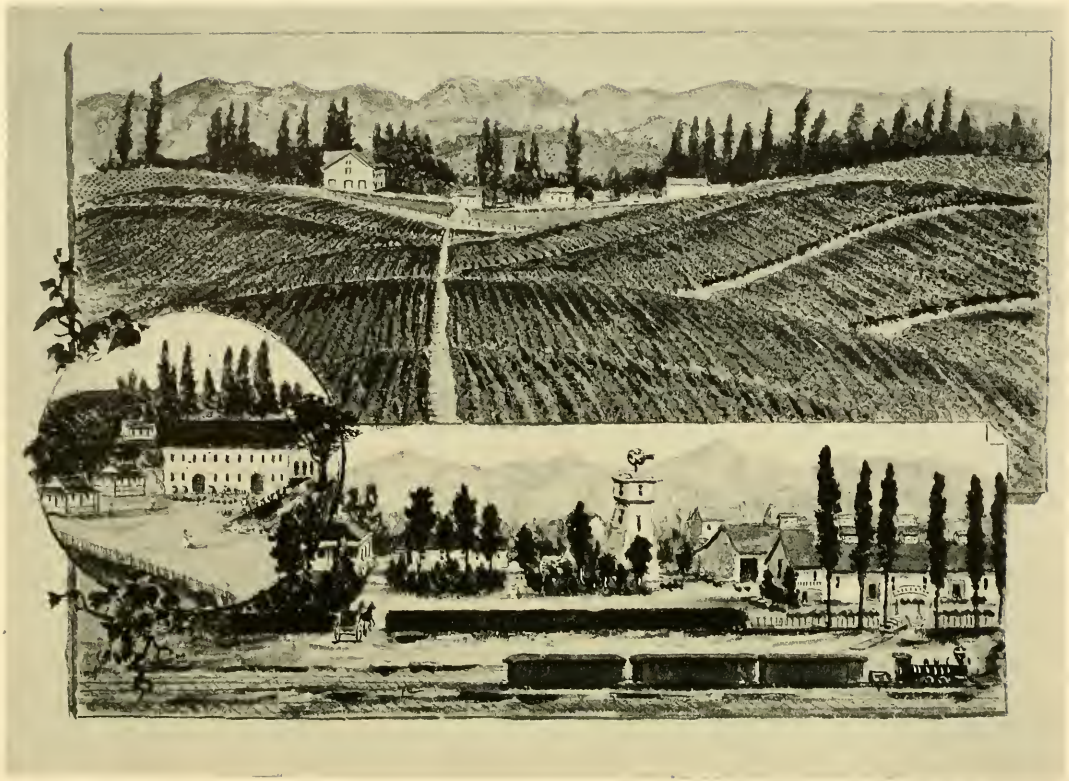
date the State Legislature at Vallejo; but before the completion of the hotel a change was made in the location of the State capital, and the capitol building started here in Vallejo was never completed. We next find the enterprising father of the subject of this sketch located in the mercantile business at Martinez, Contra Costa County, going there in 1854, where the family has since resided, the firm then being known as Agnew & Hook, the former being the founder of the well-known dry-goods firm of Murphy & Grant, of this city. Mr. Hook amassed a large fortune, and converted the same into farms throughout Contra Costa County, giving his realty interests his whole time. He gave up his mercantile pursuits, and died, near Martinez, in 1882. Young Hook was given an excellent education, attending the public schools of that county till 1865, when he entered the Benicia College, graduating in 1867.

Returning to his home, he engaged in farming one year. At the age of twenty years he was appointed abstract clerk in the naval office of the United States Custom House, remaining in that position until 1875, after which he accepted the position of salesman in the carpet department in E. Hook's well-known store in Oakland. After ten years of continuous labor, he took a trip over the United States, visiting every large city of the country, and was the guest of President Hayes, at Columbus, Ohio, just before his election. He commenced farming on the ranches he now owns, in Contra Costa, in 1877. In 1886 he was nominated for County Treasurer of Contra Costa County. Having made such a thorough canvass when running for that office, and being energetic and active, the Republicans of that county nominated him for the Assembly in 1888. He was elected by a large majority. While a member of the State Legislature, Mr. Hook filled several prominent positions on various committees. He was the father of the agricultural bill that was passed by both houses, separating his county from Alameda and San Francisco. He was also a strong advocate of, and was mainly instrumental in having the appropriation bill of $10,000 passed for the location of the United States Grange, thereby causing the first sitting of the United States Grange in California; was also the main-stay and backer of the Feeble-minded Home bill, which is now located at Hillgirth, Sonoma County. At the solicitation of his many friends he was induced to accept the position which he now fills,—cashier of the United States Custom House. Since he has been connected with the Custom House he has made many friends, who speak of him in the highest terms.

In 1873 Mr. Hook married Miss Elizabeth A. Benningham, assistant principal of the Oakland High School, and they have one child, born February 8, 1875, and named Elizabeth Benningham.

RICHARD AND THOMAS HEXT, farmers in Yolo County, west of Davisville, are the sons of Richard and Elizabeth (Lucom) Hext, natives of England. Richard was born in March, 1835, and Thomas, May 13, 1832; the former came to California in 1851, and the latter in 1854. Richard located in Sacramento, and worked at different jobs for ten years. On the arrival of his brother they went together into Yolo County, and purchased a tract of 450 acres on Putah Creek in 1857, and in 1869 he purchased the place where they now live, containing 960 acres and situated west of Davisville four miles, and ten miles from Woodland.

J. E. LA RUE, a farmer near Davisville, Yolo County, is a son of H. M. and Elizabeth (Lizenby) La Rue, and was born four miles from Sacramento, September 19, 1859. In 1870 he moved into Sacramento city, where he received his education, graduating in 1880



VIEW OF PROPERTIES OF A. BRUN & CO.

Showing their Howell Mountain Vineyard and Cellar; Nouveau Medoc Winery and Depot, Warehouse, etc.

Oakville, Napa County, California.

from the University of California at Berkeley with the degree Ph. B. He then went into Yolo County and took charge of his father's farm near Davisville, a beautiful place of 2,100 acres, in which he now has an interest. There are ninety acres in grapes and sixty in almonds, but his attention is chiefly devoted to the rearing of horses and mules and grain-raising.

April 20, 1887, he was united in matrimony, in San Francisco, with Miss Addie E. Rankin, who was born in that city October 29, 1860. They have one child, born May 6, 1888, named Morgan E.

J. A. BRUN & Co.—This firm, which occupies a leading position among the wine-makers of Napa County, are the proprietors of the now well known Nouveau Medoc Vineyard. Their vineyard and wine cellar is situated on Howell Mountain, where they take advantage of choice qualities of the mountain vintage. They have a fine, large, stone wine cel lar at the vineyard. The depot and shipping warehouse of the comyany is situated at Oakville beside the railway, a switch being laid into the grounds, thus affording unusual facilities for shipping. The firm has built up a large trade, especially with New Orleans, whither a large part of their product goes every year, both red wines and white. The warehouses are spacious, well arranged and have a large cooperage capacity.

The individual members of the firm are Messrs. Jean Adolph Brun and Jean Chaix, both natives of "La Belle France." Mr. Brun, the head of the firm, was born July 25, 1845, and is the son of Jean and Jeanne Delphine (Delaveaux) Brun. He resided in France until 1872, having had much experience in his native country in wine, cider and oil-making. In the last named year he came to Montreal, Canada, where he remained fourteen months, being engaged in the manufacture of photographic materials. He then went to England, and after a stay of thirty days in that country sailed for Australia. Here he engaged in the same business and continued it for eight months. In September, 1874, he came to California, and shortly afterward to Napa County, and began as a laborer, being engaged in several cellars as wine-maker. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Mr. Chaix, and began the business of wine manufacture at Oakville. He was married October 23, 1880, to Miss Emma Mermond, a native of San Francisco, born September 10, 1860.

JAMES TOPLEY, proprietor of the Pioneer drugstore, Vallejo, has been a resident of California since 1852, and in the drug business in this town most of this time. He was born in Dublin, Ireland. While yet a boy he went to Canada, and lived with relatives in Kingston. He spent a short time learning to be a farmer, but gave that up and entered a store in Kingston, and began learning the principles of commerce. Later he moved into the United States, and lived most of the time in the State of New York until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he joined the First New York Regiment of Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Ward B. Burnett and afterward called the Second Regiment. He served during the remainder of that struggle, being in the command of General Scott at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, storming of the Castle Chapultepec, Garepa de Belen and in the street fights in the city of Mexico.

Returning from the war with the regiment to Fort Hamilton, New York, in 1848, he was mustered out. Then, through the influence of Colonel Ward B. Burnett, civil engineer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, he obtained employment of the United States Dry Dock Building Company, and remained with them until 1852, when he was sent to California, in company with others, to aid in building a dry dock at the Mare Island Navy Yard, arriving in September. After concluding his engagement

there, he went to the mountains of Nevada County, and there engaged in mining. He soon returned to Vallejo, worked for a time for the United States Government, and later entered the employ of W. W. Chapman, who was the pioneer druggist of this village. Within two years he succeeded Mr. Chapman in the store, and has continued in that situation to the present time,—a long period for one position. He has been Coroner one term and half another, when he resigned on account of constant pressure of his business, and he has been School Trustee two terms. He is a member of Naval Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., of Vallejo, and of Naval Chapter, No. 35; also of Golden State Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Vallejo. He has been treasurer, and one of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Vallejo ever since its corporation.

He was married in 1860, to Miss Anna Igell, and has three children. His two sons, James Henry and Willie H., are engaged in the drug business with their father; they are both graduates of the Pharmaceutical Department of the State University. The daughter, Anna D., is now a pupil of the Irma Ladies' Seminary at Vallejo.

GEORGE W. HEMENWAY, Postmaster at Winters, Yolo County, is a son of Henry B. and Ennice (Gnild) Hemenway, the former, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1813, and died March 17, 1875; the latter, born in 1815, in Vermont, is still living in Wheaton, Illinois. George was born at Wayne, Illinois, thirty miles west of Chicago, June 17, 1842; graduated at the Commercial College at Wheaton, learned the trade of printer, and from the age of twenty seven years to about thirty-six years he was a book-keeper in Chicago. In 1877 he moved to Lyon County, Kansas, and purchased a farm of 240 acres, which he improved until 1887, when he came direct to his present place of residence. On coming to California, he did not dispose of his Kansas farm, lest he might wish to return to it; but he is more than pleased with the Golden State, and his intention is to remain at Winters, where he has purchased a fine home and two stores occupied by A. Hazelrigg. He is at present Postmaster of the village, and ere this sketch is printed he will have established also a stationery store.

In 1869, in Chicago, he was united in matrimony with Anna P. Filer, a native of Illinois, and they have five children: Walter, born in 1871; Ella, 1873; Fred, 1875; Harvey, 1879; Jessie, 1887.

HENRY CRANER, a merchant at Winters, Yolo County, is a son of Paul and Eva (Landsberg) Craner, natives of Prussia, and Henry himself was born in that country, in 1840. At the age of fifteen years he came by water to California, settling in Placer County three years, engaged in mercantile business in partnership with his brother, Julius, and for two years he was similarly engaged in Vacaville; then he started a store in Buckeye, Yolo County, the second store in the place. In 1875 the town of Buckeye was moved to Winters, and Mr. Craner went to Cottonwood (now Madison), and started a store there which he conducted until 1878, when he came to Winters, where he is now the proprietor of the leading mercantile house in the place.

April 15, 1882, in San Francisco, he married Rosa Lazarus, who was born in Prussia in 1856, and they have one son, Arthur, born June 18, 1884.

HDININGER, proprietor of the Philadelphia Brewery in South Vallejo, has been a resident of California for the past thirty-four years, and of Vallejo twenty-one years. His brewery was established in 1870, and has been conducted by him since that time.

It has a capacity of thirty-six barrels at a brewing, and one, or if necessary even two brewings, can be made in a day. The building covers a space of 60 x 80 feet, part of it being of three stories and basement and the remainder two stories. A malt cellar and kiln are attached to the brewery, in which the malt is prepared from the barley, so that the operations of brewing are carried on in this establishment. The beer is manufactured by the steam process. The cellars are devoted to the storage of beer, the clarifying vats, fermenting tubs and preparation of malt. On the first floor are the boiler and engine, the brew kettles, a house for washing barrels, etc. On the second floor are the malt kiln, the cleaning machine, the malt-grinding machine, and mash machine and tank, the barley-soaking tank and a space for storing malt; and on the third floor are the cooling vats and apparatus and condensing tanks. The market for the product of this brewery is in Vallejo, Solano, Sonoma, Napa and Contra Costa counties.

Mr. Dininger was born in the city of Erlangen, Bavaria, where he learned the art of brewing. It is from that city and the neighboring city of Kulmbach that the heavy beers known in this country as the Kulmbacher are imported. After the completion of his school career Mr. Dininger served an apprenticeship as brewer in Heliger's establishment in Erlangen, and he there learned to make that celebrated beer. Next he worked a year and a half in Berlin, in the Kunphmeyer Brewery. He came to California in 1856, direct from Germany, by the Panama route, and after three months spent in San Francisco breweries he went to Los Angeles, where he contracted to make beer for Mr. Mason at the Columbus Brewery, at a certain price per brew, and remained there about a year. Understanding by this time the ways and opportunities of the country, he decided to start a brewery for himself, and went to Long's Bar in Yuba County, a large mining camp at that time started a brewery and conducted it to the year 1864.

In 1858 he purchased 300 acres of land, which he also managed as a ranch, raising his own barley, besides some live-stock. The brewery was about five miles below Smartsville, and the ranch about nine miles below. In 1864 the high water overflowed his land and covered it with "slickins." He therefore sold out his ranch, and had to abandon his brewery. He next started a brewing establishment at Meadow Lake, Nevada County, near the summit of the Sierras, at that time a lively mining camp, and he continued there until 1869, running at the same time a hotel, which he purchased at $1,000, its building having cost over $40,000! On account of a rare peculiarity in the nature of the gold-bearing quartz, preventing its successful reduction, the mining there was discontinued, the town went down and Mr. Dininger had to abandon both his brewery and hotel, as well as a quartz mill in which he was interested.

He came then to Vallejo, which was on a boom at that time, and established his present brewery. For the last fifteen years he has had a good trade. He still has great faith in the future of Vallejo, and believes that all the Southern Pacific trains crossing the continent will yet pass near his property. He is a member of the San Pablo Lodge, No. 43, I. O. O. F., of Vallejo; he has been City Trustee for two terms, and is now a member of the Board of School Trustees.

He was married in 1858, to Miss Madelina Young, a native of Baden, Germany, and they have nine children living: the son, Jacob, has now a half interest in the brewery; the daughters are Josephine, Louisa, Daisy, Mamie, Madelina, Maggie, Rosie and Emma.

JOSEPH C. HARRIS is the leading merchant of Millville, Shasta County. He is a native of Nevada, born May 1, 1864, and came with his parents to California in 1865, when one year old. He was educated in San Francisco. His father, Isaac Harris, came to

California in 1851; was a native of Germany, born in 1833, being only eighteen years of age when he came to this State. He was married in San Francisco in 1863, to Miss Mary Sultan, a native of Germany, and they had eight children, of whom six are living. For years the father did business in Inyo County, where Joseph C. Harris learned the mercantile business in his father's store. His father died in Santa Cruz and was buried at San Francisco, where they then resided. Mr. Harris came to Millville in July, 1887, and bought the business now conducted by the firm of Joseph C. Harris & Co., his mother being a partner. They have a new store of their own, do a large general merchandise business, their trade extending to the ranches fifty miles in some directions. Mr. Harris is a very obliging and capable business man, preferring a large business with moderate profits to a small business and exorbitant prices. Consequently his trade is constantly growing.

In October, 1887, Mr. Harris was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Joseph, a native of Germany, and they have two children, namely: Irma, born in San Francisco, and Ralph, born at Millville. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are highly spoken of by their neighbors. The county from which they and their ancestors came has furnished the United States and California with many of its best and enterprising citizens, who by their industry, frugality and business ability have reached the very pinnacle in all the professions and business of the country.

ORVILLE E. HAYWARD, a farmer near Martinez, was born in Macoupin County, Illinois, in 1852, a son of Ansel and Rebecca (Silsby) Hayward, the former a native of Massachusetts, who died in 1862, and the latter a native of Illinois, who died next year. Orville was educated at Blackburn University, Illinois, and completed his education at the Pacific Business College of San Francisco, and then served Lake & Stone as book-keeper in that city two years; next he was employed as clerk and book-keeper by Osmas Hansen, of Oakland, for some time. His health failing, he repaired to the mountains near Sonora and remained there until the year 1882, when he located where he now resides, two miles from Martinez, on the Lafayette road. He enjoys fair health and a pleasant home of ten acres, where he is raising table grapes, Bartlett pears, etc.

For his wife he married Miss Mary E. Bagge, who was born in Oakland, and they have two children: Emilie O., who was born September 3, 1887; and Orville A., born May 14, 1890.

FREDERICK DERSCH, one of the prominent early settlers of Shasta County, was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 29, 1833. He learned the blacksmith's trade in Germany, came to the United States in 1850, and worked on the New York & Erie Railroad and at the locomotive machine shops in Rochester, and afterward in the machine shops at Detroit, Michigan. He then steamboated from New Orleans to St. Louis, and in 1853 started from Lexington, Missouri, to cross the plains to California. He drove cattle and sheep across the plains. Mr. Dersch came with Major and Colonel Ross, and they got across with their stock safely; but Captain Gunnison, who was only a few days before them, was killed. They went through to Los Angeles, arriving in December, 1853. It was then a small Mexican adobe village. From there he went to San Francisco and did farm work for Captain Simpson a few months. Next he engaged in mining at Auburn, Placer County, making an average of ten dollars every day he worked. He prospected all through that country, and in June, 1855, went to Shasta County, and mined on Whisky Creek, remaining there until 1861, and making sometimes as high as one and two hundred dollars per day; and here he met with the loss of his sight by an accident. He was obliged to sell his claim and settle on a

farm. He purchased a rich piece of land on Bear Creek of 160 acres, for which he paid $2,700. In 1863 he took his brother, George Dersch, in as a partner and they were together until 1875, in the sheep business, and it proved a successful enterprise. They kept as many as 4,000 sheep at a time, when his brother sold out. Mr. Dersch took his nephew, Fred Dersch, into partnership, and they purchased 5,000 acres of land adjoining, and have continued the sheep and stock business since. They have run as high as 13,000 sheep. Their land extended four miles along Bear Creek. In 1862, soon after he settled on the land, a band of Indians raided his place and took away his horses, the cow and the potatoes. A party pursued them, but they got away. In 1866 the Indians again raided them, with more fearful consequences. There were on the ranch at that time Mrs. George Dersch, her daughter, a six year-old child, and her son, Fred Dersch, then eleven years of age, and Mr. Frederich Dersch. The latter was in the orchard gathering peaches with the children. They heard rapid firing in the house, and soon Mrs. Dersch ran out of the house and got over the fence into the orchard. They went to help her and she discovered that she was shot. Mr. Dersch had a bed back in the orchard where he slept in the summer, and while they were going back the Indians kept firing at them, and the sand and dirt flew around them so fast that the little girl said they were firing sand at them. Fred ran to a neighbor's for help. The Indians ransacked the house and carried off the blankets, bedding and other valuables, including a razor on which Mr. Dersch's name, and two rifles. As soon as they could get a doctor, he came and pronounced the wound fatal. She had been shot twice in the abdomen, and in three days death ended her suffering.

A company of neighbors organized and made pursuit. Rudolph Klots had charge of the company and the following men participated in it: Fred Schuler, Bill Pool, John Spencer and two men from Cow Creek. The Indians were overtaken at night on Antelope Creek some thirty-five miles away, surrounded, and at daylight the whites shot seven of them and got back a part of the things, including the razor; so that they knew they had found the right ones.

The first house which Mr. Dersch built on his property was of logs. He afterward built the house where his wife was killed. This was taken down, and in 1870 their present stone house was built. The boy Fred has now become one of the most successful stock-raisers in the country. He owns a large ranch, and has visited Germany and married a nice German wife. They live on the old ranch were they have spent so many years; and their uncle, the subject of this sketch, lives with them. Notwithstanding he has been deprived of his sight for so long, he has been very successful, and is the owner of a fine property.

DOCTOR ISAAC ATWOOD, prominently connected with several valuable mines in Shasta County, is a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, born September 24, 1812. His father, John Atwood, Jr., was a native of Connecticut. The Atwoods of the United States sprung from three brothers, who came from England in an early day. One located at Boston, one on the Hudson River, opposite Albany, and the third in the Green Mountain State, the first being the Doctor's branch of the family tree. His father married Miss Nancy Lester, a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. She was Elihu Lester's daughter, who was at the Boston Tea Party of Revolutionary fame. He served his country throughout that struggle as a valiant soldier, lost the sight of one of his eyes in the struggle, settled in Massachusetts at the close of the Revolution and lived there until he died. It was his misfortune to lose his other eye by an accident, and was blind several years before his death. The Doctor had eight brothers and sisters, and only himself and a sister now survive. The sister is now

the wife of D. C. Wood, of Lake Mills, Wisconsin. In 1836 the family removed to Jefferson County, Wisconsin. The whole family settled there and a portion of his life he worked at contracting and building; was one of the workmen on the old capitol building of Wisconsin. For several years he was interested in and ran a saleratus factory at Lake Mills. Early in the history of Wisconsin he was in horticultural business and had one of the first vineyards in the State. For many years, too, he was interested in the nursery business. Later in his life he owned and ran a Turkish bath institution in Minneapolis, and was very successful in the same up to 1886, when he came to California. Here he spent the first nine months at San José. He then went to San Francisco, and was for some time interested in the sale of magnetic goods. While there he became interested in mines and mining stock, and has organized, with other Eastern capitalists, five mining companies in California,—the Eureka, Tellurium, Annarena, Clear Creek and the Heckla. Their shares were all paid up and not assessable, and they have the money in the treasury to develop them. The work is in rapid progress. These mines have large quantities of very rich ore. At the Tellurium mine they have 290 acres of land, and the ore at two different assays has given over $33,000 of gold to the ton. Dr. Atwood owns a one-fourth interest in these mines. He intends, as a result of these mines, to found a home for aged people at some point in California.

He is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

He has been married thrice; first in 1838, to Miss Mary Wheeler. They had three children, born in Wisconsin, namely: George, Herbert and Emily. Mrs. Atwood died in 1852, and some years after he married Julia Whitney, by whom he had five children, three of whom are living, namely: Savel, Clara and Florence. His wife died in 1871, and in 1872 he married Mrs. Haskell, who had five children by her former husband, born in Wisconsin, namely: Charles, Helena, Byron, May E. and Alice. The Doctor affiliates with the Republican party; was a Postmaster in Lake Mills, Wisconsin, before the last war, and is an intelligent and worthy citizen.

MRS. AGNES BEMMERLEY, proprietor of a farm in Yolo County, is the widow of John Bemmerly, deceased, who was born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1824, and came in 1852 to California, crossing the plains with oxen and settling in Yolo County in 1853. He died August 8, 1872, a man well and favorably known throughout a large community. He left to his wife and five children 6,000 acres of land. He was married in this county, October 14, 1860. The children are Mary E., John F., Jr., Agnes H., William A. and Ernest A., all natives of this county.

SAMUEL C. GRAY, one of the earliest of California pioneers, is also the pioneer living resident of Benicia, having come to this city in June, 1849. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1816. At the age of sixteen he became clerk in a wholesale straw-goods house in Baltimore, and at twenty-one was accountant in a wholesale boot and shoe establishment in the same city, remaining there eleven years. He came by the Panama route to California, arriving at the time already stated. Coming at once to Benicia he engaged in merchandising until 1861, when he was elected County Treasurer and held that office for three years. In 1867 he removed to San Francisco, where he was a member of the firm of Gray, Jones & Co., proprietors of the Santa Cruz tannery for twelve years; the company then dissolving, he returned to Benicia. He now has extensive real-estate interests in this place, which will probably be enhanced in value with the general development now in progress around the bay of San Francisco, especially in

water front property. He is the President of the Electric Light and Motor Company, and Secretary of the Building and Loan Association of Benicia.

He was married in 1847, in Middletown, Connecticut, to Miss Lucy Wetmore, a native of that place. After a little more than a year's residence in Baltimore they came to California, where their five children had been born; four of these are now living, three in Benicia and one in San Francisco. They are: Dr. Edward Gray, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Arthur, born in 1853; Theodore, born in 1855, and living in San Francisco; and Lucy Gertrude, born in 1866. One son, Franklin Henry, died in 1852, in infancy. Mr. Gray's first wife died in 1879, and in 1887 he was married to Miss Frances Garretson, a native of Racine, Wisconsin, and daughter of N. H. and Jane Frances (Howard) Garretson, the parents being natives of Connecticut. Mr. Gray is a zealous member of the Episcopal Church, with which he has been affiliated for the past thirty years.

EDWARD GRAY, M. D., the third white child of American parentage born in Benicia, has been in the practice of medicine for the past twelve years, ten of them in Benicia. His parents arrived in California in June, 1849, and he was born in November following. His father, Samuel C., a native of Boston, came at once to Benicia on his arrival in this State, and engaged in business with his brother-in-law, Chauncey Wetmore, and has been connected with the public interests of Solano County much of the time since. The Doctor's mother, *nee* Lucy W. Wetmore, was a native of Connecticut.

At the age of fourteen years Dr Gray went East and prepared for college at Middletown, Connecticut, and after three years' study there, he in 1867 entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1871. He then took an additional course of one year at the Scientific Department of Yale, after which he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city,—which is the Medical Department of Columbia College,—and graduated there in 1875, after the usual course of three years. Next he served a year in the Presbyterian Hospital, on the house staff; he then attended clinics and studied specialties in the general hospital of Vienna, Austria. In 1877 he returned to California, where he has since been continuously engaged in his chosen calling. For three years he was Assistant Surgeon at Fort Gaston, in Humboldt County, and since that time he has been a resident of Benicia. He is a member of the State Medical Society and also of the Solano County Medical Society.

He was married in 1876 to Miss Gertrude, daughter of Rev. H. M. Colton, of Middletown, Connecticut, and they have three children: Henry C., born April 13, 1878; Samuel Herbert, June 29, 1879; Percival, March 8, 1883; one child, Theodore W., died in 1882, and Mrs. Gray died in July, 1884, at Fort Gaston. In November, 1889, Dr. Gray married Miss Maria Willey, a native of California, and daughter of Rev. S. H. Willey, of Van Ness Seminary, San Francisco.

MRS. KATE F. MUSICK, the proprietor of the Millville Hotel, is a native daughter of the Golden West, being born a few miles from Millville, November 1, 1857, the daughter of John B. Hunt, a California pioneer and a native of Huntsville, Missouri. He came to California in 1849, and was married to Mary C. Boyce, a native of Tennessee, but raised in Missouri. In 1853, when eighteen years old, she crossed the plains to California and they were married at Millville. They had six children. Only Mrs. Musick and her sister Mamie are living; the latter is now the wife of Mr. Hainline, of Anderson.

Mrs. Musick was married to Charles Alonzo

Musick in June, 1877, and they had six children, four of whom are living, namely: John W, Dollie, Grover A. and Pearl. Mrs. Musick is a member of the Rebekah Degree, I. O. O. F. Her husband was a native son of the Golden West, born in Yolo County, December 12, 1853, the son of William Musick, a pioneer, and now a resident of Shasta County. C. A. Musick was a respectable citizen, a kind and loving husband and father, and notwithstanding every possible effort was made to ward it off he fell a victim to consumption and died in Igo, October 10, 1889, greatly lamented by his family, relatives and a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Musick is a refined and pleasant lady, is a good hostess, and in addition to her other property owns a residence and village lots in the growing village of Anderson.

CHARLES STEWART, tanner at Benicia, has been a resident of this place since 1871, except five years in Napa, as a member of the firm of McBain & Co., and sixteen months' ranching near Suisun. He was born at Rogers' Hill, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, in 1850, where he learned his trade of an uncle. At the age of nineteen years he came to California, after the opening of the overland railroad, and located in Solano County. For the first sixteen months he worked on a ranch near Suisun, and then returned to his trade at Benicia. Four years afterward he went to Napa and purchased an interest in the tannery of McBain & Co., where he continued about five years. In 1880 he sold out there and returned to Benicia, and here he worked for eight years as head tanner for McKay & Chisholm, and in March, 1888, in partnership with James W. McBain, he purchased the establishment known as Brown's tannery. In the summer of 1890 he purcha-ed McBain's interest, and now enjoys a successful and increasing trade. On two additional lots he has put up new buildings and introduced new appliances, enabling himself to do first-class work. His specialty is sole leather, and his market is San Francisco. Mr. Stewart has by his own exertions, good management and economy built up a position for himself among the manufactured interests of California which is permanent. He is a member of Benicia Lodge, No. 94, A. O. U. W., and of the Congregational Church since 1887, and totally abstains from the use of tobacco and intoxicating liquors.

He was married January 10, 1877, to Miss Mary McPhail, a native of Ontario, Canada, and they have five children: Margaret J., William, Janet A., John and Charles A. Margaret was born February 3, 1878; William, December 7, 1879; Janet Ann, March 3, 1882; John Logan, September 8, 1884; and Charles A., March 5, 1887. Mr. Stewart's parents, William and Jane (Logan) Stewart, are natives of Nova Scotia, of Scotch parentage, and came to California, where they spent the remainder of their days; his father was a farmer. Mrs. Stewart's parents, John and Margaret (McDonald) McPhail, were natives of Canada, whose parents came there from the Highlands of Scotland.

JAMES W. McBAIN, late of the tannery firm of Stewart & McBain, of Benicia, has been a resident of this place for the past two years, and of California since 1876. He was born in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, in 1853, and was educated at the Pictou Academy. After teaching school several years he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Muir, at Truro, where he remained about a year: then he attended lectures two years in the Medical Department of Dalhousie College, but his health becoming feeble he spent a year in Boston; he then came to California. His health immediately improved here, and he began work in a tannery of his brother in Napa. Several years afterward he purchased an interest in the establishment, but two years later sold it, went to Benicia and became a member of the firm of Stewart & McBain, but in the summer of

1890 sold out to his partner. (See sketch of Charles Stewart.) The firm purchased the property known as Brown's tannery, improved it and made additions until they were abreast with all modern methods of tanning and handling feather.

June 19, 1879, is the date of Mr. McBain's marriage to Miss Martha Stewart, a native of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and of Scotch ancestry. Her parents were Robert and Catherine (McNulty) Stewart, natives of Pictou, Nova Scotia. Mr. and Mrs. McBain have three children: Alva, born January 22, 1880; Stewart Irving, June 24, 1888, and one born October 20, 1889. Mr. McBain's parents were Alexander and Grace (McKenzie) McBain, also natives of Pictou, and of Scotch parentage. Mrs. McBain was brought to California while an infant by her parents in 1864, since which time they have resided in Benicia and Napa. Her father for a number of years operated a tannery in Benicia. A sister married Thomas McBain, proprietor of a tannery in Napa City.

NAPOLEON MINOR.—In forming an estimate of any section, we instinctively turn to the ranchers and farmers of the region, as the surest test of the stability and future prospects of the place. If we find them prosperous and progressive, we know assuredly that the section must be good and carry away the best opinion. Judged by such a standard, Yolo County has no competitor in California in the vastness of its resources and the certainty of the brightest future. Indeed, it is on all sides admitted that Yolo is the county of comfortable homes and well-to-do farmers, a county where all have plenty and most an abundance of the good things of this world. Prominent among the representative agriculturists of Yolo County is found Napoleon Minor, a pioneer citizen and a worthy man in every respect. He was born in New London County, Connecticut, October 30, 1832, and is the son of Thomas B. and Marian (Dolbear) Minor. Before proceeding to give a detailed account of Mr. Minor's life, it will be well to refer to the name Dolbear, which will be recognized at once as one of the older and more distinguished of New England. John Dolbear, from whom the family is sprung, came originally from Shropshire, England, where he was born in March, 1747. His son was George Dolbear of Boston, Massachusetts, who married Mary Sherwood, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and died January 1, 1790. His son, George Benjamin, born December 25, 1752, died January 26, 1828, married Margaret Fox, born November 15, 1755. Their children were Mary, born October 12, 1782, and died January 25, 1828; Lucy, born January 8, 1785; Benjamin, born November 28, 1789; Guy, born November 24, 1790, died June 18, 1823; and Marian, the mother of the subject of this sketch, born December 20, 1795.

Mr. Minor remained at his birthplace until twenty-two years of age, when in 1854 he set out for California on board the ship Northern Light. Reaching San Francisco, he remained there but a short time before going to Downieville, where he prospected for a time. Thence he went to Marysville and for three weeks worked on Webb's Ferry. After that he took a job of cradling grain at $4 per day for George Leet. A month later and he was at Yuba City working on a thresher at $2.50 a day, a job that lasted two months. He then bought a team and went to freighting from Marysville into the mountains. This business he continued from 1859 to 1861. In the following year, in partnership with Mr. C. French, he took a band of sixty-five mules to Colusa County to graze. That was the year of the great floods in the Sacramento Valley, and for a while they were kept busy hunting high spots for their stock. They also bought hay, etc., of James Winkler, on the Sacramento River at St. Louis in Sierra County; in 1867–'68 they bought goods and sold them at Pine Grove. As soon as they could they went back to Marysville with their stock and went thence, to the Butte mountains, and from

there to Spring Valley, where they left their stock for the winter. In the following spring. Mr. Minor freighted to Austin, Nevada, and other points, and then, coming down to the valley, rented land of the California Pacific for four years. In 1871 he sowed 790 acres to wheat, and on account of the dry season only harvested 9,000 pounds of grain. Nothing daunted him, however, and by 1875 he was enabled to purchase the fine ranch which is still his home, and which lies about a mile west of Davisville. It consists of 600 acres of the best land, where in addition to general farming he raises a great deal of stock.

Mr. Minor is a man of indomitable energy, a hard-worked and a shrewd business man, but generous and public-spirited, and has accomplished very much during his life. He was married in August, 1870, at Sacramanto, to Miss Mary E. Rogers, a native of Connecticut. She died universally regretted, December 1, 1878, aged thirty-three years and ten months, leaving two children,—Maud E., born July 24, 1871, and Lorenzo G., born May 6, 1873. On October 26, 1881, Mr. Minor was married for the second time to Miss Louise Wolf, a native of Keokuk, Iowa. They have three children: Arthur N., Louise L. and Albert L.

WALTER MILLSAP, a farmer near Cacheville, was born in Missouri, February 27, 1833, the son of Hyal and Rebecca (Huffaker) Millsap, natives of Kentucky, who emigrated to Missouri and finally died there. The latter was then brought up by an uncle, who lived in Clinton County, that State. In 1850 he came overland with some cattle to California, and arriving at Hangtown he disposed of them and worked in the mines during the ensuing winter. In 1852 he bought his present ranch of 117 acres in Yolo County, near Cacheville, and here he has ever since resided a prosperous farmer and a well-known citizen.

In 1856 he married Miss Amanda J. Lowe, a native of Kentucky, and the names of their children are: William Newton, Martha Washington, Oliver, Cassander Amanda, Leander Walter, Lucy Eleanor (deceased), Rowena, Rufus Melvin, Wirt, Gertrude and Albert Perry.

HENRY HERMAN BUTZBACH is the "village blacksmith" of Millville, who has gained by the strong blows of his good, brawny right arm a nice home and a good shop, and in his line is the leading business man in town. He was born in Berrien County, Michigan, March 8, 1856, the same year in which the great Republican party of the country was born. It is therefore a natural consequence that he should be the stanch Republican that he is, and it may truly be said of him that he was born one. His father, Philip, and his mother, Amanda (Herman) Butzbach, were hard-working, well-to-do German people who, to improve their condition and give their offspring a chance under the free institutions of America, emigrated to the United States in 1848, and became the parents of thirteen healthy children, twelve of whom they succeeded in bringing up.

Mr. Butzbach, the subject of this sketch and their third child, learned his trade in Michigan and worked at it for eleven years. He then emigrated to Oregon, and six months after came to California. He worked at San José, Pleasanton and San Francisco, but during all this time he was unsettled; and in order to settle his mind he returned East and married Miss Amanda Arnay, a native of Ohio. A year afterward he returned to California and decided upon Millville for their future home. He purchased a good home and shop, opened his business and at once stepped to the front, getting the business in Millville and vicinity and for many miles out; and now there have come to live in and enliven the home of Henry Herman Butzbach and Amanda, his wife, two happy

little boys, whom they have named Harry R. and Edwin P., both born in the village of Millville, in the County of Shasta, in the beautiful State of California.

AUGUST KERGEL, a Yolo County agriculturist, is a native of Prussia. His parents were Gotlieb and Anna Rosa (Veimert) Kergel, natives of that country; the father, born in 1804, died in 1885, and the mother, born in 1811, died three months after her husband, both in the old country. Mr. Kergel, our subject, was born August 12, 1832, and September 22, 1860, he started for California and arrived in San Francisco. Directly he took a boat from Sacramento and in a short time went into Yolo County and began to work for John and Michael Bemmerly, and was in their employ five years; and finally he purchased a ranch where he now resides, being now the owner of 640 acres.

His first wife, whom he married in 1868, died the next year, and subseqently he married Miss Eslock, his present wife, and they have seven children, named Lewis, August, Charlie, Joe, Agnes, Nettie and Annie.

A. GRIFFITH, a retired merchant of Cacheville, Yolo County, was born in Newcastle, Staffordshire, England, September 17, 1822, a son of Aaron and Sarah Griffith, who had six sons but no daughter. The father was one of five brothers, four of whom came to the United States in 1813. Three of them settled in Elizabethtown and engaged in the manufacture of stone crockery; the fourth went West and all trace of him was lost. The eldest son, Edward, acted in a father's place for his younger brothers, by furnishing a home and keeping them together for a number of years.

Before he was five years of age the subject of this sketch lost both his parents, and he, being the youngest, was placed in the care of a grandmother. He worked in the crockery business in Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire. After he had passed into his twenty-first year he left home for Liverpool, with only about sixpence in money, and walked the entire distance, fifty-two miles, and found a home with John Lancaster, a barber. To obtain a little cash he first pawned his flute and then his silk hat; the flute he redeemed. Soon afterward he pawned his coat, while he borrowed another from Mr. Lancaster. In the meantime he was going the rounds of the docks endeavering to obtain a berth on some ship in order to leave England. At length Messrs. Lord & Co. desired a few apprentices on their barque Miracle, and young Griffith bound himself to them for a term of seven years, wages to be one pound the first year and to be raised a pound each year. His first voyage was to Quebec, Canada, for lumber; second, to St. John, New Brunswick; third, to Savanna, Georgia, in the spring of 1844. At this time he was coxswain of his captain's "gig," as his boat was called, and it was his business to keep it clean and ready for use. He was a favorite of the captain's and was learning some points of navigation from him; but more confidence was placed in him than he desired, as he with others were planning to run away from the ship. With only twenty-five cents and a few miscellaneous articles he struck out for Charleston, South Carolina, which point he fortunately gained the next day, as a stage-driver took him through for a little china tea-set he had with him. The same evening he was on a steamer working his passage to New York city. The mate of the steamer gave him twenty-five cents in money, as balance due him besides his passage, and so he had fifty cents when he landed in New York. He directly but by accident found distant relatives there, and found his way to his uncle Robert Griffith, at Elizabethtown, one of the four brothers, and after stopping with him a short time returned to New York and got a situation as clerk. The California gold excitement broke out in 1848 and Peter Stuyve-

sant, a grandson of old Governor Stuyvesant, introduced Mr. Griffith to one of the Aspinwalls, who gave him a position as stoker on the steamship Panama. Leaving New York December 1, 1848, they were out but five days when the cylinder-head of the engine burst off and they were obliged to put back to New York, by sail, arriving Thursday. During the ensuing winter Mr. Griffith was a clerk in a store and until July 15, 1849, he again obtained an opportunity to work for his passage to California, this time on the steamer Empire City to the Isthmus, and thence on the steamer Oregon, Captain Robert Pearson, to San Francisco, arriving September 16. On the night of October 2 he camped on the bank of Cache Creek, at the point where Cacheville is now situated. He and his companion helped an old man named Cochran to build a rude sort of hut for a country tavern, and then proceeded on their way to the northern mines, arriving at Shasta after prospecting and finding nothing. The rainy season setting in, they returned to Cochran's, a distance from Shasta of 200 miles, and spent the winter there, Mr. Griffith acting as cook. Only two or three other settlers were then within the compass of several miles,—William Gordon, seven miles southwest; Knight's, twelve miles northeast, and Mat. Harbin, four miles east.

During the next summer he worked in the Trinity mines, saving up about $500, which was soon stolen from him by a treacherous fellow traveler. He returned disgusted with mining, and worked as cook again for Mr. Cochran for a while, and in the fall of 1851 Cochran left for Australia, being greatly in debt, and owing Mr. Griffith with others considerable money, and he has never since been heard from, except that he wrote a letter shortly afterward from San Francisco to Mr. Griffith, making a request that he remain with Mr. Hammack in the management of the "hotel," sell his stock and pay his debts; which was done. This arrangement was followed until the autumn of 1852, when J. A. Hutton, who owned land near and had a wife, came with her and they and Hammack became proprietors. In the fall of 1853 they opened a store and employed Mr. Griffith to clerk for them, at a salary of $75 a month and board. In December, 1854, Mr. Griffith married his present wife, Mary Rush, who had crossed the plains that year, and he continued as employé in the store. In 1855 Mr. Griffith bought out Mr. Hammack and the firm became Hutton & Griffith. In 1857, when the county-seat was removed from Washington to Cacheville, Hutton & Griffith sold out, and in 1859 Griffith bought out the store of White & Weaver, at Cacheville; there were then several mercantile establishments in the place. In 1861 Mr. Griffith purchased the store of H. C. Yerby, the first brick store in the town if not in the county, and he succeeded J. A. Hutton (who had been county judge of Yolo many years) as Postmaster, and he also became agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, which agency he held for about sixteen years. He retired from active business about 1880. He has a ranch of 2,320 acres in the foothills of Colusa County, and he raises sheep, hogs, cattle and horses, and wheat and barley. His home place consists of fourteen acres, whereon is a comfortable residence. In September, 1885, while in San Francisco with his wife and four youngest boys, his house burned down, at a loss of about $10,000. There was no insurance.

Thus Mr. Griffith is able to contrast with a peculiar vividness the original wild condition of the country here with the present state of affairs; and he considers the valley one of the most fertile in the world.

In 1855 the first camp-meeting in the county was held, by the Methodists, and the next year Mr. and Mrs. Griffith joined that church. In September, 1857, he was selected as superintendent of the first Sunday-school there, a position which he holds to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have eight children living, with one gone to the other world. Their names are: Olive M., William H., Jessie E., Hattie M.,

Jenny P. (who died at the age of four years), George L., J. Scott, Aaron S. and Edward R.

WILLIAM WALKER, City Treasurer of Vallejo, has been a resident of that town since 1854 and of this State two years longer. He was born in Dumfries, Scotland, inheriting the best qualities of the Scotch character. At the age of thirty years he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York city, spent two years in New York State, and then purchased a farm about ten miles from Lansing, the capital of Michigan, when that place had but two houses. His land, which was densely wooded, he cleared by his own hands, devoting seven years to that work. In 1852 he fitted out two wagons with six horses and came with his wife and two brothers overland to the center of the gold excitement, Placerville, arriving August 10, after having left Lansing March 1. The first two years in this State he kept a store for miners' supplies at Johnson's Cut-off, in El Dorado County, most of his trade being with the newly arrived immigrants. While there he also freighted goods from Sacramento to the mines, realizing sometimes as much as 30 cents a pound as freight. Disposing of his goods in Sacramento, he moved to Benicia just as the capital of the State was being removed from that point to Sacramento. After spending about a year in Benicia, in the employ of the Pacific Mail Company, he removed to Vallejo, where he engaged in his present business as a dealer in lumber, wood, coal, lime, etc., etc. About five years after his arrival in Vallejo, he built the wharf which he still owns and occupies for his business, in which he has been engaged for thirty-six years, and by which he has accumulated a handsome competency. Four years ago the citizens elected him City Treasurer, which position he now holds; but he is still actively engaged also in the management of his old business, supplying a large share of the coal, wood, and building supplies used in Vallejo.

He was married in Michigan, in 1850, to Miss Jane Allen, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, who died in 1877, in Vallejo; and Mr. Walker, in 1879, married Mrs. Maria McKay, a native of Nova Scotia. Mr. Walker's parents, John and Jane (Hay) Walker, are both natives of Scotland.

FRANCIS CONNELLY came to California in 1850 and is consequently one of the early settlers of the country who have acted their humble part in founding this great State. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, June 28, 1817. His parents, John and Nancy (Bard) Connelly, were intelligent and industrious Irish people, who came to the United States in 1821, settling at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they resided and raised their children. Five of their nine children are still living. Mr. Connelly, the subject of this sketch and their eldest son, learned the trade of carpentry in Pennsylvania, worked there on a farm a few years, and removed to Iowa and purchased a farm of ninety-six acres, which he cleared and where he built a residence; at times he worked also at his trade. He sold his Iowa property and came to California in 1850, and mined on Scott River and at French Gulch. He had good claims, but was not an experienced miner and did not know how to make the best of it; yet did fairly well. Ten men of them in one afternoon on Scott's Run took out $2,000. In 1852 he went back to Iowa and remained there eight years, and in 1860 returned to California and settled eighteen miles below Sacramento on a farm. Sickness drove him from that place and he went to Yolo County, purchased property, built a house and worked at his business there ten years, when he sold and went to Millville and took up 160 acres of Government land. After improving the claim he soon exchanged it for another place, and after making some improvements

there, he sold it and moved into the town of Millville, purchased lots, built a house and shop and has resided there since, following the carpenters' wagon-making and undertakers' trades.

In 1842 he was married to Miss Rebecca Bates, a native of the State of New Jersey and they have had seven children, six of whom are living, namely: Joseph, John, Jackson, Sarah Ann, Jefferson and Eliza.

Mr. Connelly is a Democrat and a strong temperance man, belonging to the Good Templars. He is an honest and reliable citizen and makes his money by his industry.

ABRAHAM JAY BUCKLES, Judge of the Superior Court of Solano County, California, was born August 2, 1846, in Delaware County, Indiana. Up to the time of the war he had received but little education. He enlisted as a private in Company E, Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Infantry, June, 1861. This regiment became a part of the "Iron Brigade," First Division, First Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was with the regiment at the front in all the great campaigns of the army, except the Peninsula. At the second Bull Run battle he was shot through the right thigh and taken prisoner, but effected his escape soon after. Prior to the Gettysburg campaign he had been detailed, at his own request, as one of the color guard, and during the Gettysburg battle he rescued the flag of his regiment, but was soon after struck in the right shoulder with a rifle ball, which so disabled him that he could never after carry a knapsack. When sufficiently recovered, although the wound was not healed, he returned to his regiment, and was at once made the color-bearer thereof, a position he long had sought. At the battle of the Wilderness, while carrying the flag he was shot through the body, and when carried to the rear was informed by the surgeon that he must die, as his wound was a fatal one, and for this reason, and owing to the great number of wounded who would in all probability recover, but little attention was paid to him. So certain were all that he would not recover the report went forth "Killed in the Wilderness." In 1886 he recovered a small Bible, carried by him in that battle and lost there, which on the fly-leaf bore the words "Killed in the Wilderness." However, being of a strong constitution and possessed of an iron will he recovered sufficiently to return to the front where he found his regiment so depleted in numbers that it had been consolidated with the Twentieth Indiana, and in this regiment he was given a commission as Second Lieutenant, dated February 27, 1865. At the beginning of Grant's last campaign, at Petersburg, March 25, 1865, and just fourteen days before Lee's surrender, while leading his company in an assault against a line of rebel picket pits, he was struck by a ball in the right leg which necessitated its amputation a few inches from the body.

Returning to his home at the close of the war, and having sufficiently recovered his strength, he attended a private school for about nine months, after which he taught several primary schools, worked at whatever he could get to do, employing all his leisure moments in reading law; and, on being admitted to the Indiana bar in 1875, he removed with is family to Solano County, California, where he soon built up a lucrative practice. In 1879, during the new constitution campaign, he became quite prominent as a public speaker in the debates against the adoption of the consitution. At the fall election of the same year he was elected District Attorney of Solano County, and was re-elected in 1882, and at the election of 1884 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of his county, a position he has filled with honor and distinction, and he will be re-elected this year (1890) without opposition.

He is a prominent Grand Army man, being now the Department Commander of the Department of California, a member of Farragut Post, No. 4, G. A. R., Vallejo. In 1845 he was Superior Chancellor of the order C. R. C., and in 1889 was Grand Chancellor of the Jurisdic-

tion of California K. of P. He is also a member of I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., O. B. L., and U. A. O. D. He is the second son of Thomas N. and Rachel (Graham) Buckles. His early ancestry on his father's side came from England and settled in Virginia long before the Revolutionary war. His mother's people were of Irish extraction. In December, 1865, he married Louisa B. Conn. of Muncie, Indiana, the fourth daughter of Simon and Sarah (O'Neil) Conn, by whom he had but two children, Lola D., the wife of George B. Donaldson, and Adda Jessie, now engaged in the millinery business in Suisun, California.

G. HARLEY, a farmer of Yolo County, was born in 1815 in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, about thirty miles north of Philadelphia, where his parents also were born. The name Harley is English, and the first emigration to this country was that of a Mr. Harley who was an Englishman, and his wife who was a German woman; and it is said that their descendants in this country now number 300. The father of the subject of this sketch changed his residence several times in Pennsylvania, and in 1827, probably, he moved to Stark County, Ohio, and several years afterward to Montgomery County, same State, and in 1840 to McLean County, Illinois, at which time he had six sons. In 1850 the youngest son, Aaron, and the subject of this sketch, in company with others, crossed the plains to California, with a mule team, stopping first at Diamond Spring, near Hangtown (now Placerville), August 9. Until the fall of 1851 Mr. Harley, our subject, was in the mines, and then with others settled in Yolo County, engaging in agricultural pursuits. At that time there were very few settlers in this region, and there was neither town nor village west of the Sacramento River in that county except Fremont, merely an initial point at the mouth of Feather River.

Mr. Harley's first wife passed away in 1847. In 1877 Mr. Harley, for his second wife, married Miss Powell, also a native of Pennsylvania, and they have one son, nearly twelve years old. Their home is in a very fine part of Yolo County, probably as good a section as any in the State.

OSCAR P. DOBBINS, District Attorney of Solano County, was born in Vacaville, same county, May 8, 1854; graduated at the Jesuits' College at Santa Clara in 1873, and for several years assisted his father in the management of his ranch near Vacaville. During the winter of 1875–'76 he was clerk in the State Legislature. In 1880 he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Joseph McKenna, now the member of Congress from the Third District of the State. After eighteen months of study he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court. He continued in the office of his preceptor until 1884, attending to business for himself and Mr. McKenna. Being then elected District Attorney, he has since devoted his energies to the duties of that office, having been twice re-elected, although his party was defeated both times in the county, owing to the navy yard at Vallejo being under Democratic control, and he is again at this writing the candidate for the fourth time of his party for the same office. During his official career, over fifty men were tried for felony and all but six were convicted and sentenced; and out of eight cases tried for murder during his term of office, only one was acquitted, and that was during the first two weeks of his term. It was the case of J. W. A. Gilmore and George Taylor, wherein Henry E. Highton, of San Francisco, Hon. Joseph McKenna, now a Congressman, and George A. Lament were all pitted against him. It was of such a nature as to appeal strongly to the sympathy of the jury as well as presenting strong evidence in favor of defendant.

Mr. Dobbins has always been a stanch supporter of the Republican party and prominent in its councils in his county. He is a member

of Suisun Lodge, No. 55, F. & A. M.; also of Solano Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., of Naval Commandery, No. 19, K. T., of the N. S. G. W., and of the K. of P.

Mr. Dobbins was married, in 1878, to Miss Mollie R., daughter of Caleb and Priscilla Wells, natives of Virginia, who came to California in 1860. They have one child, Brantly W., born in 1879. The subject's father, W. J. Dobbins, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, *nee* Eliza E. Hunt, a native of North Carolina, who came to California in 1850.

DALLAS POSTON is the dispenser of justice in his section of Shasta County, as well as a farmer on a large scale on what is known as the Lilly ranch, one of the best ranches in that part of the county. He is of good old Virginia and Kentucky stock, which came originally from Scotland. His grandfather, Henry Poston, was born in Kentucky, and was a soldier in the war of 1812; his father, William Harrison Poston, was born in Virginia, and was a soldier in the Mexican war; his son, the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia January 9, 1844, and he also served his country in the great civil war. He enlisted in Company K, of the Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, when a youth of only seventeen, and was consequently too young to receive promotion; but he was promoted before the close of the war to the position of Second Sergeant. His mother, Louisa (Johnson) Poston, was a native of Virginia, and he was the second child of a family of nine children.

After his service in the army he turned his attention to farming in Missouri for a time, and then emigrated to Kansas and purchased 160 acres of land, upon which he built and which he otherwise improved. In April, 1873, he came to Lake County, California, and worked in the quicksilver mines successfully four years. He then started and ran a meat-market six years, when he sold and removed to Middletown, in that county, and ran the Lake County Hotel for a year. Then, in 1887, he went to the Lilly ranch in Shasta County, where he now resides, and is sowing about 320 acres of land to wheat, barley and oats.

Mr. Poston was married in 1864, to Miss Mary Jane Funk, a native of Missouri, and they have had nine children, seven of whom are living, namely: William H., Cory B., Winnie E., born in Missouri; Sarah and Chas. A., born in Kansas, and Ira, Emery, Evan and Omar, born in California. Mr. Poston's political views are Democratic. He has held the office of Supervisor in Lake County for several years and now holds the office of Justice of the Peace in Shasta County. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the I. O. O. F., and has been District Deputy in both orders.

WATERMAN COLMAN, a fruit-raiser of Yolo County, is a son of Amiel and Elizabeth D. Colman, natives of Scituate, Massachusetts. He was born and educated in that town, and in 1876 came to California by rail, first locating in Woodland. He was soon employed by the United States Government as postal clerk, as one of the first on the road. After operating in that capacity nine years and a half, he purchased the lot of ten acres where he now resides and raises some of the finest fruit in the county.

He married Miss Loring, who was born in the State of Maine, February 12, 1824, and they have one son, Edwin W.

FRED. SCHLIEMAN, a well-known farmer of Yolo County, was born in Germany, December 15, 1825, a son of Fred and Helen Schlieman, natives of that country. At the age of twenty-one years he emigrated to Texas, landing at the port of Galveston, and served in the Mexican war. In 1850 he started

John A. DeWitt

with a mule team and came through Mexico and Arizona to California, arriving at San Diego September 17, 1850. Four months afterward he went to San Francisco and in a short time to the mines at Park's Bar, on the Yuba River; next to Doty's Flat in Placer County, where he was engaged in mining until 1856. He then spent a year at his native place in the East, and on returning settled in Yolo County at the place which he now occupies, containing three quarter-sections of land. He is a prosperous farmer, and takes great interest in the welfare of his community and in the county. He was elected Assessor in 1879, served till 1884, was elected County Clerk in 1885 for two years; was also Justice of the Peace in earlier days.

He was married, in 1857, to Caroline Kuntze, a native of Germany, and they have two daughters and four sons, namely: William A., Harry F., Ernest E., Adolph F., Louis F., Helen L. and Minnie C.

JOHN A. DE VILBISS.—Among the men of Yolo County who have taken a conspicuous and active part in its development, the above mentioned gentleman must be placed. The hotel which bears his name, located at Winters, and which will receive due attention in the proper place in this article, is a monument to his enterprise, which alone entitles him to something more than passing mention in this volume. The following sketch of his life and career is hence given with more than the ordinary detail, though necessarily brief to conform it to the place and scope of the work.

Mr. De Vilbiss was born in Lewis County, Missouri, at Canton, a pretty little city on the western bank of the Mississippi River, the date of his birth being November 19, 1841.

His father, Alexander De Vilbiss, was born in Allegany County, Maryland, not far from Hagerstown, and his parents also were American born, his father being a native probably of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Baltimore. The De Vilbiss family, however, are originally of French extraction, their history in this country dating from 1735, when three brothers of that name settled on the Atlantic coast, one of them being the direct ancestor of John A. De Vilbiss.

The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Rebecca Brown, was born near Bardstown, Kentucky, who, somewhere between the ages of twelve and fifteen years accompanied her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brown, on their removal to Lewis County, Missouri. There she grew up and was married. Her husband had come out from Maryland to Canton, where he followed the business of an architect and contractor. When John A. was but eleven months old his father died, leaving his wife a widow before she had reached the age of seventeen years. So, until he was six years old he lived with his grandfather, John De Vilbiss, on his farm. There, his mother having married Walter Ferguson, he lived with them until he had reached the age of sixteen years, being reared to farm life. About 1858 he went to live with an uncle, by name Henry De Vilbiss, who also resided in Lewis County, making his home there until 1861.

He then entered the service of the Confederacy, enlisting in Company E, Eighth Missouri Mounted Infantry. He served with all the valor of the young men of Southern blood and birth, being with General Price in his famous campaigns, and only left the ranks when in the fall of 1862 he was picked up bleeding and wounded on the battle-field of Kirksville, and made prisoner by the Federal troops. Being taken first to Palmyra, he witnessed there the execution of the prisoners under McNeill, and shook hands with the boys when they went out to be shot. After having been imprisoned about two months at Palmyra, he was taken to Alton, Illinois, where he was kept about four months in confinement. He was then exiled from the Southern States, and released on condition that he should live north of Mason and Dixon's line and east of the Illinois Central

Railroad. In accordance with this undertaking, he went to McLean County, Illinois, where he worked at farm work and made his home until the fall of 1864. While there he met his wife, whose maiden name was Esther Cunningham, and on the 18th of November, 1864, they were married. In January, 1864, they went to Lewis County, Missouri, and there made their home with his mother until the following spring.

Then, as member of a train, containing twenty-five wagons from that neighborhood, they started for California. They passed through Bloomfield, Iowa, the day after President Lincoln's assassination, and there received the first news of that event. They crossed the Missouri River at Plattsmouth, and thence proceeded up the South Platte by way of Julesburg, crossed the Platte at the old emigrant ferry, north of Denver, passed near the present site of Cheyenne, thence through the Black Hills and across the Laramie Plains, and thence by the Bitter Creek route and Forts Bridger and Halleck, through Utah, stopping at Salt Lake City about a week. Then they took the old stage route, leaving Church Hill to the left, thence to the sink of Carson, what was then known as Ragtown, and thence on to Virginia City, Nevada. That place was then alive with the Comstock excitement, and consequently Mr. De Vilbiss concluded to remain there. He went to work in the mines, and remained there until the fall of 1868, his oldest son, John S., being born there meanwhile, and his oldest daughter, Mary, in Washoe City. In the fall of 1868 he went to Reno, where he took the cars, with his family, for California. He went to Sacramento by rail, by stage to Danville, thence by cars again to Elmira, and from there by private conveyance to the ranch of his uncle, John De Vilbiss, near Vacaville.

He first went to work in California as a farm hand, but after being so engaged about a year he went to Putah Creek and rented land from Greene McMahon, and went to farming for himself. He rented from him for three years, and then moved upon his present homestead, which was then owned by Theodore Winters. When the town of Winters was started he purchased from his landlord 303 acres. He had accomplished this much by determination and pluck, and after a time purchased an additional 135 acres, to which he later added 348 acres more, both of the last mentioned tracts being purchased from D. P. Edwards. Nothing but grain had been raised on this land, and Mr. De Vilbiss set about its improvement in a systematic way. He erected the necessary buildings in a substantial manner, and in 1878, having come to the conclusion that the future advancement of that region must come from other products than grain alone, he commenced planting fruit. To the trees planted that year he has since added regularly until he now has a fruit acreage of 100 acres, about a third of which is in bearing. The trees are pears, apricots, peaches, plums, figs and almonds, while about ten acres of the amount is in table grapes. For the land on his ranch he paid $40 an acre straight through, but of the entire tract he has sold off 600 acres, all his fruit land, however, being in the amount retained. This of course has become very valuable, as Mr. De Vilbiss takes an unusual degree of pride in the quality of the product turned out of his orchard, his dried fruit, especially, commanding the highest price in the market. He shipped his first car load of fruit in 1890, during the week ending July 5, the consignment being made to Loomis, of New York. His shipments for 1890 from twenty-two acres of apricots were over a ton of dried fruit to the acre.

Foreseeing that Winters had a substantial future before it as a town, and would be the center of the fruit-handling industry, and recognizing the need existing of first-class accommodations for travelers and others in order to reap the full benefit of the coming trade of Winters, Mr. De Vilbiss set about the selection of a suitable site, and in October, 1889, commenced the erection of

THE HOTEL DE VILBISS.

Work on the structure was pushed with commendable vigor, and on July 15, 1890, the

house was finally opened to the public. So well does this enterprise deserve the commendation of the citizens of Winters and the general public, that a brief description of the house is an essential feature in this connection.

The Hotel De Vilbiss is a handsome and imposing brick structure of two stories in height, while the ground dimensions are 80 x 120 feet. The architect, Mr. Cook, of Sacramento, having drawn the plans after the suggestions of Mr. De Vilbiss, has arranged within these dimensions a hotel second in convenience to none in the entire section of the State known as Northern California. The first story comprises a commodious and handsome office, an elegantly appointed bar, a dining-room 56½ x 27 feet in extreme dimensions, a spacious kitchen 22 x 32 feet in area, fitted with a Montague Patent French range, while a hall-way runs the entire distance from office to kitchen. The outlets to the floor above are a handsomely ornamented staircase leading from the office, while the entrance to the ladies' stairway is at the rear of the dining-room. The first story also contains two elegant business rooms, the superior of which are not to be found in Yolo County. A prominent feature is the great plate-glass windows in the front, which are 87¾ x 96 inches in dimensions, manufactured in Indiana with the utmost care and from the finest materials.

The second floor contains, besides necessary store-rooms and closets, forty airy and elegantly furnished sleeping-rooms, a noteworthy feature being the splendid light afforded each room, bringing out in a clear manner the excellence of the plans. On this floor is also the roomy and handsomely appointed parlor, a fitting adjunct to such a home. The furnishings of the house, as regards the wood-work, is in California redwood and ash, and the design excellent. The house is supplied with its own gas machine, and the dining-room is lighted by two chandeliers of four lights, while the bar has one of four lights, and the office two of two lights each. The halls above are illuminated by globe lights. The entire structure is crowned by a tower which rises to the height of seventy-two feet at the corner of Main street and Railroad avenue. Just beneath the apex of the tower is a large open space containing a number of lights for night illumination.

The opening of the hotel was made the occasion of a great gathering and joyous festivities participated in by a host of prominent people from the vicinity and from abroad, and the event will long be remembered as a bright one in the history of Winters. The enterprise of the builder was commended by all, and congratulations poured in upon him for the progressive spirit he had shown.

Mr. De Vilbiss has an interesting family of six children: John S., the eldest, is in business in San José; the eldest daughter, Mary, is visiting the old home and friends in Missouri; Charles L. is attending the college of Notre Dame, near South Bend, Indiana; and the remaining three—Esther, Helena and Annie—are at Notre Dame College, San José, California. The children exhibit great natural artistic ability, which has been developed under competent training, and many evidences of their ability in their direction have received due acknowledgment at public and private exhibitions.

Mr. De Vilbiss is a man of generous impulses, honest to a degree, and his success in life has been due entirely to his own efforts. He enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire community.

THE FRANCK BROTHERS, pioneer settlers of French Gulch, and leading mine-owners and merchants, are natives of Mannheim, Baden, Germany. Their ancestors were Germans and their father was a soap manufacturer of that country.

The older brother, Frederick Franck, was born January 15, 1826. He was educated in his native town and there learned the trade of lock-making. In 1846 he emigrated to New York, and from there went to St. Louis and

worked at his trade four years. In 1850 he started with a mule team across the plains for California, the land of gold. They came to Sacramento by the way of Ringgold, and on the last part of the journey suffered much for want of food, and were greatly reduced. While recovering strength at Sacramento he worked at his trade for two months. He then started for the mines at Salmon River and mined there all winter, then went to Whiskytown and worked in the mines successfully until the following spring. In 1852 he came to French Gulch and mined until September, 1853. Having made a good stake he returned to St. Louis and spent the winter, coming back to California across the plains. In 1854 he opened a store at Dutch Gulch,—miners' supplies and general merchandise. After being there a short time he removed to French Gulch and continued the same business until 1856, when his store burned and he met with a heavy loss. His brother had joined him, and they built their present store building, a fire-proof one, in 1867. They are also interested in a ranch on which they raise fruit, clover, potatoes and vegetables.

Frederick Franck was married in 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Garecht, a native of Germany. They have had twelve children, all born at French Gulch. Those living are Fritz William, John C., Henry, Louise, William, Gustave, Julia, Lena, Eliza and Mary.

Ignatz Franck, the younger brother, was born July 12, 1831. He was educated and learned the carpenter's trade in his native land, and came to the United States in 1846. He worked at his trade in St. Louis until 1852, when he came to California and mined on Feather River. After a short time spent in mining, he engaged in an enterprise to turn the river, and lost all he had. Then he came to French Gulch and engaged in mining, with good results. In 1860 he returned to Germany to visit his friends, remaining six months. After his return to California he engaged in quartz-mining with his brother. In their first venture they lost $2,000; but in his next, with his nephew, J. C., they made $3,000 apiece, and afterward sold the mine for $4,500. He then bought a mine in Deadwood, in connection with the McDonald Brothers, paying $1,100. This they still own. They have taken out $450,000, and they are still developing the mine.

Mr. Franck was married in 1870, to Mrs. Eliza Stark, a native of Germany. They have had six children, born in French Gulch, namely: Henry, George, Louise, Annie, Maggie and Clara. Mr. Franck has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He is an Odd Fellow, and has been Treasurer of his lodge for the last twenty-five years. The Franck Brothers are among the best known and most honorable and reliable men of Shasta County.

BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS—Baker & Hamilton, sole agents; T. B. Montgomery, superintendent and manager. This business was established in Benicia in 1880, after having been commenced several years previously in San Leandro, where it was known as the Sweepstakes Plow Works. The establishment now covers about ten acres, and has 1,000 feet of deep-water frontage, on which a wharf 700 feet long accommodates the shipping department. The product of these works is shipped to Australia, New Zealand, Central and South American States, Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, and indeed to most points of the agricultural world, as well as to all points in California. By way of the two greatest rivers of this State, the Sacramento and San Joaquin, access is had to nearly all the agricultural portions of California. The largest ship afloat can anchor without difficulty near the great wharf of these great works, discharge its cargo and load itself with the manufactured products of this immense establishment. These works are also connected by rail with every point in the interior. The implements made here are plows, harvesting machines of every variety, the Berry steam thresher, steam traction thresher and

plow, invented and first used by G. S. Berry on his large ranch in Tulare County and manufactured at these works; it is probably the largest in the world. It has a forty-two-foot cut header, in two sections,—a fourteen-foot and a twenty-six-foot section,—with a fifty-horse-power engine, and a twelve-horse-power stationary engine on the same frame to run separator and headers, and both taking steam from the same boiler. Mr. Berry in 1887 plowed his ground, harrowed, sowed and harvested his crop for seventy cents per acre, using a thirty-foot header. In 1888 the Benicia Agricultural Works built for him a large machine with a forty-foot header, and he reduced the expense to sixty cents per acre! He made an average of nine acres per hour during the season. In two days of ten hours each he cut 230 acres,—an average of eleven and one-half acres per hour. He uses Benicia Granger Plows, which he runs day and night, employing two sets of men, a locomotive light in front to see where to go, and rear lights to see the plows, enabling the men to steer the machine by night. The Berry traction is the only successful machine of the kind in use, which five years' successful running has fully demonstrated. The price of this machine, complete, with barley crusher, is $8,500; without the crusher, $8,000, including engines, separator, headers and plows.

In the Benicia works iron farm wagons are also manufactured, and there is a special department for each specialty made and for each class of work.

Mr. Montgomery is a native of Scotland, born in Linlithgowshire, in 1849. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Canada, where he graduated at the Hamilton Business College, Ontario. In 1872 he went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and was book-keeper for O. K. Pearsoll, in the line of agricultural implements and hardware, and since that time he has represented some of the largest agricultural-implement firms in the United States, among them Nichols, Shepard & Co., of Battle Creek, Michigan; the Champion Machine Company, of Springfield, Ohio; the Wayne Agricultural Works, of Richmond, Indiana, and later D. M. Osborn & Co., of Auburn, New York; representing these firms as general agent throughout the Western States. In 1887 he came to California, intending to represent Eastern manufactures at Valparaiso, South America; but, on account of cholera at that point, he could not go by the Pacific route, and while in San Francisco he was offered a position as manager of these works, which he accepted.

He was married in 1876, to Miss Emma Green, daughter of William Green, of the firm of Wheeler, Green & Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan. She died in Kansas City, in 1883, and in 1889 he married, here in Benicia, Miss Emma La Force, of New York city. His parents were John W. and Grace W. (Waddell) Montgomery, natives also of Linlithgowshire, Scotland. His father died in the old country, and his mother is still living, in Canada. Mrs. Montgomery is a daughter of Ephriam S. La Force, a contractor, of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Montgomery is a member of Benicia Lodge. No. 5, F. & A. M.; of Oriental Commandery, No. 35, of Kansas City; of the Chapter of Benicia, and also of the I. O. O. F.

COLONEL A. M. STEVENSON, who has been a resident of California since 1850 and of Solano County during most of that time, was born in Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1821. His parents were William and Jane (Muldrow) Stevenson, his father a native of Maryland and his mother of Virginia; their parents moved into Kentucky during its earliest period of settlement. Colonel Stevenson's grandfather fought for the independence of this country in the Revolutionary war, and his father was a soldier in the war of 1812.

At the age of about twenty years Colonel Stevenson was employed in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court, where he learned many valuable lessons for life. Next he en-

gaged in mercantile business, in which he continued until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he enlisted in the First Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel Humphrey Marshall, his immediate commander being Captain Thomas F. Marshall. Colonel Marshall, by the way, afterward became prominent as a politician and as a Confederate commander during the late civil war. Going to Mexico with his command, he was appointed Quartermaster with the rank of Colonel, which position he held until the close of the war, participating in the battle of Buena Vista and a number of skirmishes. After the war he resided in Kentucky until the great gold excitement of this State took the world, when he came hither by the way of New Orleans and Panama, reaching the golden coast in the early part of April, 1850. After a few weeks spent in the mining regions, he went to Sacramento and began as a trader in live-stock, becoming one of a stock company who purchased horses, cattle and sheep from the immigrants, and sent many of them down to the Vaca Valley to fatten; and they also bought and imported horses, cattle and sheep from the East. G. B. Stevenson, one member of the company, brought out in 1851 2,000 sheep from Illinois in one season, costing him about $1.25 a head in Illinois, and he sold them here on an average of $10 a head, while the rams brought as high as $50.

In 1853 Colonel Stevenson returned to the East by way of Panama and New York, visiting on the way his former home in Kentucky. On that trip he purchased, in his native State, a number of blooded horses, and in Missouri and Illinois he bought also a lot of fine cattle, all of which he brought successfully across the plains to this State, in 1854. This company purchased a large extent of land and cattle, continuing in these operations until about 1860, when they dissolved and divided the profits. Colonel Stevenson continued in the same line of trade until about 1870, when he organized the Vaca Valley & Clear Lake Railroad Company, who built the line from Elmira to Madison and managed it until July, 1888, when they sold it to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; and since that time the Colonel has been operating with the latter company in looking after its land interests along this line. He has twice represented Solano in the State Legislature; is a member of Vacaville Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F.

In 1857 Colonel Stevenson married Miss M. E. Gardner, a native of Arkansas, and they now have six children: Jennie, now the wife of Doctor J. W. Stitt, of Vacaville; Annie E., now the wife of Frank H. Buck, of Vaca Valley; Mary Lou, now Mrs. Henry Heilbron, of Sacramento; Leila and Mabel, graduates of Vacaville College; and Andrew M., at present attending the same institution.

FRED MEZGER, a farmer in the northeastern part of Yolo County, was born in Württenberg, Germany, March 13, 1837, a son of Fred and Elizabeth (Katz) Mezger, both natives of the same place. In 1859 he came to the United States and lived in New York until 1868, when he came by way of the Isthmus to the Golden State and shortly afterward settled upon 160 acres of land about seven miles northwest of Yolo, where he is now enjoying life as a prosperous agriculturist.

In 1865 he married Miss Claus, a native of Württenberg and a daughter of John and Barbara (Bayer), and they have nine children: Fred, Frank, Charles, Theodore, Albert, Eugene, Katie, Mary, and Clara.

THOMAS LOWDON.—Among the prominent residents who have identified themselves with French Gulch and the mining interests of Shasta County is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Lowdon has been a resident of this county for twenty-seven years. A brief review of his life is as follows: He was born in Westmoor village, near New-Castle-on-Tyne,

Northumberland County, England, July 12, 1827, the son of Richard and Isabella Lowdon, natives of the same county, in which their son was born. Mr. Lowdon's early life was spent at his native place and his education was obtained there. He learned the business of coal mining in all its departments and became an expert coal miner. In 1849 he emigrated to Pennsylvania and engaged in coal-mining in Schuylkill County for ten years. He came to Forest Hill, Placer County, California, in 1859, and turned his attention to gold-mining, remaining there three years without meeting with success. The mine, in which he lost $3,000, afterward sold for $225,000. In 1863 he came to French Gulch, Shasta County. Mr. Lowdon worked a few months for the Washington company. He then purchased a tenth interest in the Highland mine, worked it three years, and took out $130,000 for the company. In 1867 he sold his share for about $1,000. Since then he bought back one-half of the Highland mine and mill and is working it successfully. After the sale of the mine in 1867 he prospected and engaged in the lumber business at French Gulch, continuing it for seven years. In 1875 he returned to his old home in England to visit his parents and friends and to introduce miners' squibs, a machine in which he was interested and with which he was successful. He visited the Centennial at Philadelphia, and the following year returned to England and established the business of manufacturing miners' squibs. He then came back to his home at French Gulch, where he has since resided, being engaged in prospecting for gold, mining and ranching.

In 1865 Mr. Lowdon built the comfortable home in which he resides with his family. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Isabella Brownlees, a native of Cornhill, Northumberland County, England. They had three children, all born in Pennsylvania, viz.: John R., George B. and Isabella. The latter is now the wife of George Simmons. Mrs. Lowdon died in 1875.

Politically Mr. Lowdon is a Republican. In 1880 he was elected Justice of the Peace, has been re-elected several times, and is now (1890) the nominee of his party for that office. He was reared by Methodist parents, and in his religious views is very liberal. He is a most worthy and reliable man, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens.

J. PRIEST.—This old pioneer of '49 is one of the best-known and most deservedly popular citizens of Napa County, who owns one of the finest places in the county, with magnificent soda springs upon it, not excelled in the world. Mr. Priest was born in Holmes (now Ashland), County, Ohio in the year 1826. In 1849 he came to California across the plains by mule teams, reaching Sacramento on the first day of August. He went at once to Mormon Island, where he engaged in mining, afterward going to the Yuba River, and wintering at Auburn. In 1850 he went to the north fork of the American River, and afterward found his way to Placer County, where he mined until 1860, when he gave it up, having encountered the usual ups and downs of the miners' life. In 1860 he went to Cache Slough, Solano County, and engaged in stock-raising. In 1863 he came up to the Capello Valley, and in 1869 to Soda Springs Valley, where he now is. He owns a splendid ranch of 740 acres, a portion of the old Cataculo Rancho, where he is carrying on general farming and stock-raising. The springs referred to are a genuine feature of the country. The overflow colors the rocks a strange whitish tint over a considerable area, presenting a remarkable appearance. The waters from it possess some of the best medicinal qualities and are in universal demand, being shipped over the whole coast and used very generally. The principal spring is a wonderful one, the water being clear and limpid and having a fine natural sparkle. There is nothing like it in the country. Not far from the spring Mr. Priest's cousin, D. Q., has taken up a ranch on Government land. He came to

California in 1850, and engaged in mining. In 1874 he returned East, but in 1884 came back once more to California, and took up his present place. Mr. J. J. Priest is a man of unpretending but sterling qualities, one who improves on acquaintance. He and his excellent family are the soul of hospitality Mr. Priest is a Republican, and an upholder of the better side of all things, a great reader and an exceedingly well informed man on questions of the hour.

He was married in Solano County, to Miss Foster. They have nine sons, all at home.

NATHANIEL S. HOWARD, a retired farmer of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, was born January 19, 1819, in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, and at the early age of ten years he went to sea and followed life thereon until he was sixteen years of age; he then went to Fairhaven, Bristol County, Massachusetts, and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for fifteen years. At the age of twenty-five he married Miss Elizabeth Hitch. August 1, 1849, he joined a party of forty-one and sailed on the ship Florida from New Bedford to San Francisco, arriving January 1 following. Soon they sold their cago for $60,000, sent the ship back and the company disbanded in April. Then Mr. Howard worked at his trade in San Francisco until the first of May, when he went with five others to the Southern mines on the Merced River, where provisions were scarce and privations plentiful. They had to pay 25 cents a pound freight to get their provisions in camp. The river was high and they could not commence work until a month had elapsed. Three of the company were taken sick and had to quit that region. Mr. Howard and two others of the company remained during the summer, and, not being satisfied with making $16 to $20 a day, went thirty miles down the river to a place where they thought they could shovel the gold out by the bucketful. They started afoot, with their beds on their back, and got lost in the hills, without provisions or water. They suffered intensely with the heat, the thermometer standing 120 degrees in the shade. They all gave out except Mr. Howard, who started for the nearest white settlement, which was at a ferry on the Merced River, ten miles distant, and on his arrival there found himself unable to speak. He was given a drink of brandy and soon was able to tell his story. He offered $500 to any one who would go and bring his comrades in. Finally a Spaniard agreed to go, providing Mr. Howard would go with him. Although unable to travel, Mr. Howard, with the Spaniard and three mules, started out upon the exhausting journey, arriving at their destination at half past ten o'clock at night; Mr. Howard found his friends were rolled in their blankets. He had taken the precaution to carry along with him a bottle of whisky; and he held this out to them, telling them to throw up their hands; they did so, but only for the bottle; and after pulling at the bottle's neck freely they were able to sit upon a mule and start upon their journey. The next morning they started again for their diggings on foot, excepting Mr. Howard, whose feet were so swollen that he rode a mule and did not walk for sixteen days.

On arriving at the mines, they dug a canal and turned the river bed September 5, but the very next day a heavy rain washed away their works. Mr. Howard lost $1,500, and thus the company was broken up. Mr. Howard and another man went up the river again, four miles, to another mine, and the very first day they dug out $85 apiece, and in the next ten days over $500 apiece Thence they came by freight wagon to Stockton, where he remained a short time, and then went to San Francisco, where he worked at his trade until the spring of 1851, at $12 a day. For the next five years he was a contractor. His health then failed, and he was advised to go upon a ranch; and accordingly he bought one near Mt. Diablo, where he regained his health. In 1887 he disposed of that place

and moved to Walnut Creek, where he purchased a fine home, comprising an acre of ground. In 1889 he returned to his native place in Massachusetts, after an absence of forty years, and spent five months there, with great pleasure.

He has three daughters, two of whom are married, viz.: Elizabeth A. Smith and Millie S. Ridgway; the name of the unmarried one is Kate F. The mother died in June, 1877.

GEORGE ALFRED POORE, a '49er, and one of the reputable citizens and business men of Redding, is the proprietor of the job printing office of that city. John Poore, the patriarch of this now very numerous family, was born in 1615, in Wiltshire, England, and emigrated to America in 1635, settling at Newbury, Massachusetts, the first man of that name who settled in America. The house which he built has stood for 250 years, and eight generations of the family have been born in it; and it is still in their possession. He was a leading citizen of his time, holding numerous offices of honor and trust. He had seven children, and died November 21, 1684, perishing with hunger and cold while hunting in the woods near Andover. His son, John Poore, was born June 21, 1642, lived on the homestead of his father, was a collector of taxes, held other offices of trust, married, February 27, 1665, Mary Titcomb, had eight children, and died February 15, 1701. His son, Jonathan, was born February 25, 1678, lived on the old homestead, was a selectman of his town, held various other offices, was married August 18, 1703, to Rebecca Hale, a native of Newbury, had nine children, and died June 30, 1742. His son Daniel was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, March 13, 1716, settled on wild land given him by his father in Haverhill, Massachusetts, cleared it and built upon it; this property still remains in the family. He was a prominent land owner and a surveyor. He married, November 27, 1739, Anna Merrill, a native of Haverhill, and they had six children. In his will he bequeathed his estate to his son Jonathan, emancipated his negro girl named Phillis, and died July 9, 1792. His son John was born in Plaistow, New Hampshire, July 8, 1756, graduated at Howard College in 1775, became a school-teacher and was the first principal of the Young Ladies' Academy, established in Philadelphia in 1787, which was the first institution of the sort in the country, and perhaps the first in the world. He taught vocal music, and while in Philadelphia taught one of the three Sunday-schools then in the city; it was on Cherry street. He was also ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church. He was twice married,—first November 2, 1777, to Sarah Folsome, by whom he had four children. She died August 3, 1784; and for his second wife he married Jane Neely, by whom he had six children; he died December 5, 1829. His son, Charles Merrill Poore, was born in Greenland, New Hampshire, July 14, 1782; was a dry-goods merchant, commencing business in 1805, at Fells Point, in the eastern part of Baltimore, Maryland; removed in 1812 to York Haven, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death, from cholera, November 3, 1832, at Baltimore, where he had gone on business. He was Postmaster in York Haven, for over twenty years, a man of sterling integrity noted for his moral and religious principles, founded and conducted the first Sabbath-school and was ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church of York, Pennsylvania. He married July 4, 1809, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Francis C. Roberts, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Karg. She was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 21, 1784, and died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1858. Her parents were from Brunswick on the Rhine in Germany. They had ten children, of whom George Alfred Poore, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest.

He was born in West Hanover, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1825, and moved with his mother and sisters to Ohio, in 1839, and in 1840 began to learn the print-

ing business, at which he worked until 1848. His residence then was Independence, Missouri, whence he went to Santa Fe, New Mexico; was there one year and left in May, 1849, for California, where he arrived in September. He kept a hotel and trading post in Green Valley, El Dorado County, from the winter of 1849 until the summer of 1851. He farmed and raised stock five miles south of Sacramento from the fall of 1851 to 1859, when he moved to Tehama County and continued farming, etc., until the fall of 1866, when he moved to Vallejo, Solano County, and started the pioneer newspaper of that place, the Vallejo *Recorder*, issuing the first number February 23, 1867. It was at first a weekly, then a semi-weekly and finally a daily. It was the leading Republican paper in the Third Congressional District.

Mr. Poore was married June 29, 1851, at White Oak Springs, El Dorado, County, California, to Miss Margaret Melvina Patchet, the daughter of John and Esther (Passmore) Patchet, born near Springfield, Illinois, Jan. 19, 1836. Her death occureed at Red Bluff, this State, January 28, 1878. Her father was a native of England, and her mother a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Poore had nine children, four of whom are living, namely: Charles McFadden, Martha Ann, Margaret Isabella and Mary Jenison, all natives of California. Mr. Poore removed from Red Bluff to Redding with his family in 1887, and opened his job printing office, in which he is doing a successful business. He is a stanch Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F.

JASPER A. OSTRANDER, M. D., homeopathic physician, Fairfield, Solano County, is a native California, born in Merced County in 1856. His parents were H. J. and Lydia A. (Wheeler) Ostrander, natives of New York State and still residents of Merced County, where the father still owns and operates a ranch and is interested in the firm of Ostrander & Sons, real-estate agents. Dr. Ostrander at an early age was sent to the public school at Santa Clara, and later to the Friends' Academy, and at Union Springs, Cayuga County, New York, four years; and then one year at Ithaca Academy, and one year at Cornell University,—these schools being in New York State. Returning then to California, he attended the State University at Berkeley one year. His health failing, he was obliged to abandon his course of study and returned to his father's farm, where he remained until 1884, engaged in agricultural pursuits, thus fully recovering his health and vigor. In the year 1885 he entered the Hahnemann Hospital Medical College of San Francisco, where he attended lectures for three years, graduating in the class of 1888. He practiced in Oakland until June, 1889, when he purchased the practice of Dr. H. S. Bradley at Fairfield, where he has since resided engaged in his chosen profession. He is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society, of the order of the Knights of Pythias and of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

The Doctor was married October 23, 1884, to Mrs. E. S. Moberly, a native of Illinois, and they have two children, Olive L., born August 14, 1885; and Annis M., born May 30, 1890.

JAMES WARREN STITT, M. D., has been a resident of California for the past eight years, and of Vacaville for seven years. He was born near Carlisle, Kentucky, in 1854. His parents, William J. and Mary (Bradley) Stitt, were also natives of that State. Graduating at the Versailles Academy, in 1872, he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Daniel Drake Carter, one of the best known physicians of Kentucky. After studying with him until after 1878, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York city, he graduated at that institution and immediately commenced practice in company with his former preceptor at Versailles. Finding his health somewhat impaired at the end of

three years, he went to Las Vegas, New Mexico, and took charge of the Railroad Hospital at that point; but, not liking the situation, he proceeded to Ysleta, Texas, where he passed a year and a half in the practice of his profession. Next he spent a year in San Francisco, where he found the climate unsuitable to his condition, and then he came on to Vacaville, where he has built up an extensive practice. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, of the Solano County Board of Health, of Landmark Lodge, No. 41, F. & A. M., of Versailles, Kentucky, and of Vacaville Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F. He is also interested with three other gentlemen in a fruit farm of eighty acres in Capay Valley, set out in peaches and apricots, not yet in bearing.

Dr. Stitt was married in 1880, to Miss Jennie Stevenson, a native of Vacaville and a daughter of Colonel A. M. and Mrs. Maria (Gardner) Stevenson; her father is a native of Versailles and her mother of Arkansas. Dr. Stitt has one child living, Annie Elizabeth, born in January, 1889. One child, Marie, died at the age of two years, in 1884. Dr. Stitt's parents are now residents of Vacaville, his father owning a fruit ranch of twenty acres adjoining the town.

JOEL A. HARVEY, County Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, dates his first residence in California in 1859. During that period, however, he has passed some years in the mining region of Nevada. He was born in Herkimer County, New York, in 1838, and was brought up on a farm. At the age of seventeen years he taught school two terms, and then went West, settling in Elgin, Illinois, where for two years he ran a livery stable, in the warehousing business, and also operated as a clerk in the postoffice.

In 1859 he came to California across the plains, assisting a cousin to bring a herd of cattle from the prairies of Illinois. Starting in April, they reached California September 30, following, and he remained in the mountains for a short time. Next for a few months, during the winter of 1859–'60, he clerked in a Placerville hotel. The next June he crossed to Nevada, settling in Genoa, Carson Valley, then a part of Utah Territory and under Mormon control. He there engaged in dairying, in which business also he had been brought up in New York. At the end of two seasons he sold out, and then, in December, 1861, on the organization of the Territorial government of Nevada, he was appointed County Clerk of Douglas County, by Governor James W. Nye, Genoa the county-seat; and on the organization of the State he was elected to the same office, and he was subsequently re-elected several times up to 1867. Meanwhile he was agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., and held the office of Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for California. Was then admitted as an attorney at law in that State, he began the practice of the profession, after a trip to the East; but soon he became agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., first at Wadsworth, Nevada, and then in 1869 at Vallejo, California, for a year. He then established and operated until 1874 the San Francisco & Vallejo Express, and at the same time conducted a brokerage business. In 1873 he was elected County Clerk of Solano County, taking his office in 1874; he was re-elected in 1875, and held the office until March, 1878. In the fall of 1877 he was a candidate for the office of County Judge, but, with many others on the same ticket, was defeated. He then practiced law for some time, when he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention which framed the present constitution of California. He was then again engaged in his profession until he was again elected County Clerk in 1880, which office he held until January 8, 1883. He was a member of the State Assembly at Sacramento in 1883–'85. After practicing law for two years more, he was again elected County Clerk in 1886, and re-elected in 1888, and that position he now holds.

He has always been a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and his popularity is demonstrated by his frequent re-election.

He was married in 1862, to Miss Almeda L. Hubbard, a native of Canada, and a daughter of Tily and Hulda (Parish) Hubbard, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of New York; they left Michigan for California in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have six children: Joel H., now Deputy County Clerk of Solano County; Amanda L., now the wife of T. M. Doyle, of Vallejo; May A., Inez A., Blanche L. and Maud F. The family reside in Vallejo.

LEVIN N. SCOTT, a citizen of Yolo, in Yolo County, retired from active business, is a son of Robert J. and Charlotte Scott, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Maryland, who emigrated in early day to Adams County, Ohio, where Levin was born, December 6, 1820. He was but five years of age when the family moved with him to Illinois, where they remained for twenty-five years, the father being a farmer most of the time. In 1841 Mr. Scott, our subject, married Miss Wyatt, and had one daughter, Jamima Ann. She died in Illinois, in February, 1843, and in 1847 Mr. Scott married Miss N A. Daughhetee, a native of Illinois. In 1850 they came overland to this State, stopping first in Nevada County, after a journey of six months and five days. Here Mr. Scott remained about seventeen years, engaged in farming and merchandising about three miles from Nevada City, on Rock Creek. He then moved into Placer County, purchased a ranch and was engaged in its cultivation until 1889, when he disposed of it and bought a fine large residence of fourteen rooms, situated on a thirty-acre tract of land in Cacheville. There are now four children in the family, and two have died. The living are George H., Mary C., Edgar C. and James F.; and the deceased are Edward B. and Nancy A. Mary C. is now the wife of J. P. Williams, and has one child, named Mamie I. George, the eldest son, is now engaged in freighting goods through the mountains from Lincoln and Auburn to Michigan Bluff, Forest Hill, etc., and Edgar C. is attending the Commercial College at Woodland.

WILLIAM A. ALBERTSON, the Postmaster of Roberts, Shasta County, California, was born in Ohio, November 22, 1839. His grandfather, Jacob Albertson, and his father, Joseph K. Albertson, were both natives of Pennsylvania. The family originated in Amsterdam, Holland. His father married Amanda Hutchinson, a native of Ohio, and they had ten children; six of whom are still living.

Mr. Albertson, the second child, and the subject of this sketch, partly learned the blacksmith's trade in Ohio, and when nineteen years of age, in 1859, came to Millville, California, and there completed his trade. Since then he has been a farmer, blacksmith and miner. He took up 320 acres of land on Cow Creek, and added to it 320 acres of railroad land, and included in his farming also stock-raising. Some years afterward he sold his property and purchased eighty acres where Roberts now is, on which, in 1882, he built his residence, and later his shop and postoffice. He is now engaged in blacksmithing and wagon-making. He received the appointment of Postmaster, under Garfield's administration, and has it now under the Harrison administration. He has been the fortunate discoverer of some valuable mines, and has now a fortune in them. He located the Silver Creek Mine in 1862, and was unfortunate in not having good reduction works. He has developed the mine some, and is working other ledges in that vicinity. He also owns the Chick Mine and the Gray Eagle, and exhibits some fine specimens of ore with gold in them, and the company are now to put in a new process which will, no doubt, prove a grand success.

In 1866 Mr. Albertson was married to Miss Elizabeth Chisholm, a native of Texas, and they had seven children, five of whom are living,—all born in Shasta County. Amanda died when a year old, and Mary died when nine years old. The others are Martha, Jane, Catherine, Henry K., William B. and Edgar W. After twenty-four years of married life Mrs. Albertson sickened and died in 1890, and was lamented by all who knew her as a faithful, loving wife, kind and affectionate mother and an excellent neighbor and friend. Mr. Albertson belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is a stanch Republican. He has been thirty-one years an industrious and worthy citizen of Shasta County., and it now seems that the rich treasures hidden in the mountains of California are about to reward him for his patient waiting.

SOUTHY W. LONG, who has resided in Vaca Valley since 1850, is a California pioneer of 1849. He was born in Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky, March 17, 1822, his parents being John and Mary (Stevenson) Long, natives of Kentucky, whose parents had come from Virginia among the first settlers, one grandfather coming with Daniel Boone. While Mr. Long was yet a child the family removed to the vicinity of Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, in 1826; and this was young Southy's home until 1846. He then joined Company C of Colonel Doniphan's regiment for th eMexican war. This command, raised in Northwestern Missouri, marched from Fort Leavenworth through Kansas, the Indian Territory, and into Chihuahua, forming a junction with General Taylor at Walnut Springs, near the Rio Grande. Before this the regiment had been engaged in the battles Brazito and Chihuahua, as well as in some minor engagements with Indians. They were about fifteen months making the march, going as far as Durango, and losing only a few men in those engagements. After the close of the war they marched to Brazos at the mouth of the Rio Grande and took ship to New Orleans, where they were paid off—the money thus received being the first that was paid to them during their whole term of service.

Returning to Missouri, Mr. Long remained there until the spring of 1849. He had already three brothers—John Pope, Henry Clay and Willis—who had settled in California in 1846. In the spring of 1849 our subject, in company with his brothers James and William Buck, left St. Joseph in April, and traveled with ox teams across the plains and mountains, reaching California in August on horseback, while the wagon teams did not arrive until the next month. Mr. Long went at once to the mines and operated on Feather River, near Oroville, until March, 1850, mining and merchandising, with fair results. He and his brothers then came to Vaca Valley and purchased a half league of land (2.219 acres) and engaged in stock-raising; later Mr. Southy W. Long added fruit raising to his industries. In 1862 he became interested in mining in Idaho and Montana. His farm now comprises eighty acres, fifty acres of which is stocked with bearing fruit trees and vines, consisting of Zinfandel grapes, peaches and apricots. About the 10th of August, 1887, he was striken with paralysis, and since then has been an invalid.

He was married in 1874 to Miss Sallie Clark, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Long) Clark; her father a native of Virginia and her mother of Kentucky.

CHARLES R. HOPPIN, a farmer of Yolo, is the son of Thaddeus Curtis and Tamar Hoppin. His mother descended from the Daniels family, of the State of Massachusetts. His parents, in 1844, moved to Niles, Michigan, where the father died in 1856, the mother in 1881.

Charles R. Hoppin was born in Madison County New York, March 29, 1829. When eight years of age he went to Onondaga County,

New York, where he remained six years, and then went to Michigan and lived there until 1849. Then with ox teams, he came to California, reaching Lassen ranch October 20.

After mining until some time in the year 1850, he went into Yolo County, where he with one of his brothers bought 8,000 acres of land on Cache Creek. Mr. Hoppin has lived ever since on his ranch near Cache Creek, where he farms 500 acres. In the year 1875 he returned to Niles, Michigan, where he married Miss Emily Bacon, and they have four children: Harriet, Edward, Edith, Charles R., Jr.

MEREDITH RAINES MILLER, one of the oldest pioneers of the coast, came to Oregon in 1847, to California in 1849 and to the immediate vicinity of Vacaville in 1851, since which time he has been a resident here. He was born in Newbern, the county-seat of Montgomery County, West Virginia, in 1818. His father, Abraham Miller, was a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent, and his mother, *nee* Mary Raines, was a native of Virginia and of Scotch descent. In 1826 the family removed from Virginia to Illinois, locating forty-five miles east of Springfield, on the north fork of the Sangamon River. Meredith's uncle, Daniel Miller, had moved with his family to that vicinity, locating the quarter section on which the city of Decatur is now situated, and was the first man to stretch a surveyor's chain in Illinois, under a contract with the United States Land Department, and surveyed from what is now East St. Louis to Chicago. In 1828 Abraham Miller moved with his family to the lead-mine region in southern Wisconsin, where he remained until 1848, engaged in farming and mining. In 1847 the subject of this sketch, as before intimated, joined a wagon train for Oregon, and drove an ox-team in consideration for the transportation of his trunk and clothes and subsistence and mutual protection. Leaving Independence, Missouri, May 10, he arrived at Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River in October following. His first work there was the erection of a house for the man for whom he drove the ox team across the continent.

He and a friend who had come West with him and helped in the building of the house, started up the Willamette Valley to look up a claim, which they located about 100 miles from Portland on the Willamette River. On returning, and while preparing to purchase supplies and implements to improve their claims, they heard news of the Whitman massacre, in which the Indians had killed Dr. Whitman and his wife and all the men but one, who escaped, and took the women and children prisoners, at the Methodist Mission on the Walla Walla River. The local authorities raised a command of about 500 men to fight the Indians and at the same time selected nine men to accompany a man named Meek on a trip to Washington, District of Columbia, to enlist the service of troops and obtain other recognition of the Territory of Oregon. Mr. Miller was selected as one of those men. They accompanied the troops as far as the scene of the massacre, having two days' fight with about 1,000 Indians near the Umatilla River. After going beyond the Blue mountains they returned and began to recross the continent, after encountering many great difficulties and hardships, they completed their journey, stopping at Fort Boyce and Fort Hall on the way, finally meeting the westbound emigrants. Meek went on to Washington while the other men remained in Missouri. The result of Meek's mission was the appointment by the Government of Territorial officers for Oregon and a detachment of troops for protection against Indians.

In the fall of 1847 Abraham Miller sold out in Wisconsin and moved into Missouri, where Meredith met him on his return to Oregon in the spring of 1848. Remaining in Missouri until the summer of 1849, he joined a party coming to California by way of Santa Fe. In this party there were eighty persons, well

equipped with teams and supplies. Near Santa Fe they sold their outfit and came with pack animals the remainder of the trip, reaching California by way of Colonel Cook's road to Los Angeles, and thence they came to San Francisco on the schooner J. R. Whiting, arriving about the middle of February, 1850. Mr. Miller immediately went to the mines on Feather River, reaching Long's Bar early in March, 1850. He remained in the mines until August, 1851, meeting with good success. He then came to Pleasant Valley and located on a Government claim of 160 acres, on which he lived for thirty-three years. Later he purchased an adjoining quarter section. This ranch he entered with a land warrant which he had received from the Government for military service in the Black Hawk war in 1832, when he was a member of Captain Moore's company, which was recruited at Mineral Point, Wisconsin. At his new home here in California he first engaged in the raising of fruit and live-stock, and later he substituted general farming for the specialty of live-stock. He sold his place in 1883 and removed to Vacaville, where all his interests are now centered. He is a member of Vacaville Lodge, No. 134, F. & A. M., of the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 43, Suisun, and also of the Solano County Association of California Pioneers. In 1852 he made a trip to the East by way of Panama, New Orleans and Mississippi River to Missouri, where he married his first wife, Miss Mary Ann Troutman, a native of Kentucky. The same season he came with his bride and a younger brother across the plains with ox teams, arriving in California in October. Mr. Miller has made the trip across the plains by wagon and horseback and on foot four times, one of these, in returning from Oregon, being the most difficult and dangerous journey, and he has also crossed the continent twice by rail.

Mr. Miller has four children by his first wife, namely: Minerva C., now the wife of J. B. Griffin, of Yolo County; James M., now in the drug business in Vacaville; Cornelia T. and Meredith R. In 1870 his wife died, and March 12, 1883, he married Miss Harriet Chrisman, a native of Missouri, and she died March 27, 1877.

JOSIAH ALLISON, a fruit-raiser of Vaca Valley, has been a resident of California since 1854, when he brought his family here. He first crossed the plains to California in 1850. His parents were Charles and Hester (Stull) Allison. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, came with *his* father to Ohio, landing at Marietta November 11, 1789, as one of the settlers under the auspices of the Ohio Company, each member of which was granted 100 acres of Government land. He brought his family there in a flat-boat from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and remained the most of his life in Ohio, and spent the last two years in Iowa, dying in 1847.

The family and other settlers were obliged to occupy the part called the Campus Martius on the Ohio River, near its confluence with the Muskingum River, owing to a war with the Indians. Mr. Allison's grandfather, being a good shot, was one of those who supplied the settlers with game during that time. During this war, 1791–'95, the settlers passed years of anxiety and danger within and under the protection of Campus Martius and "Pocketed Point." An aunt of Mr. Allison, Mrs. Nancy Allison Frost, now in her 106th year, still lives near Marietta, in the enjoyment of good health. In 1795 the family moved up the Muskingum River, almost opposite to where Lovell now stands. Here his father was brought up, and he lived in Ohio, etc., as before stated. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Mr. Allison, the subject of this notice, was brought up in Washington County, Ohio. In his twenty-fourth year he removed with his family to southeastern Iowa, settling in Van Buren County, in 1840, where he lived until 1854 upon a farm he had entered. In 1850 he crossed the plains for this State, coming by way of Salt Lake and entering California near Placerville.

He was on the route from May to July. The first year he engaged in mining; he then returned to Iowa by the Panama route, and remained there on his farm until 1854; then he sold it out and brought a drove of cattle overland to California, and also his family along with him. Locating near Vacaville, he bought a tract and engaged in farming and the rearing of live-stock. In 1855 he also planted 100 peach-trees, paying $40 for a handful of twigs, apple and peach, with which to bud his trees; thus he was one of the earliest fruit-growers of Solano County. He continued interested in these pursuits until 1886, when, having 100 acres in fruit, he sold out.

Mr. Allison was married in 1840, to Miss Julia Baldwin, a native of Washington County, Ohio, and a daughter of David and Lavinia (Wheeler) Baldwin, natives of Connecticut, who settled in Ohio early in the present century. Mr. and Mrs. Allison have six children living: David E., now in the commission business in San Francisco; Charles H., in business in Elmira; Harriet J., now the wife of Thomas Mansfield, of Mount Tabor, Oregon; Orestes H., in business at Elmira; Josiah E., a commission merchant in San Francisco; Hester L., now the wife of Luther J. Harbison, of Vacaville. Eliza M. married Zebulon B. Donaldson, and died in 1873, leaving one daughter.

CHARLES HENRY DELVECCHIO is a native of the city of New York, born May 18, 1829. His parents, Aurelius and Amelia (Willson) Delvecchio, were also natives of New York, the ancestors of the former being Italians. Mr. Delvecchio received his education at Cherry Valley and at Utica, New York. He is the only survivor of a family of three children. After the death of his parents he was taken to be reared by Mr. Isaac Seeley, a lawyer of Cherry Valley, and remained with him five years, until he became large enough to work for a living. At that time, evincing a desire to learn the barber's trade, David H. Little, a son-in-law of Mr. Seeley's, took him to Utica and located him with George L. Brown, a prominent barber of that city. He was to be taught the trade and sent to school in the winter. The last part of the bargain was not fulfilled, and he consequently "took up his bed and walked." He went to Buffalo and was employed in several shops, and afterward sailed on the lakes as barber. Early in life he displayed a fine talent for music, and became so proficient as a violinist that he received the admiration and respect of the best people. He subsequently became a music teacher, and also taught dancing. Before leaving Buffalo he married Martha, daughter of Anthony Barrett, of Columbus, Ohio, and they had children, one a beautiful daughter, whom he lost at the age of fourteen years, together with the mother and all the rest of the family.

In 1857 Mr. Delvecchio came to California and spent a winter at Sacramento, teaching music and playing for parties. The following year he came to Red Bluff, opened a barber shop, furnished music for parties and conducted a string band for many years. He gave his personal attention to his barber shop, sometimes employing an assistant and a part of the time doing the work himself. Among the many old-timers he used to barber he names Captain J. S. Johnson and Messrs. Miner, James, J. S. Cone, T. Boanman, Thomas Brown, Martin Corrigan, Dr. Bradway and others.

Great and many are the changes which have come over Red Bluff since those days. Mr. Delvecchio saved his earnings, and in 1862 purchased twelve lots, half a block on Washington street, bounded on the north and south by Walnut and Hickory streets. Here he built his residence, and from time to time as he had means he built other dwellings, until now (1890), he has eleven houses, which he is leasing to parties for good rents. He has retired from the barber business and is quietly and respectably living on his rents and the interest of his money. He is one of the early settlers who have stood by the town, has helped to build it

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and is deeply interested in its continued prosperity.

He is not without a companion to share in his prosperity and to be a comfort to him in the declining years of life. In 1870 he wedded Miss Henrietta G. Crazor, a native of Buffalo, New York, and a daughter of Randell and Harriet A. Crazor. Both Mr. Delvecchio and his wife, as also Mrs. Crazor, are members of the First Baptist Church, and he has served as one of the trustees of that organization. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and all his life has been a strong Republican.

GEORGE G. WINTER, of Red Bluff, was born in Prussia, February 21, 1832, the son of Prussian parents. He received his education in his native land, and there learned the butcher's trade with his father. In September, 1852, he was accompanied by his sister to America. In Baltimore, Maryland, he worked at his trade three years, and from there he came to California, landing in San Francisco September 10, 1855. In the year of 1856 he began work for A. G. Toomes and R. H. Thoms at Tehama, Tehama County, until the spring of 1861. He subsequently went to Shasta, Shasta County, where he was similarly employed until 1864. During that year he went to Idaho, but returned in a few months and located himself and family at Red Bluff, at which place he was engaged in the butchering business, which he has since conducted. He has been sole proprietor since 1884. He has been very successful in his business undertakings, and is favorably known throughout the counties of Tehama and Shasta. He has built a nice home at the corner of Oak and Johnson streets, where he has resided with his family since 1877.

In 1861 Mr. Winter married Miss Mary Gates, a native of Tennessee. They have had eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Frederica, born in Shasta, October 27, 1862, is the wife of James B. Duncan, of Red Bluff; Louis, also born in Shasta, January 25, 1864; Martha Belle, born in Red Bluff, October 11, 1865, is a successful teacher in the schools in which she was educated; George A., born at Payne's Creek, Tehama County, May 28, 1867, was a druggist and died June 18, 1889; William H., born at Shingletown, July 12, 1868, is the successor to his brother in the drug business at Redding, Shasta County; John F., born in Red Bluff, October 25, 1869, is in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Company at Sacramento; and Eva, born at Red Bluff, February 2, 1873. Mrs. Winter and her three daughters are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Winter was reared a Lutheran. His political views are in harmony with the Democratic party.

THERON H. INK.—Among the representative men of Napa County, those who have achieved success by superior strength of character and indomitable will-power, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch is entitled to honorable mention. He affords perhaps the best example of the possibilities of the county's agricultural development when assisted by the qualities mentioned, and a brief outline sketch of his life therefore becomes a valuable feature in Napa's contribution to the history of Northern California.

He is a native of New York, born in the town of Enfield, Tompkins County, May 24, 1831, his parents being George and Mary (Rose) Ink. The Inks are of German ancestry, but the family has long been in this country. His father went into Tompkins County in an early stage of its development, and there had a fine farm of 250 acres, which he cleared out of the dense woods which he found there.

His mother was a daughter of Ephraim Rose, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, who fought in the campaigns under Washington. She was of English descent on her father's side and German on that of her mother.

Theron H. Ink, the subject of this sketch, was reared at his native place to farm life, and received very good educational advantages. He attended public school from the time he arrived at suitable age until he was fourteen or fifteen, and followed this with training in a select school at Ithaca, and instructions under an excellent educator named Gillett, at what is known as the Peach Orchard, in the town of Hector, Tompkins County. Before he was seventeen years old he commenced teaching school at Enfield, and was engaged there in that capacity about three years.

About this time he determined to go to Morrow County, Ohio, where he had a brother and sister, two uncles and a number of cousins, his intention being to remain about six weeks. While visiting among them he secured a school at Williamsport, where he taught one term. This was not in the neighborhood where he was making his home, however, but for the next term he secured the home school at Franklin Center. He taught only in winter, while during the summer months he kept himself employed at farming. Thus he passed the time until 1852.

Among his acquaintances were two young physicians, named respectively Law Wetherbee and Benjamin Hinckley; and hearing them planning a trip to California in the year mentioned he decided to cast his lot with them, and come to this far-away land, which had held out hope and promise to so many before him. Preparations having been completed, the little party left home, taking the railroad at Mt. Gilead, went to Cincinnati, and there took passage on the steamer Illinois for St. Louis. Having arrived there, they made the trip to St. Joseph also by water, on the steamer Monongahela. It had been their intention to secure a team at St. Joseph for the purpose of making the journey across the plains, but after consideration they changed their plans and instead took passage with a man named Booth Brandon, who, with his wife was ready to start, and who had two wagons, he asking and receiving $100 each from the young men as their passage money.

The long journey was inaugurated by crossing the Missouri River April 24, 1852, by ferry, and the party proceeded on as members of a company composed, as regards the remainder, of people from Brandon's neighborhood. The Indians were hostile at that time, and when the company engaged for the first night, about a half mile west of the Missouri, the camp was arranged with due precaution for the safety of the people and stock. The wagons were arranged in a circle, with the horses inside the enclosure, and a guard was put on the camp, Mr. Ink being placed on duty among the first squad. A storm had been threatening, and that night the rain came down in torrents, accompanied at frequent intervals by thunder and lightning. Having to undergo the full severity of it all in his capacity as a guard, Mr. Ink will always remember that night as the most awful of his life. Though for a long time unmolested, vigilance was not slackened, and these precautions were continued all the way across the plains.

At Fort Kearney, where they encamped and picketed out their horses, they found about 200 warriors, and one of these, coming up, flopped a blanket in the face of one of the horses. The act was followed almost immediately by a general stampede, the result being that the company was left with only one or two horses out of the entire number. Of course further progress under these circumstances was impossible, and they had to tarry while hunting parties went out to endeavor to recover the lost animals. After a week's search about two-thirds of them were found and recaptured, having been picked up as stragglers here and there.

Then they proceeded on via Fort Laramie, after passing which they arrived among the Sioux Indians, who, while they often came around, did not offer to molest them. Among them were some magnificent specimens of physical development. The journey then was steady, the monotony being varied sometimes by

changes of scenery and again by occasional incidents which afforded interest and amusement for the whole party. While on the little Sandy an example in point occurred. A party from Ohio had a fine horse of which they were very fond, and in whose speed they had much confidence, and a match was made to race him against a little white horse of insignificant appearance belonging to an old Frenchman, the distance being about 300 yards. A little fellow from Ohio mounted the favorite of the "contingent" from that State, while a little Indian rode the small white horse. The latter proved to be a Tartar; and, having a big advantage over his competitor in the race on the sandy gravel, he won easily, and earned for his owner nearly everything the Ohio men possessed. At Steamboat Springs, further along on the journey, Mr. Ink enjoyed the sight of an exciting horse race between the Indians, a distance of about four miles being covered in determining the winner.

Leaving the springs, they proceeded on toward the Humboldt, and arriving there, a man named John Lawson, from La Porte, Indiana, having died, they buried his remains in the middle of the road. Just before they reached the desert, a rain had fallen, and not only was the sand packed down, but water lay in pools about, so that it was crossed without the usual attending hardships and fatigues. The trails of former parties in crossing the great waste were evidenced, however, in the thousands of perished cattle whose bodies lay there so close together that one could almost walk across the desert on them. Side by side, stretched out on the ground, they appeared alive, and presented a sight never to be forgotton.

Mr. Ink and Dr. Hinckley had walked most of the way after they had lost their horses in the stampede caused by the Indians, but they bought new mounts from some parties bound for Oregon, and the journey thereafter was less fatiguing. Their route had been chosen by Sublette's cut-off, and the Carson route into California was taken. In the Carson Valley the party separated, and Mr. Ink and his friends, Drs. Wetherbee and Hinckley, came on alone, arriving at Hangtown, July 19. Their journey had been a pleasant one when compared with that of many others. For instance, there was one party of four men who pulled a wagon all the way out, and two others who drew a cart from Missouri to California! Mr. Ink saw the latter party on the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where the snow was about fifteen feet deep, and they pluckily said, "This cart has got to go to California!"

At Hangtown our subject caught his first glimpse of California mining life. There he saw big tent houses, any one of which would contain, say, a band of music, a bar, twenty-five or thirty tables, surrounded with players having in front of them stacks of gold which they bet heavily and recklessly, while each would be crowded with men come to play or look on, principally the former, the whole causing a great uproar very unfamiliar to the new arrivals from staid Eastern districts.

Mr. Ink remained at Hangtown about a week, during which time he prospected a little, and after looking around awhile he hired out to drive a team for a man named Newland, at $75 per month, his occupation being the hauling of hay to Diamond Spring, from a ranch located between Sacramento and Stockton. After being so employed about three months, he went back to the mines, thinking to get something to do there. He went to Diamond Spring, and obtained board there at the Howard boarding house, which accommodated about seventy-five men, and where his keeping cost him $16 a week. Being unable to obtain any other employment, and not wishing to run behind, he offered to work in the hotel for his board. This proposition was accepted. He was thus engaged about three weeks, when, having learned the whereabouts of some boys with whom he had crossed the plains, he decided to join them. He told Howard of his intention, and the latter, who had been much pleased with his dealings with him, gave him $4 a day for the entire time he had worked for him. He then pro-

ceeded to Cold Springs, met his friends, and went to mining there. Soon after, however, he went to Coloma, where he bought a claim. This investment proved a profitable one, and he worked there for some time, taking out as high as $200 a day. The winter was very wet, and he saw mule teams mire down beyond recovery though in plain view of help. His claim was precisely where Marshall discovered gold, running directly across the historic mill-race. Having worked out the claim, he went to American Flat, on the American River, and there he joined a company organized to flume the river. This they did for a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, at an expense of some $150,000; and when the water was pumped out they found they had been pursuing an ignis fatuus in their pursuit of sudden riches, as not over $500 was taken out of the river bed!

Having sunk in this scheme his hard-earned savings, Mr. Ink went to Murderer's Bar, where he worked for a man named Reynolds. Having gotten together a little money there, he went down to Napa Valley in the fall of 1853, and hired out for wages to Jonathan Hungerford, who lived a little off of the Sonoma road at a distance of about five miles. After a short time he changed to the employ of Boone Fly, his first work there being plowing, afterward hauling redwood, and finally assisting in threshing, in which he met with an accident, by his apron becoming entangled in the fan.

In the fall of 1854, Messrs. Ink and Reese Smith rented Fly's place, which is on Coneros Creek, four miles from Napa. They put in a crop of 200 acres of wheat, from which they expected a bountiful yield, but their hopes were blasted when they lost by rust all of it but fifteen or twenty acres of the Oregon variety.

Our subject then took up a piece of land on T. O. Larkin's tract; which he had been told was Government land, but he afterward ascertained that it was not such, and was compelled to buy it later, there being in his purchase some 240 acres, lying between Coneros Creek and Huichica. There he lived and farmed until 1860, making San Francisco his market and shipping his products by boat. His operations were successful, as besides farming his place he threshed for himself and others, and operated hay presses. His business was large, and he would have been able to clear up then with a much larger margin of profit, had it not been that he was hampered by being compelled to pay a security debt of $10,000. He had worked hard, however, and no effort possible had been spared in the endeavor to get ahead in the world.

On Christmas day, 1860, he was married in Sonoma; and having sold his home place to Mr. Sackett he went to live, with his bride, on the Huichica ranch of eighty acres, which he had purchased in 1858. Before this time, however, Mr. Ink had branched out somewhat in land-buying, as before the last named purchase he had bought a tract of 320 acres, which he afterward sold to a man named Turner; and before disposing of it he and Reese Smith had owned for some time yet another piece of 200, acres and in 1857 he sold his interest in the latter to Smith.

He remained on the Huichica ranch until the fall of 1861, when he sold it out and went to Marin County. There he bought a tract of 1,000 acres, and, stocking it up with cattle embarked later in the dairy business, which he carried on until August 10, 1873. While in that county he had some bitter experiences. He sold off about half his place, and then came a grant and cut off about half the remainder, so that he only had left between two and three hundred acres. Then he purchased again a piece of the same land, only to find when too late that he had bought from the wrong owner, so that he had to lose it all! Not discouraged, however, by repeated misfortunes, he bought it back again, making three times he had been compelled to purchase some of it, in order to be able to finally claim it as his own. Several lawsuits were necessary in defending his rights, but in these he was uniformly successful. There were also about 150 or 200 acres which he purchased twice.

When he left there he had 2,650 acres in one tract, and this he still retains. While there, he also bought 200 acres in Napa County, which he afterward sold. In 1870, having worn himself out by over-exertion, he bought a home in Petaluma.

In 1873 he returned to Napa County, and located on his ranch of 200 acres three or four miles from Napa City. Next he bought 320 acres of partly improved land in Pope Valley, and went to live there, where he regained his health. While residing in the valley, he increased his landed possessions there to over 3,000 acres, which he yet retains and farms, and has it stocked with cattle and horses. In 1877 he bought a place on Putah Creek, which has now become, by later purchases, a ranch of 5,000 acres, where he runs sheep and a few goats, though not as many sheep as formerly, he having had as many as 4,000 there. In 1878 he purchased the beautiful property where he now resides, which is situated half-way between St. Helena and Rutherford, and in one of the finest tracts in Napa Valley. It is a portion of the old Bale estate, and Mr. Ink removed his place of residence there in 1886, and the 133 acres comprising the place is improved and cultivated in a highly creditable manner. When he took hold of it it was nothing but a duck pond. He put in ten miles of tiling, which made successful cultivation practicable, and set it all out in vines, which constitute a vineyard as healthy in appearance as any in California. About 1884 he bought a tract of 640 acres in Spanish Valley, which he uses as a stock ranch.

All of these tracts Mr. Ink retains, and to them he gives more or less personal supervision. His viticultural interests alone, though constituting a comparatively small portion of his business, are quite extensive. Until 1886 he sold his grapes, but then started making wine. He erected in that year his winery and cellar, with a capacity of 150,000 gallons. His vintage holds a good rank in the trade.

Mr. Ink is an active Mason, being a member of Petaluma Lodge, No. 77, F. & A. M.; of St. Helena Chapter, R. A. M., and of Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 20, K. T., Petaluma. In 1874 he was elected as a Supervisor of Napa County, and held his seat in the board, by virtue of successive re-election, until 1884. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

His wife was formerly Miss Harriet Perlia Jane Goodrich, daughter of Hiram and Mariette (Sackett) Goodrich, who came across the plains in 1853, locating first on Coneros Creek, where they lived until 1886, when they removed to Napa. There the mother yet resides, but the father died in 1889. To Mr. and Mrs. Ink three children have been born, of whom the second, B. B., died at the age of seventeen months. The living are a daughter and son, named respectively May and I. G.

Mr. Ink has made three trips to the Eastern States since coming to California, first in 1856, next in 1871, and finally in 1876, on which occasion he visited the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia.

He is a man of determined disposition, though mild in demeanor, and has the satisfaction of being a successful man in life, though his advancement has been achieved against formidable obstacles. He came to California with little, and reverses here reduced his possessions to nothing. After repeated failures, through no fault of his own, he rose to the front, and must be ranked as one of California's successful agriculturists.

The Ink family was a large one, our subject having had five brothers and four sisters. All his sisters are married and have families, the oldest having four children, the next one one, the third two, and the youngest three. One of his brothers was the father of two children. Of the family of ten, there are now living three of the brothers and three sisters. The brothers of our subject are: Walter P., who resides at Cloverdale, Sonoma County, and Ira M., a resident of Chesterville, Morrow County, Ohio. His living sisters are: Jane, who resides in Missouri, the widow of Horace States; Cornelia

Ann, wife of Washington Fish, of Illinois; and Marilla, wife of Edward Grant, residents of Ohio.

HENRY FISK JOHNSON is the oldest living early settler of Shasta County. He arrived at the place where Vina is now located on the Sacramento River, September 24, 1849. Here and there scattered over California do we find the Forty-niners, but their ranks are becoming thinned. They are disappearing as priest and *vaquero* disappeared before them. A few more decades and these brave old pioneers —these prospectors, placer-miners and frontiersmen of the Pacific coast—will live only on the pages of history. To one interested in the early settlement and the wonderful achievements of this great State it is a pleasure to meet one of these Argonauts and listen to him recount his varied experiences in the mines, his encounter with Indians and the many privations which he endured.

Mr. Johnson was born in Woburn, on the Lowell road, ten miles from the city of Boston, Massachusetts, November 5, 1826. His grandfather, Charles Johnson, was a resident of Massachusetts during the Revolutionary war, and rendered his country good service as a soldier. He had a son Charles, born in that State in 1792. The Johnson family were worthy members of the Baptist Church and were industrious and well-to-do farmers. Charles Johnson, Jr., married Abigail R. Mead, also a native of Massachusetts. Her father, John Mead, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and fought bravely for independence. To Charles and Abigail Johnson four children were born, three sons and a daughter. Henry F. Johnson was the youngest child and is the only survivor of the family. When he was thirteen years of age his father and family removed to Illinois and there settled on a farm. He attended school in winter and worked with his father on their farm in summer. Thus his life was spent for ten years. At that time news of the rich mines of gold in California reached the stout and brave young farmer's ears, and he was among the first to bid adieu to home and friends and start out on the perilous journey for the far West.

Mr. Johnson arrived in Shasta County October 1, 1849. For three years he successfully mined in Shasta and Trinity counties. He then purchased a pack train and engaged in packing from Shasta to Trinity County. It was a profitable business and he followed it for seven years. Next, he engaged in teaming from Red Bluff to Weaverville, a distance of eighty miles. He ran three teams and the round trip required eight days. Each wagon held from four to five tons, and Mr. Johnson made on an average of $600 a trip. He subsequently turned his attention to the livery and feed business in Red Bluff, and continued it from 1863 till 1869. He then engaged in the forwarding business there until the fall of 1872. At that time the railroad was built at Redding and the town started. Mr. Johnson, perceiving its advantages, removed to this place. Judge Bush, Frank Miller and two or three others preceded him and commenced the town. Since then he has been engaged in the reshipping and forwarding business, reshipping goods all over the county. He has made numerous investments in city property and dwelling-houses. In the summer of 1880 he built his own commodious residence.

In 1867 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Hannah C. Gordon, a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch ancestry. Their union has been blessed with three children, a daughter and two sons, all born in Red Bluff, viz.: Anna Mead, Melvin Gordon and Frank Winn. The two sons are connected with their father in business, and are energetic and reliable young men.

Mr. Johnson is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Pioneer Society of California. His political views are those of a liberal Democrat.

In connection with his forwarding business, in 1865, Mr. Johnson took charge of a train of eighteen wagons to forward the machinery for

a quartz mill across the mountains to Silver City, Idaho. They cut their own roads and twice struck the old road over which Mr. Johnson came into the country in 1849. On this expedition he was accompanied by twelve soldiers who acted as an escort to keep off the Indians. They, however, were not needed, as in one of the wagons was a steam boiler with many flues. They told the Indians that every one of them was loaded and had only to be turned to shoot. This piece of information was sufficient to keep the Indians away, for they were much afraid of the big gun. Mr. Johnson says that when he came to Shasta County, in 1849, Mr. A. Grotefend came with him, and Dr. J. F. Winsel came soon after.

HARLEY R. WILEY.—Prominent among the leading citizens of Redding, California, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. The place of his birth was on a farm fourteen miles from Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and the date was April 5, 1855. His father, Jacob Wiley, and his grandfather, Isaac Wiley, were both natives of the State of New York, and the latter was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father married Catharine Growall, of German ancestry and a native of Pennsylvania. They became the parents of seven children, of whom five are living. Harley R. is the youngest. In 1865 Mr. Wiley's father with his family emigrated to California. He was ten years old at that time and has a vivid recollection of the sad sights and bitter experiences they met with on their overland journey. They were menaced by the Indians, and a part of their train was cut off and destroyed.

Upon their arrival in California they settled in Ventura County, then a new and undeveloped country. Young Wiley remained with his parents until he was fifteen years old, when he went to Los Angeles County and spent a year with his brother-in-law. He then returned to his father's farm, remained there a year and at the age of seventeen started out in life for himself. His brother-in-law, Captain Kittredge, was keeping the American Hotel at Petaluma, and to that place Mr. Wiley went and clerked for the captain a year, until the house burned down. At the age of eighteen he went to San Francisco and tried to make a living there at book-canvassing. Not liking the business, however, he secured a position in Mr. Van Schaack's store. They began work at half past seven in the morning and closed at half-past ten in the evening, having only thirty minutes for meals, and on Saturdays they worked until twelve o'clock at night. He remained with them three months. Then he attended the Pacific Business College a short time, after which he was in a store for a few months. His brothers started a small merchandise business at Santa Paula and for a time Mr. Wiley purchased goods for them in San Francisco. At his brother's urgent request he joined them in Santa Paula. It was his intention to remain only until he could go to college. After being with the firm of Wiley Bros. four months, his friend, Joseph Bradshaw, then professor of mathematics in Christian College at Santa Rosa, used his influence to have him come to the college and work his way through. When he arrived at Santa Rosa he was nearly out of funds. With some other young men he bached in a spare room in the college. They boarded themselves at an expense of from $2 to $5 per month. His good mother kindly sent him a little money to help him along. After the first five months the faculty learned that he understood book-keeping, and he was given the charge of the book-keeping classes and two classes in arithmetic and algebra. The following year he was regularly installed as tutor by the Board of Regents. So he taught four classes and kept up his studies and made his course in three years, also taking some extra studies outside of the regular course. Mr. Wiley received the degree of A. B. in 1877. J. W. Butler, of Illinois, was president of the college during the year 1874–'75. He was

succeeded by J. M. Martin, formerly of Hesperian College.

At the age of seventeen, Mr. Wiley became a Christian. The college he attended was a Christian institution, and he was there persuaded to join the ministry and was ordained a Christian minister. At the time of his graduation, he was offered a church at a salary of $1,000 per year. Previous to that, however, he had promised a friend to go to Los Angeles and start a college. Before they reached that city to enter upon their proposed work his former professor of languages had preceded them and was already engaged in the development of a similar plan. On ascertaining this fact Mr. Wiley went to Santa Ana and had charge of the church there a year, and also started a private high school. The work of both proved too much for him, and his physician advised him to try some lighter labor for a time. He went before the board of examiners at Los Angeles, obtained a certificate, and took a school at Orangethorpe, which he taught two years, after which he taught two years in the public schools of Napa County. Then he went to Redding as principal of the schools there and taught one year. At the end of that time he opened a normal institute for the instruction of young teachers, having for assistants several prominent educators of the State. Among those who lectured to his normal class was Fred Campbell, State Superintendent. The *Educational Journal*, referring to Mr. Wiley's school, says: "To Prof. H. R. Wiley, principal of the Redding School, belongs the credit of holding the first Normal Institute in California. He held these schools four successive years, in the meantime delivering a number of lectures both before the normal institute and before the annual Teachers' Institute of Shasta County. Then he closed his educational labors to commence the practice of law. He had been reading law six years. Three years before he began the practice of that profession he was admitted to the bar by Judge Aaron Bell. He has been in regular practice since 1886, and has also engaged in land speculation to some extent, in which he has been very successful. He entered into partnership with L. W. Frisbie, but this partner met with misfortune and left Mr. Wiley to pay off the debts of the firm. He subsequently sold a half interest in his law business to Mr. T. B. Dozier, his present partner. With his law practice and the care of his property Mr. Wiley has more than he can attend to. He has in all 2,000 acres of land. He owns a commodious home in Redding and a summer cottage at Dunsmuir. Redpath, the historian, on the occasion of his visit to California in company with the Horticultural Society, listened to an address by Mr. Wiley, which he afterward described, in writing of it, as "eloquence and good sense in rare combination." The publishers of this volume sincerely wish they had space for extracts from Mr. Wiley's addresses, as well as for further details of his interesting life career.

December 26, 1885, Mr. Wiley was united in marriage to Miss Villa Chappell, a daughter of the late Hon. J. N. Chappell. Their union is blessed with a daughter, Villa Elizabeth, and a son, Don Esmond, both born in the city of Redding. Mrs. Wiley is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which her husband is a trustee. Mr. Wiley is a conservative Republican, a leading temperance worker, and a successful lawyer.

DAVID O. JUDY, a liveryman of Winters, is a son of Philip and Sarah A. (O'Rear) Judy, natives of Kentucky, who in the spring of 1859 moved to Boone County, Missouri, where he, the father, died, February 15, 1888, and where the mother is still living, at the age of fifty-four years. Mr. Judy, of this sketch, was born April 25, 1859, in Missouri, and lived there until March, 1882, when he came to California. On his arrival here he worked four months in the lumber business for Towle Brothers; then was foreman of a ranch for

fourteen months for M. V. Sparks; next he attended Heald's Business College at San Francisco for four months; then for five months was employed upon the ranch of John Wolfskill in Solano County; next he and his brother Henry F. rented 400 acres of land near Davisville for five years; and finally, in 1889, David bought a half interest in the only livery stable at Winters, of McArthur; and a month later his brother Henry purchased the other half, and now the Judy brothers have a stable from which they turn out very fine rigs. They are gentlemanly in their disposition and well adapted to their business. They have fourteen head of fine road horses. Their building spot is 80x120 feet in dimensions. Mr. Judy, the subject of this notice, is yet unmarried.

GEORGE WEMS VESTAL is a prominent business man of Red Bluff. He came from the State of Missouri across the plains to this city in 1857; has been educated and reared in the town and has grown up with it. His ancestors settled in this country long before the Revolution. His father, Alexander Vestal, was a native of Kentucky and his grandparents were North Carolinians. For a number of years Alexander Vestal was engaged in the pottery business in Missouri and also in California. He married Miss Samiri Bright, a native of Kentucky, by whom he had eight children. Both he and his wife are still living in Red Bluff.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lawrence County, Missouri, September 22, 1846. His youth was spent working on the farm and attending school. When he reached his majority he engaged as a clerk in the store of J. E. Church. He was subsequently made Deputy Sheriff under O. R. Johnson and afterward under John S. Hale, serving six years in that capacity. In the meantime he started a livery business, conducted it three years and then sold out to engage in the stock business, buying, selling and raising cattle. September 15, 1878, he opened his meat markets, the Washington Market and the City Market, one on Main and the other on Walnut street, which he has since conducted with marked success. In 1888 his party nominated him for Sheriff of the county, and he was elected by 186 majority. This office he is filling with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to his constituents, and he has received the nomination for a second term. During his service as Sheriff a horse thief was out on bail of $2,000. He tried to make his escape, but Mr. Vestal followed him to near the line of the British possessions, captured him and brought him back, and he is now serving his term in San Quentin. In 1862 Mr. Vestal built a nice home in Red Bluff. He also owns 5,000 acres of land, which he has fenced and which he expects soon to stock.

May 16, 1872, Mr. Vestal married Miss Clara Gist, a native of Amador County, California. She is a daughter of William Gist, one of the builders of the Oregon & California Railroad. He came to this State from Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Vestal have two sons and a daughter: Elmer, Ethel and Rolla, all at home with their parents in the city in which they were born. Mrs. Vestal is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Vestal is a Master Mason and Knight Templar. He is vice-president of the Tehama County Agricultural Society, and is much interested in the growth and prosperity of Red Bluff and Tehama County.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, one of the leading agriculturists and one of the foremost citizens of Yolo County, is a native of Seneca County, New York, born near the town of Ovid, between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, October 19, 1828, his parents being Daniel and Sarah (Dunlap Scott). The father, who was of a noted New England family, was born at Warwick, Connecticut, whence he removed to New York State, where he followed farming. The mother was born in Seneca County, New York. Of

their family of fifteen children, twelve were boys, and eleven grew to maturity. Besides our subject, there are only two others of these now living, viz.: Charles, who lives by the side of his brother, George W., in Yolo County, and James B., a resident of Geneva, New York.

The subject of this sketch grew up at his native place, under the watchful eye of his father, to the age of nineteen years, when he was allowed, in the fall of 1847, to take a trip to Wayne County, Michigan. It was not intended that he should stay longer than a few weeks, but the lake froze up, navigation closed, and he was good for an all winter's stay with his Western relatives. The mails in the spring brought him instructions to return by the first steamer, but he decided to strike out on his own account, and to make his own start in the world. Instead of taking the route homeward, he started west, and proceeded to Kalamazoo, thence to St. Joseph, and finally to Chicago. He was very fond of flat turnips, and, seeing a supply displayed in a grocer's establishment, he invested a shilling and got a half bushel of them. With these he filled the valise he carried, and all the available room in his pockets, and taking the few that remained in his hands he started to walk into the country in search of employment. He brought up in Columbia County, Wisconsin, 150 miles away, with $1.50 left of the $6 with which he had started, and six turnips out of the half-bushel. He secured work, and when his father learned that he was not going to return home he sent out another son, who bought for our subject 400 acres of land on Portage Prairie. There he remained until 1850, farming, and by that time he had the place in pretty good shape. He caught the California fever, however, and in the year mentioned he and two friends in Columbia County, named George Jess and E. K. Dunlap, together with another man started on the long trip to the Golden State. They had four horses hitched to a small, light wagon, and three saddle horses, and, taking only such supplies as they deemed absolutely necessary, the start was made. The result showed that their preparations were exactly right, and when the journey was finished all were ready to admit that they could not do better with all their experience. They crossed the Missouri River at St. Joseph on the third of May, and proceeded via Forts Kearney and Laramie, Sublette's cut-off, and down Humboldt River. At the sink of the Humboldt they left their wagon, and with their horses packed across the desert and into California, arriving at Placerville on the 21st of July, having stopped over twenty days and traveled sixty-two.

Mr. Scott commenced mining there, but after a few weeks went to Spanish Bar, on the middle fork of the American River, and after a short time spent in search for gold there went up on the divide between the North and Middle forks, having been fairly successful in mining. He engaged in freighting between Sacramento and Yankee Jim's, employing a mule team and also one of oxen. In the winter of 1851 he sold his freighting outfit and came to Yolo County pitching his tent on Cottonwood Creek, about two miles from his present residence. He stocked the place with hogs, and also bought a few cattle and horses. After a few months he took S. M. Enos and Enoch Drew as partners. In the spring of 1852 he went back East, partly to visit his parents and brothers, and partly to buy stock, being accompanied by Mr. Drew. He arrived at his old home in July, and was congratulated by his father on having been successful in doing for himself. He remained there until the spring of 1854, being at that time the only one of the boys at home, and then started on the return trip overland. In southern Illinois he and Mr. Drew bought about 200 head of cattle, and started West, crossing the Mississippi River at Chester. They reached the ranch in Yolo County with 167 head.

During his trip East Mr. Scott was married and his wife accompanied him on the trip. After arriving here Mr. Scott and his partner, who had accumulated jointly considerable property, dissolved partnership, he taking the stock

and Mr. Drew taking the ranch. Mr. Scott took up a stock ranch at the head of Buckeye, and for years thereafter was extensively engaged in the cattle business. American cattle was then worth about $50 a head, and the resources of the country seemed so abundant that a large number of the settlers were soon heavily engaged in the cattle business. The year 1864 found everybody with big droves, and cattle fell to $5. That, together with the terrible drouth of that year, broke up nine-tenths of the cattle men. Mr. Scott gathered up about 600 head out of the 1,200 or 1,400 he had on hand, and took them to Nevada, placing the remainder on the tule lands. His cattle became fat in Nevada, and he sold them at from $20 to $30 apiece, making a good profit. His horses, which he took down to the tule lands about Rio Vista, also came out well. Mr. Scott is now extensively engaged in cattle-raising, but he and Mr. Love have in partnership between 7,000 and 9,000 head of Spanish merino sheep. They are also among the heaviest farmers in the valley, cultivating about 3,000 acres of land, and 10,000 used for grazing, which they own together, Mr. Scott having the sole charge of the business. He also has 1,000 acres on his home place, and 500 acres in his Buckeye ranch.

He is also interested in oil wells in Ventura County, and at Half-Moon Bay, San Mateo County. At the latter place he and a partner have $10,000 invested in machinery, which is of the most improved pattern known to that industry. This business takes about all his time the year round. He has also about 1,000 acres at Banning, San Bernardino County.

Mr. Scott is a stanch Republican in politics, and has taken a prominent part in the councils of the party, although he does not class himself in any sense a politician. He has, however, served his county in the Board of Supervisors, and was the Republican candidate for the Legislature in 1870, and again in 1880. Though unsuccessful on account of the long lead of the opposing party, he made a close race, and ran ahead of his ticket. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and the welfare of the community. While a member of the Patrons of Husbandry he was one of the most ardent workers for success. He took an active part in the building of the Vaca Valley & Clear Lake Railroad, grading the line at his own expense from Madison to Winters, and in all put about $18,000 into it without any returns.

Mr. Scott is a man of iron will and great self-reliance, which qualities have made him what he is financially. He could, however, have been vastly better off had he not been ready at all times to lend a helping hand to those who asked his aid. His highest recommendation, however, is his honesty, and it is said of him that he is incapable of anything but pure and manly motives, his word being to him as sacred as life itself.

His wife, to whom he was married in New York State, as previously mentioned, December 13, 1853, was formerly Miss Emma Bloomer, a native of the Empire State. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have four children living, viz.: Clarence, at home; Arthur, who lives at Banning; Elma, wife of John H. Rice, of Dixon; and Charles Latham, at home. Two are deceased, viz.: Addie and Stella.

JOHN G. BOWER, a successful, prosperous farmer of Yolo County, is the son of William and Elizabeth (Ghusler) Bower, natives of Pennsylvania. His father, who was a mechanic and a tanner, followed his trade until he moved to Illinois, where he became a farmer and also ran a tanyard. On immigration to this country he first located in Ohio and lived there sixteen years, and then, in 1840, he moved to Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in Pike County in 1872; his wife had died there previously, in 1860.

John G. was born in Pennsylvania in 1823, and was a small boy when his parents settled in Ohio. In 1849 he came overland to California, with an ox team, and spent the most of two

years in the mines. In the fall of 1849 he built a cabin on the banks of the Sacramento River, about four miles east of Shasta, and wintered therein. In the spring he went to Trinity and Scott River valleys, and remained there until fall. Returning to Illinois he remained there until the spring of 1852, when he came again to California, with ox teams, and stopped at Hangtown, then at Sacramento, and then at Putah Creek, and finally on Cache Creek, where he now lives, in the garden spot of California, devoting his attention principally to agricultural pursuits. He has 160 acres of as fine land as can be found in the county; wheat and barley are his specialties.

For his wife he married Susan Crowder, who was born in 1821, in Tennessee, and they have two sons: James W., who is now farming in Tehama County; and John G., Jr., who resides at the old homestead. He was born in Pike County, Illinois, in 1849, and was brought to this State by his parents in 1852.

JOHN ALLMAN, the pioneer stage owner of the Pacific coast, has been a resident of California since 1850. He was born on shipboard in the harbor of Queenstown, and his parents, who were about sailing for America, were Thomas and Elizabeth (Doughty) Allman, natives of Bandon, Ireland. Arriving in Boston, his father immediately took out his papers as a citizen of the United States, and was soon after appointed, through American friends he had made while a young man attending the Corn Exchange in London, to a position in the appraiser's department of the custom house in Boston. The son was educated in the public schools of their adopted city, and at the age of fourteen years he accompanied his father on a trip to New Orleans, where he was engaged in buying sugar and molasses for the Boston market. He there decided to strike out for himself, and shipped on a boat running up the Arkansas River, and later for a trip to Cincinnati and return.

On the discovery of gold in California in 1849, he determined to come to this State, and shipped as a boy on the Caroline C. Dow for home. After visiting his family, he and an older brother were to come to California, but the brother weakened at the last moment, and John got the benefit of his ticket, arriving in San Francisco, via Panama, on the first trip made by the steamship Tennessee, in 1850. He went immediately to the mines, and panned dirt in almost every digging in the Sierras, seeking for the place where gold could be shoveled up clear. During some three years of varied experience at Horse-Shoe Bar, Grass Valley, Murderer's Bar, Rough and Ready, and Nevada City, he accumulated about $4,500 and the rheumatism, and succeeded in getting rid of both at about the same time! His money being exhausted he made another attempt in the mines, building a wing dam on the American River. This brought on a relapse, which satisfied him with mining, and he decided to remain in San Francisco. In those early days that city was filled with men for whom employment was scarce, and having given up the search for gold as arduous and uncertain in its results, they were returning to their homes in the East.

For several years Mr. Allman engaged in any employment that required well developed muscle, a clear understanding and a cheerful, buoyant spirit, and these qualities especially fitted him for the position, which he afterward took as passenger agent for one of the steamship lines then competing for the travel back to the States. His unassuming but strict attention to business soon attracted the attention of Commodore Garrison, who gave him a position of trust as well as profit in connection with his lines. This connection continued until 1857, when the commodore returned to New York, where he established what became the largest steamship business in the world up to that time. Mr. Allman returned home in 1855 and was married by the Rev. Bishop Eastburn, to Miss Mary

Jean Dodson, a daughter of John W. and Henrietta Dodson, natives of the north of Ireland, but who had long resided in Boston. She was a Sunday-school companion and a friend of his early youth, whose memory and the hope of making her his wife had been the guiding star of his existence and the inspiration of his labors and efforts in California.

He brought his wife to California and opened a hotel, which he conducted for some time. In 1859 he went to Healdsburg and engaged in the livery business. Horace F. Page, likewise engaged, began to run in opposition by letting rigs at starvation prices; but the very next year Mr. Allman sold him out by sheriff's sale, and Page then left the place; and was afterward Congressman from El Dorado County. Mr. Allman established stage routes on the Russian River, and also from Healdsburg to Napa City. Two years later he extended his lines to Sacramento, covering about 160 miles, being then only twenty-seven years of age. At the same time he was carrying on livery stables at the White Sulphur Springs, at Healdsburg and at Napa, and in order to maintain a supervision over all he drove one side of the road himself, three times a week, thus keeping an eye on each stable every day. In addition he was agent for the Sacramento stages, and did all the business for the others himself. During this time he had opposition on nearly all his lines, but finally by superior management he succeeded overcoming the opposition and forcing the Sacramento lines to be sold out by the sheriff. During this fight the fare was at one time as low as one dollar from Napa to Sacramento, out of which he paid two tolls on the road. The very first year (1859) he sold out his opponent, Jonas McKensey, by sheriff's sale; and on the very day of the battle of Bull Run, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the latter stole up behind Mr. Allman and shot him twice, and both bullets Mr. Allman carries in his body to-day! Up to that time of his life he had never carried a weapon. Two years after the above event the men met again on a steamboat at Benicia bound for San Francisco, and on arrival at the wharf in that city McKensey commenced firing at Mr. Allman, one shot passing through the hand of officer Spooner, who was standing near. McKensey was struck twice. Mr. Allman was tried in Judge Campbell's police court and at once acquitted.

In 1860 he went to Virginia City, and located ground on C street, where the Metropolitan livery stable was afterward built, and adjoining Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office of a later date, on which he built an ordinary stage barn, and paid $900 for three tons of common grass hay. He formed a partnership with Major Ormsby, who had been previously engaged in the stage business, to stock the road from Virginia City to Placerville. He had at that time one eleven-passenger stage coach, which he had taken apart and packed on mules a distance of seventy-five miles over the Sierra Nevada Mountains through the snow. He returned to California to purchase 150 head of horses and more coaches, and had bought a small part of his outfit when the news came by pony express that Major Ormsby had been killed in the Piute Indian war of Nevada.

Not having sufficient money to carry on this enterprise alone, Mr. Allman was obliged to dispose of this property to the best advantage. On the breaking up of the California Stage Company's business in 1866, he purchased sixteen eleven-passenger coaches, which, with swing-poles and harnesses for as many six-horse teams, he shipped to Sacramento, where he had the coaches painted, and advertised that he would buy 200 head of horses, which he did in two days. He had learned from parties coming from Montana that on account of the Missouri River being frozen, staple goods could be introduced into the territory only from California. But Montana was filled with robbers and highwaymen, making it dangerous to transport either goods or treasure, the Portneuf Cañon robbery having occurred about this time, in which six men had been killed and $200,000 captured. These parties were outfitting with

cattle from Los Angeles, to carry their goods to Helena, Montana, and Mr. Allman bought the same class of goods and took the chance of beating them into Montana by means of his fine horses, notwithstanding that they had ten days the start. His stock consisted of about 175 cases of Hayward long-legged gum boots, two tons heavy California clothing, 2,500 pounds long-handled shovels, one ton prospect pans, 1,000 pounds pick handles, and three tons of black gunpowder tea. He paid six dollars, six and one-fourth cents per pair for the boots, and sold them at an average of $24.50 per pair, and everything else in about the same proportion, having beaten the ox teams by over two weeks, and finding the territory empty of goods.

Before leaving for Montana he advertised to take passengers with 50 pounds of luggage for $150 each, including board, and shrewdly secured enough, with the drivers, to guard the train. Judge Burson, afterward nominated for Chief Justice of Montana, was one of his passengers, with 500 pounds of law books, and paid $600 for his passage, with the privilege of riding with Mr. Allman in his division buggy. He made Salt Lake from Sacramento in twenty-nine traveling days, scouring Utah in advance of the train from one end to the other, buying hay and grain, and making arrangements for the camp at night; and he never found one person in the Territory who could figure up in the morning what was due him for hay. They recruited but two days at Salt Lake, after traveling 700 miles, all the men and horses being in good health and condition.

Starting on the next stage of the journey, 720 miles, to Helena, all went well until they crossed the Bear River, and reached the east Mormon settlement. He there bought a stack of about eight tons of hay for $40. This Mormon demanded his pony at night, contrary to the usual custom. During the night the horses became perfectly wild, and in the morning when hitched up they would not pull a pound; and there was not a Mormon to be found in the settlement. The hay was "crazy grass." Ten of the horses could not be moved, and were traded off for hay. The others recovered slowly, and the whole train was delayed for four days. Meanwhile they reached the crossing of the last range of the Rocky Mountains, with about nine miles of soft snow ahead before entering the Territory of Montana. They cooked Chili beans and pork enough for all hands, packing them in gunny-sacks, and allowing five days for the trip across the snow. It took them nine days, on some of which they did not make a quarter of a mile, the snow being so deep and the men and horses nearly exhausted. Two of the men and several horses succumbed to the hardships of the passage. Every passenger, even Chief Justice Burson, was pressed into the service of driving these six-horse teams, and Mr. Allman paid a man living in the neighborhood, who had a sled and a yoke of steers, $150 to help him through the last quarter of a mile. Had he not been a man of herculean strength and iron nerve he could never have accomplished it. When every other man lay down at night exhausted he would carry goods in his arms ahead of the wagon and pile them up for the coaches when they reached them the next day. They had to feed the horses on flour and snow water, while the men lived on beans, which were frozen solid in the sacks, and had to be cut off in chunks with axes.

At one time he found there was a conspiracy among some of the passengers to take the horses and push through, leaving the coaches and goods in the snow. This was nipped in the bud by knocking the ringleader on the head with his revolver and disarming him; this prompt action bringing enough of the other passengers to his support to overawe the conspirators and crush out the attempt.

He sold out his whole outfit at Helena, with a clear profit of about $48,000 on the venture, but with no means of getting hither himself or such a quantity of gold dust out of the Territory. After the Missouri River opened he was able to reach St. Joseph, Missouri, by boat, and carried his dust and securities with

him. The Vigilance Committee at Helena had vouched to him for two others who had a large amount of gold, and to the others for him. Each of these gentlemen took his regular watch over the dust. At St. Joe they took the train, and on the afternoon of July 4, 1866, they arrived at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, where a large and intensely excited crowd blocked up the street to watch these gentlemen carry their sacks of gold-dust into the hotel. Mr. Allman then went to Washington, and secured from Postmaster General Randall a contract for carrying the mails from Hellgate, otherwise known as Missoula Mills, Montana, to Wallula, Washington Territory, the head of navigation on the Columbia River. This route covered a distance of 600 miles, passing through Flathead Agency on Kansas Prairie, Vermilion Creek, to Pendoreille Lake, where they ferried the mails across the lake from Pendoreille City to Cabinet Landing, crossing Snake River three times, and so through Walla Walla to Wallula.

For a number of years after this Mr. Allman was a very prominent mail contractor, opening up new routes to many parts of the great northwest, and furnishing mail facilities to miners, stockmen and settlers in sections of the country which had never before had the benefit of postal or any other reliable means of communication with the outside world. He has invariably secured his mail contracts by personal efforts at headquarters in Washington, returning to the coast to see that they were properly executed. For the past thirty years he has owned and operated stage routes more or less continuously, and meeting the most celebrated men of the period from all parts of the world, who have at one time or other traveled on the Pacific coast. Besides this he has always been a large operator in mines and real estate.

In 1880 he obtained the Government mail contracts from Dayton, Nevada, by way of Neason Valley to Belleville, ninety miles, and from Virginia City, same State, to Bodie, California, 125 miles, and also from Aurora to Independence, California, 150 miles, and stocked all of them. The National Stage Company were running from Carson City, Nevada, to Bodie, and also to Belleville, and the two lines were therefore in competition. They commenced cutting fare. Mr. Allman, however, made but one cut, and that was from $17 to $7, when hay was worth $60 a ton and barley four cents a pound. The opposition company soon came to Mr. Allman and purchased 400 miles of his service, coaches, horses and harness.

In 1884 J. L. Sanderson & Co. extended their service over Mr. Allman's roads on the north coast by misrepresentation at Washington. Mr. Allman warned them, but in vain. Nevertheless, he stocked every road they had where there was good travel, and in less than two years he had them sold out. They were attached by their creditors and left the State, $30,000 in debt, to their drivers, hostlers, etc.

There are three children in his family: John Henry, a graduate of the Golden Gate Academy, Oakland, and now superintendent of a large milling plant in Washington; Emma Jean, a graduate of Mills Seminary, and now the wife of Major Tompkins, of Oakland; and George Dodson, also a graduate of the Golden Gate Academy, and a merchant of Washington.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Treasurer of Shasta County, California, is a native Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, born September 22, 1835. He is of Scotch ancestry. His great-grandfather, George Jackson, with his son Joseph (Mr. Jackson's grandfather), came to America before the Revolution and both fought under General Washington at Valley Forge. They owned lands in Huntingdon County, on which they resided and reared their families and on which they spent the remainder of their lives. The property is still retained by the Jackson family. It was there, in 1798, that David Jackson (William's father) was born, and he, too, lived on that place all his

life. He wedded Miss Jane Bell, a native of his own county, and to them were born four children. The subject of this sketch was the second child. He was reared at the ancestral home, attended the public schools of Huntingdon, and assisted his father on the farm. He subsequently learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it at intervals until 1876.

Mr. Jackson dates his arrival at San Francisco June 6, 1856. He followed river-mining on the Feather and American rivers, and met with fair success. In the fall of 1858 he came to Shasta County. He has mined and been interested in mining ever since that time. Some of his mining interests are now in operation. Mr. Jackson purchased a farm near Anderson, which he cultivated two years and which he sold in December, 1873. At that time he removed to Monterey County and engaged in farming, continuing that occupation four years. While thus engaged he was accidentally shot and lost his left arm. A hunter mistook him for a deer. In 1877 the Board of Supervisors of Monterey County,—then a Democratic board,—appointed him Tax Collector of the county. In 1879 he returned to Shasta County. From 1880 until 1883 he was employed in the Clerk's office. In the latter year he was elected County Treasurer and has since held that office, having been re-elected four times. In 1890 he was again the nominee of the Republican party for the same office.

WILLIAM J. CANNEDY, a prominent and prosperous farmer near Winters, Yolo County, was born in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, February 6, 1828, a son of James and Charlotta (Ogilvie) Cannedy, natives also of that State. At the age of twelve years he went to sea from Boston, and continued thereon until 1850, when he settled in New Orleans. In 1855 he came by water to California, and the first six or eight months in this State he was employed upon a ranch near Stockton. He made his home then in Sacramento until the fall of 1859, when he purchased 160 acres of land in Yolo County, and engaged in husbandry there until 1873, when he bought 800 acres of land from B. Smith. In 1875 he was burned out, and since then has increased his possessions to 1,440 acres; he owns 150 acres near Winters, and 2,500 acres in Putah Cañon, and is very extensively engaged in stock-raising. He also owns eleven houses and fifty-one lots besides the "Chinatown" of Winters.

He was married in New Orleans in 1853, to Miss Ellen Claughesey, a native of Ireland, and they have three adopted children: Mary, Charlotta and William A.

STEPHEN CHARD was born in Santa Clara County, California, April 2, 1854. His father, William G. Chard, was a native of New York, and came to this State in 1844. He stopped for some time in Santa Clara County, where he married Miss Maria Robles (Mary Oaks), a native of California. Their union was blessed with two daughters and two sons. Mr. Chard came to Tehama County, with three or four other persons, and each selected five leagues of land (28,800 acres), which the Mexican government conferred on them by grant. Mr. Chard's tract – a magnificent and fertile one—was called the Flores Rancho, on account of the abundance of beautiful flowers which covered it in rich profusion. On an eminence, overlooking his broad acres, Mr. Chard built a comfortable adobe home, one story and a half high, the walls being three feet thick at the base. Here he lived and reared his family, and here he was extensively engaged in the stock business. Large herds of sheep, cattle and horses roamed at will over the rich pastures in the vicinity of their residence. On this ranch he planted the first orchard in the county. The site of their home was, in part, selected at this place for the purpose of being

M. H. Logan M.D.

near Mr. H. Thomes, a pioneer who had built on the south bank of Elder Creek. Just opposite the creek was the boundary line of their vast estate. The early pioneers were very friendly in their relations with each other, and by many a good neighbor was prized more than money or land. Mr. Chard thought so little of land at that time, and so much of neighbors, that he gave the fine farm now known as the Rawson ranch to Mr. Beldon on the condition that he make it his home. From this we get a glimpse of his generous and social nature. He was a strong Democrat, a prominent factor in the early history of Tehama County, and one of its most worthy and reliable citizens. His death occurred in 1880.

His son Stephen, the subject of this sketch, inherited 2,800 acres of the home ranch, including the house and buildings, and here he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has some fine specimens of stock,—Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, Shorthorn and Holstein cattle, and both dratt and road horses. Mr. Chard has had large experience in this business, having been connected with it ever since he was large enough to sit in the saddle. It has been said that he became one of the most fearless horsemen: no mustang was so wild that he could not ride it. In this way his life has been spent, and this sort of life—a most fascinating one to the young—interfered with his educational opportunities, although his education was not entirely neglected, for he was sent to the public schools at Benicia.

Mr. Chard, the prominent young rancher, stockman and horseman, was not unsusceptible to the charms of the fair ladies of Red Bluff, and he wooed and married Miss Emma Townsend, a daughter of the Golden West, born in Shasta County. Her father, Abraham Townsend, was a native of Ohio and a pioneer of Shasta County. Mr. and Mrs. Chard have four children, born in Red Bluff, namely: Maria E., Louise, Stephen T. and Gaire. Mr. Chard has built a beautiful residence in Red Bluff, where he resides with his family. His home is surrounded with a velvety lawn, dotted over with choice shrubbery, and forms a striking contrast to the old adobe house on the ranch.

Mr. Chard's political views are Democratic. He is a prominent and influential man, and is esteemed as one of Tehama County's best citizens.

MILBURN HILL LOGAN, Ph. G., M. D.—Although still but a young man, Dr. Logan has by his energy and ability already risen to a very high rank in that most laborious and taxing profession, the medical. He has had a busy life and a successful one, and the only wonder to the writer is, how he has managed to accomplish all he has during his years.

Dr. Logan was born in the little village of Richview, Washington County, Illinois, August 5, 1855, and is the son of J. I. and Unity J. (Livesay) Logan. His father is now living at St. Helena, Napa County, in this State, where he is carrying on an extensive furniture business. On another page will be found a full description of his most interesting life. The family removed first to Centralia, Illinois, where his father first entered the business in which he is at present engaged. Here young Logan attended common schools until he was nine years of age, when he came with his parents across the plains to California, spending six months on the journey and visiting Salt Lake City and all points of interest, finally reaching this State in August, 1864. After remaining a short time at Santa Clara, the family removed to Oakland and there Milburn attended school for two terms. Here his father met with severe financial reverses, being robbed of nearly all he possessed, and after remaining a year they went to Napa County, locating at St. Helena, and taking a small farm on the outskirts of the town, known later as Logan's Addition to St. Helena. Here Milburn attended grammar and private schools until 1871, spending his vaca-

tions and times of leisure in working for his father at carpentry, building, etc., together with his brother. In 1873 and 1874 he took private instructions from Dr. C. W. Hughes, now deceased, in physics, hygiene and physiology, and from J. P. Dinsmore, M. D., now also deceased, in the principles and practice of homeopathy. In 1875 he entered the University of California, College of Chemistry, class of 1879. After two years' attendance there, during a vacation, he temporarily lost his eye-sight by the premature explosion of a large can of blasting powder. This necessitated his ceasing study for nearly two years, and largely determined his future course. After so long an absence from his class, and also wishing to begin life in earnest and be independent, he abandoned the idea of completing at that time his course at the University, and entered the California Medical College at Oakland, his university career giving him an advantage of six months' time. In 1881 he graduated with the highest honors at the head of a large class, there meeting the estimable lady who afterward became his wife. After a few weeks' rest at home, he began practice in San Francisco, re-entered the University and took the gold medal at graduation in the department of pharmacy, thus completing his University course. Shortly afterward he was elected Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical College. Two years later, in 1883, on the resignation of Professor S. P. Mead, A. B., he was promoted to the Chair of Chemistry and Toxicology, which he still holds.

Dr. Logan has practiced continuously in the city since July, 1881, when he first opened his office, building up rapidly a very large and lucrative practice, which necessitates the employment of several assistants. It should be stated that Dr. Logan is an eclectic physician, conscientiously selecting or choosing from any or all schools the methods and treatment best adapted to particular cases. He has had great success in his practice, a result of his assiduous care and careful study of each case, not less than to skill and experience. Dr. Logan is well read, being a graduate of the Chautauqua Scientific and Literary Circle, in addition to his scientific and professional courses. Notwithstanding his multifarious professional engagements he has yet found time to write two works, standards in their line, the one a system of urinology, and the other a system of organic chemistry, suited to the practical uses of the student. He has been a very prominent member of the Knights of Pythias since the early part of 1878, having since then assisted in organizing many lodges, and been a member of the Grand Lodge. He still holds the appointment of Medical Examiner to several lodges. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., of the F. & A. M., a Thirty-second-Degree member of the Scottish Rite, a member of the I. O. R. M., of the A. O. U. W., of the K. & L. of H., of the K. of H., and of the U. E. A.

Dr. Logan has always had a fondness for study, paying great attention especially to numismatics, having formed a large and valuable collection of coins, among them a coin or medal of the time of Moses, a most antique specimen. Archaeology is another of his favorite pursuits, coupled with kindred branches, and in mineralogy, conchology, etc., he has been an ardent collector. He has probably as fine a collection of petrifaction as is in the world. He is about to start on a European tour for the purpose of extending his knowledge. He will visit all the famous hospitals and seats of learning throughout the continent, Berlin, Heidelberg, Leipsic, Paris, Italy and the British Isles, as well as other parts.

Dr. Logan was married May 30, 1883, to Miss Leta A., a native of San Francisco, daughof Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Rosekrans, who are of old Knickerbocker stock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. N. L Rowell, at the Rosekrans residence in San Francisco, in the presence of a large number of the friends of both parties. They have now one son, Milburn Homer, three years and a half old. Dr. Logan's office is centrally located at 101 Grant

avenue, corner of Geary. His residence is at 627 Webster street, near Hayes.

We have entered somewhat more fully into his biography than is customary, for the reason that the history of Dr. Logan is of great value, especially to the young, as showing what may be accomplished, even at an early age, by energy and application, when combined with natural talent.

HENRY HAGEN, proprietor of Cedar Knoll, the beautiful country place about four miles north of Napa, has been a resident of California since 1852. He purchased Cedar Knoll thirteen years ago, then a vineyard of thirty acres, with a wine cellar. Mr. Hagen has added to and beautified it until it is now a summer paradise, even for California. There are 440 acres in the ranch, comprising hill and rolling land, and valuable water privileges. There are now sixty acres in vineyard. He had at one time 125 acres in vineyard, but it was destroyed by the phylloxera, and he has since been planting resistant stocks, which he proposes to continue till the entire areage above referred to has been replaced. He plants the Riparia and LeNoir, grafting them with the Riesling, Chasselas and others of the choicest varieties of grapes. Some of these resistant vines are bearing very satisfactorily. He has a family orchard of some four acres surrounding the house, and containing almost every variety of fruit. There is on the place a winery, distillery and several wine cellars, with a storing capacity of about 100,000 gallons. All the accessories which can add to comfort, convenience and elegance are to be found on this model ranch. A park of three acres, with a stream of water running through it all the year around, contains twenty-three deer and fawns. There are three fish ponds: one for trout, one for carp, and the other for black bass. A swimming pond, oval in shape, 110 feet long by thirty wide, four feet deep at one end and eight feet at the other, is cemented into the rock. This is fed by a constantly running stream, and affords the finest bathing facilities in summer. Oranges, lemons, bananas and vines are doing well, the trees at this writing being loaded with fruit. An iron spring has been discovered on the place this summer, which adds therapeutic virtues to the beauties of its surroundings. An over-arching bower of cypress shades the graveled avenue from the road to the house. The remainder of the ranch furnishes hay, grain and all the products of a general farm.

HENRY CHARLES RICHARD.—As an old resident of Red Bluff and as one who has taken an active interest in the growth and development of the city, Mr. Richard is justly entitled to honorable mention in the history of Tehama County.

He is a native of East Troy, New York, born January 5, 1840, in the same house in which his father, Isaac Richard, first saw the light in 1809. Isaac Richard was a machinist by trade, and a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. His life was passed at his native place until 1850, when he went to Illinois, bought land, improved it, and made his home on it for nineteen years, when his death occurred, at the age of sixty-nine. Our subject's grandfather, Isaac Tasmaster Richard, was a native of Germany, born and reared in Westphalia. He came to America in 1802 and settled in New York. In 1808 he removed to Troy and there reared his family and lived for many years. He moved a short distance into the country, made his home on land he owned, was there successfully engaged in the dairy business, and died in 1852. Mr. Richard's mother was *nee* Lucy Ogden, a native of Jamaica City, Long Island, and daughter of William Ogden, a merchant. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was captured and held a prisoner for three months. His death occurred in 1840.

Henry C. Richard was the second of a family of nine children, and his education was obtained in the public schools. October 26, 1853, he left home and traveled on foot by himself 300 miles. His first work was to lead a cart horse that was working on the canal, running from Lake Michigan to Jeffersonville, Indiana. He worked eleven days and was to have received $1.10 per day, but was cheated out of it and never got a cent. He says it was the first and only wages he ever lost. He then tramped sixty miles to Bedford, Indiana, where he carried brick, sawed wood and did whatever he could get to do. January 26, 1854, he began to learn the harness and saddlery business, serving three years. During that time he had both the mumps and the measles and lost only seven days' work. The first year his salary was $2.50 per month; the second, $4.00; and the third, $6.00. When his three years had expired he had $160, a kit of tools and a suit of clothes. At this time, seeing the necessity of a better education, he attended school for six months. Then he tramped through Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and to St. Louis, Missouri, working at the latter place for a short time. Soon, however, his love for travel took him to Iowa and from there to Nebraska. In the fall of 1858 he saw a little bottle of gold dust that came from Cherry Creek. An attack of the California gold fever was the result, and he soon began to make preparations for a journey to the new El Dorado of the West. In November he returned to the place where he had learned his trade, and there worked three weeks.

February 1, 1859, Mr. Richard started for California, coming via New York and the Isthmus of Panama, landing at San Francisco. From there he went to Sacramento, then to Marysville, and from there went to Red Bluff On the 9th of March, 1859, he went to work in Red Bluff, and for thirty-one years has made this city his home. The first year he worked for C. A. Moore, after which he was employed for nearly a year on a ranch. October 1, 1860, he went to work for Mr. S. B. Gallard and remained with him seven and a half years. Mr. Richard says he was a splendid man. He still has one of the business cards they used at that time, and it reads as follows: "S. B. Gallard, Purchaser of Hides, Tallow and Skins, Main Street, Red Bluff." Mr. Gallard's death occurred March 15, 1875. Mr. Richard and Mr. Collins bought out Mr. Gallard in 1868 and carried on the business for seventeen years. At the end of that time our subject bought out his partner and became sole proprietor. In 1870 Mr. Richard purchased the lot and built his brick store, 25 x 70 feet, in which he has since done business. In 1880 he built a good home on the corner of Jackson and Oak streets.

Mr. Richard was married, May 30, 1868, to Miss Sarah Rambo, a native of San Joaquin County, by whom he has had seven children, all born in Red Bluff. Their names are as follows: Annie Ogden, Arthur Calvin, William Henry, John, Franklin, Charles Acton, Bruce Duncan and Ruth Aggie. Two of the children are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Richard are members of the Methodist Church. He is a trustee of the church and rendered efficient aid in building their house of worship. He is a public-spirited citizen and also aided in building other church edifices of the city. He is a Master, chapter and commandery Mason, and has been Treasurer, Senior Warden and Master of the lodge. Has also been Royal Arch Captain for many years. In politics he is a Republican. He has been city trustee for ten years and president of the board for two years.

PAUL STOLL, a prominent business man of Red Bluff, California, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 24, 1843. His parents, Carl and Margaret Stoll, were both natives of that country. His father and his forefathers for five generations, and in fact as far back as they can trace, were harness-makers. His parents were Lutherans, and to that faith he

was reared. After receiving his education and learning his trade, that of harness-making, he spent three years in the German army, during that time participating in the war against Prussia in 1865.

In 1869 he came to California. For fifteen months he worked as a saddler for his brother J. T., in Sacramento, after which he was employed for six months in San Francisco. He then returned to Sacramento and spent two years more there. At that time, hearing favorable reports of Red Bluff, he went to that city and engaged in business, in 1873, his shop being the third one in the place. At first he started in a small way, in a wooden shanty, but soon his business increased and in 1881 he built a fine brick store, 20 x 115 feet, and two stories high. The lower room is filled with his goods and manufactured stock, while the upper room is devoted to buggy and carriage harness and fine saddles. Mr. Stoll does an extensive business, keeping about six men constantly employed in his shop. He also buys all the hides and furs which are brought to town. He is a public-spirited man and has done much to improve the town. From time to time he has invested in city property and has built a number of houses, among which is his residence, one of the finest homes in the city.

He helped to organize the first fire company (Red Bluff Hook and Ladder Company) in 1874, and has held the office of foreman of the company for years.

In 1877 he wedded Miss Emma Hertle, a native of California, born at Weaverville, California. Her father, William Hertle, was a pioneer of the State. They have six children, five sons and one daughter, all born in Red Bluff, viz.: Paul, Carl, William, Albert, Walter, Leo and Emma Margaret.

Mr. Stoll is an active member of the I. O. O. F., has filled nearly all the chairs, and is Captain of the Canton Red Bluff. Politically he is a Republican. By his honesty and industry Mr. Stoll has made a business success in the town of his adoption, and is regarded by his fellow citizens as an enterprising, reliable and worthy man.

RICHARD TYTHER, proprietor of the Dry Creek Orchard, has been a resident of California and Napa County since 1855. This orchard covers fifty acres, about twenty-six of which was planted in 1858, and the remainder at intervals since, until at the present time the whole tract is in full and luxuriant bearing. There are now twenty-four acres in peaches, fifteen in apples, one in Bartlett pears, two in apricots, five in plums, two in French prunes and one in almonds. His market is largely in San Francisco, although he sells some fruit for shipment to the coast. Mr. Tyther worked at the Oak Knoll ranch for three years from 1855, and during that time he planted most of the trees and vines which covered that magnificent tract. During those three years he also purchased these fifty acres; and having his trees all rooted and prepared in nursery, he had a fine orchard planted by the time he was ready to occupy the place. He immediately established the first nursery in the valley, and for years supplied all the neighboring counties with trees and vines. He was diligent in improving his facilities for business, purchasing from Mr. Osborn, of the Oak Knoll orchard, and others, every new variety which could be obtained.

He was born in Shropshire, England, in 1829, and received his early education in the schools of the neighborhood. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Gardiner) Tyther. His father was a gardener and nurseryman, and at the age of sixteen he commenced to learn the business with him. He was afterward foreman in the hot-houses and gardens of Cornwall Lee estate for several years, and then came to America, working as a florist for four years in New York. Having heard glowing accounts of the country and its advantages, he came to California and to Napa in 1855, and immediately found em-

ployment with Mr. Osborn of the Oak Knoll ranch, as above mentioned.

He was married in 1865 to Miss Catherine McNeff, a native of Boyle, County Roscommon, Ireland. They have two children: Joseph R., now engaged with his father on the ranch, and Mary Frances. Mr. Tyther has devoted his time and talents fully to the developments of his interests in Napa. Commencing life in California without capital, the results of his labors are a beautiful home, an orchard that returns an income of not less than $4,000 a year, and in addition a considerable property in San Francisco.

EDMOND J. ENGLEHART, an agriculturist between Winters and Davisville, Yolo County, was born October 20, 1841, in Guernsey County, Ohio, a son of Samuel and Mary Englehart, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved form that State to Ohio, afterward to Missouri, and in 1856 overland to California. His father died at the Big Meadows, on Humboldt Creek, leaving a family of six sons and three daughters; and his mother died at Healdsburg in 1883. In the family were nine children, named James, William, John, Joseph, Samuel, Eliza, Jane, Cassander and Edmond J., —all of whom are now residing in California. The first year in this State the subject of this sketch resided just above Sacramento; next he worked at intervals on a farm in Sonoma County until 1863; in 1864–'66 he followed teaming through the mountains, returned to farm work until 1869; then rented land of John Wolfskill until 1879, when he purchased 371 acres of J. T. Cary, and to-day he has one of the best farms in Yolo County; it is situated on Putah Creek, between Winters and Davisville, as before stated. The place is well improved, and is indeed a beautiful one. Mr. Englehart is a member of the order of Freemasons, Knights Templar and Odd Fellows, holding his membership in the blue lodge, No. 195, Dixon Chapter, No. 48, and Woodland Commandery, No. 21.

He was married in Woodland, October 18, 1871, to Emma Edwards, who was born in Scott County, Illinois, January 8, 1849, a daughter of Lorenzo and Sarah (Brown) Edwards, her father a native of Massachusetts and her mother of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Englehart have two children: Cleve E., born September 22, 1873; and Vivian L., born April 27, 1885.

SALOMEN D. SCHOENFELD is one of the prominent citizens and merchants of Red Bluff, California. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, March 14, 1836. His parents, David and Hannah Schoenfeld, both Hebrews, were born and died in Germany. The father was a merchant and a farmer. Salomen D. attended school in his native place, Doessel and the adjoining city of Warburg.

He came to the United States to engage in business, landing in New York city, where he had relatives. At that place he was offered a situation as porter in a store at a salary of $2.50 per week, but not being accustomed to that kind of work he did not accept the offer. Soon he engaged in business for himself. After remaining in the State of New York a little over a year, he came to California, in 1856. During his short sojourn in the East, he had made enough money to pay his passage to San Francisco and had some left with which to make a start in business. He had a brother in San Francisco, who was conducting a wholesale and retail butchering business, and with him our subject wanted to take a situation. His brother, however, thought he had better start on his own hook. Mr. Schoenfeld had a friend who had come from Germany with him and who was at that time engaged in business in Calaveras County. They met at San Francisco and decided they would go into business together at Red Bluff. His friend had a chance to sell his business, so they bought a stock of goods and were fitting a store to receive them, when the friend's chance to sell proved a failure. Another gentleman,

before unknown to Mr. Schoenfeld, became his partner, and they entered into business in 1856 in the Kraft building, near the site of his present store on Main street, between Oak and Pine. They subsequently opened a branch store in Horsetown, Shasta County, and his partner, Mr. J. S. Rosenbaum, had charge of it. That enterprise was an unsuccessful one and they sold the store. In 1861 Mr. Schoenfeld bought out his partner and continued the business alone, having one of his brothers as clerk in the store. Seeing a business opening in Star City, Nevada, he started a branch business there with his brother in charge, the store being conducted under the name of S. D. Schoenfeld & Brother. This being a mining place, the business was a profitable one, and they remained there until there was such an excitement over the Idaho mines, when they removed to Silver City, Idaho. Mr. Schoenfeld shipped his brother's goods via Sacramento, and they continued there until 1868, when they sold out at a loss.

February 22, 1869, Mr. Schoenfeld with his brother Jonas started for a visit to his mother and other relatives at his old home in Germany. While absent he purchased goods in New York, Philadelphia, London and Germany, and sent them to Red Bluff. Upon their arrival in 1870 he did a large business, his trade extending 200 miles from Red Bluff. In 1873 he made a trip to New York to attend the marriage of his brother Jonas, and while in that city made a large purchase of goods. After his return he went to San Francisco to attend to some office work for his brother Jacob. In 1876 he took his brother Jeremiah into business with him, and in May, 1878, bought his interest back. Since that time he has conducted the business alone.

Our subject has invested quite largely in real-estate. He has 1,100 acres of land located two miles and a half south of Red Bluff on Red Bank, 900 acres of which are being cultivated. On Payne's Creek he has 800 acres, a part of which he rents and the remainder is devoted to fruit, etc. He also owns 2,120 acres of land on Red Bank that at some future time will be quite valuable. In 1859 he built his present brick store, 25 x 105 feet. He has also built for himself and family a beautiful residence on High street, between Oak and Pine.

Mr. Schoenfeld was married in 1878, to Miss Helena Myer, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of Nathan Myer, of that city. They have two children, a son and daughter: David S., born in San Francisco, and Golda S., in Red Bluff.

In politics Mr. Schoenfeld is liberal, always casting his vote for whom he considers to be the best man. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the blue lodge and chapter. He has held the office of Scribe and holds now the office of King.

ANDREW McCLORY, a farmer of Putah Creek, Yolo County, was born February 14, 1821, in Patterson, New Jersey, a son of James and Helen (McGee) McClory, natives of Ireland; the father settled in that State in 1800. At the age of twelve years young McClory went to New York City and began the study of art, under the instructions of Henry Inman, and continued there three years, and then one year more under William Page, being in the academy three or four years. In 1838 he started West through Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburg, where he followed painting until 1842. He then went to St. Louis and to Independence, Kansas, Sante Fe, and in the winter of 1843 left Chihuahua and New Mexico for the south fork of the Platte, near where Denver city is now located; in 1844 he returned to Missouri, and in six months went to New Orleans, and then into the State of Mississippi; and, being in Pittsburg in 1846, when the Mexican war broke out, in 1847 he enlisted and was appointed as First Lieutenant of Company H, attached to the District of Columbia and Maryland Regiment, and held the position of Provost-Marshal of the city and department of Jalapa

until the close of that contest; he was discharged at Pittsburg. In 1849 he came by way of Missouri overland to California, by wagon, arriving at Sacramento. He engaged in gold digging until 1852, when he settled on a ranch on Putah Creek, and resided there five years; then he moved upon land which he now owns one mile north, and which comprises at present 445 acres, fertile and in good condition.

He was married in Sacramento November 19, 1865, to Miss Lydia Chillson, who was born December 25, 1830, in Mississippi, and they have one son, Andrew B., who was born November 15, 1869.

FRANK W. SMITH, City Attorney of Redding, Shasta County, California, has, by his own go-aheadativeness and push, won for himself a position of prominence and influence.

Mr. Smith was born in Dubuque, Iowa, July 27, 1854. His father, Thomas Smith, a native of Ireland, came to the United States when a young man, and was subsequently united in marriage to Margaret Burk, a native of Louisiana. He was a merchant in Iowa, and came to California in 1859. To them were born four children. Their oldest son, Frank W., the subject of this sketch, received the principal part of his education in the schools of Cascade, a live little city of Iowa. After leaving school he started out for himself as a farm hand. Then for a few years he was engaged in railway service as a train-man, advancing to the position of conductor before leaving that calling. For a year or more he was a miner in El Dorado County, California. From that place he went to Red Bluff, and with others started the *People's Cause*, the first daily paper published in that city. Then he published the *Ledger*, a daily at Marysville. He subsequently sold out, went East and became the city editor of the *Herald and Elevator*, which was published at Fort Smith, Arkansas. He was also editor and proprietor of the *Summit County Leader*, of Breckenridge, Colorado. He returned to California and was associated with the *Mining and Scientific Press*, as traveling correspondent. While acting in this capacity he visited many of the mines of the State and wrote articles of value in connection with mining interests. Then for one year he was on the editorial staff of the San Francisco *Chronicle*. While there he became interested in the study of law, read in the office of J. N. E. Wilson, then district attorney of the city and county of San Francisco, and attended the Hastings College of Law. After his admission to the State Supreme Court he practiced a short time in San Francisco. From there he removed to El Dorado County, and in 1887 went to Redding, Shasta County. Being impressed with the bright prospects of Redding and this section of the country he decided to cast his lot here. He opened his law office and has met with flattering success, doing a good business, and having had charge of several important cases which were decided in favor of his clients. He has a nice office and an extensive library. Mr. Smith is a hard worker, a careful and technical pleader, and a forcible speaker. He has been admitted to practice in all the Courts of Record and is Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court for Shasta County. He has received the appointment of Notary Public, and, as already stated at the beginning of this article, is Attorney for the city of Redding.

Mr. Smith is a stanch Republican; has been Secretary of the Republican County Central Committee; he took an active part in the campaign that elected President Harrison. He was tendered the nomination for District Attorney, but withdrew from the contest, preferring to give his full attention to the practice of his profession and make it the business of his life. Mr. Smith is a member of the I. O. O. F., and was chairman of the committee that had charge of the laying of the corner-stone of the new temple of Redding Lodge, No. 271, and the dedication of the same. He is not a church

member, but believes in religious institutions and contributes liberally to their support. He takes a lively interest in everything that tends toward the upbuilding and prosperity of the county.

ANDREW C. BRIGMAN, President of the Board of Trustees of the city of Redding, and Republican nominee for the State Assembly, is a native of Chillicothe, Missouri. He was born April 3, 1848. His father, Isaac Brigman, was a native of North Carolina, several generations of the family having lived there. His mother, *nee* Mary Culbertson, was born in Indiana, of English and French extraction. Mr. Brigman and his family removed to Oregon in 1853, and resided there and in Washington Territory for many years. They had a family of eight children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest.

He received his education in Portland, Oregon, and after he arrived at man's estate he became a speculator in land and stock. He subsequently removed to San Francisco, where he continued in business two years. In 1875 he went to Redding, Shasta County, and here engaged in mining four years. Since that time he has become a prominent real-estate dealer and a land owner. He also deals in live-stock and is a breeder of horses and cattle, having a number of valuable animals, some of his horses being the best imported Clydesdales in Northern California.

In 1889 he was elected Trustee of the city, and when the Board organized he was made president. In the fall of 1890 he received the nomination of the Republican party for Assemblyman from his district. Mr. Brigman is president of District Fair No. 27, Shasta County. He owns a fine ranch of 2,500 acres, which is principally devoted to the raising of horses and cattle. He has also purchased property in Redding and built a beautiful home, in which he resides with his family.

Mr. Brigman was married in 1881, to Miss Julia Brincard, a native of California, her father having come from his native country, France, and settled in California at an early date. They have one son, Andrew, born in Redding.

Mr. Brigman is an Odd Fellow, a life-long Republican, and one of the most energetic and successful business men of Shasta County. He takes a deep interest in the growth and development of Redding, and is a liberal supporter of all worthy public enterprises.

ALLEN W. ETTER, junior member of the firm of Klemmer & Etter, wholesale and retail dealers in flour, feed, grain and hay, was born in Nova Scotia, May 14, 1854. His parents, James and Eliza Ann (McKean) Etter, were both natives of Nova Scotia. Their ancestors were from Holland. Allen W. is the eighth of their eleven children, nine of whom are living. He was reared in his native place, educated in the common schools and learned the trade of wagon-maker. He worked at his trade there until he was twenty-four years of age, when he came to California and located in Princeton, Colusa County. There he remained four years, working at his trade. In 1886 he came to Redding and formed a partnership with Mr. Klemmer. They are enterprising men and are doing a fine business.

In politics Mr. Etter is a liberal Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs of the order several times.

CHARLES ROBINSON, a well-to-do farmer of Yolo County, dates his birth December 15, 1852, in Missouri. His father, Daniel Robinson, was born May 12, 1827, in Allegany County, New York, and his mother February 1, 1829, in Lincoln County, Missouri; they were married in that State in 1849, and in 1857 started with ox teams across the plains

for California, the captain of their train being Frank Perkins. On arriving in California they first stopped on Mr. Perkins' place until the ensuing spring, when they located on the place where they now reside, and which contains 480 acres of well improved good land. The father died in 1877, and the widowed mother is passing the remainder of her life at the place described. Charles still remains with his mother, an unmarried man, and he owns a ranch of 102 acres of fine land on Putah Creek two miles east of Winters.

JOHN M. FISHER, one of the enterprising business men of Red Bluff, is a native of Upper Canada. He was born June 25, 1851, and is the son of John and Frances (Bishop) Fisher, natives of England. He is the oldest of a family of three children, and removed with his parents to Iowa when he was twelve years old. He received a good common-school education, and remained on the farm with his father until 1877. He then became a clerk in a grocery store in Austin, Minnesota. He afterward engaged in the business as a member of the firm and remained there eight years. In 1885 Mr. Fisher sold out and came to Red Bluff, California, where he clerked for two years for Van Sant & Eckert, after which he was Under Sheriff of the county for one year. Then he purchased Mr. Van Sant's interest in the business, the firm name being now Fisher & Eckert. Their trade extends out into the country for thirty-five miles, and they are doing a very successful general merchandise business. Mr. Fisher is full of business push and enterprise, and both he and his partner have the confidence and respect of their patrons in Red Bluff and Tehama County.

Mr. Fisher was married in 1880, to Miss Adah Steuart, a native of New York. They have two children, born in Austin, Minnesota, namely, Steuart L. and Francis S. Mrs. Fisher is an active member of the Presbyterian Church. For a number of years she has sung in the church choir. Mr. Fisher is a Republican. He has passed all the branches of the I. O. O. F., and has been Captain of the Canton. Mr. Fisher is among the more recent acquisitions of Red Bluff, but he evinces a most commendable interest in the prosperity of the city.

T. H. EPLEY, whose beautiful home, "Cypress Lawn," fruit farm, is situated in Brown's Valley, about three miles from Napa, has a ranch of fifty acres, ten of which is in vineyard and twenty-five in orchard, principally apricots, prunes, peaches and pears, about two-thirds in bearing. There are forty Japanese persimmon trees in full bearing on the ranch, and producing an average of seventy-five pounds to the tree. They require much the same climate as the orange. Up to this time his market has been in San Francisco. Brown's Valley has an area of about 1,500 to 2,000 acres, and was named from the man who purchased it from Vallejo, the Mexican grantee, for a horse and buggy. Now the bare land is held at from $100 to $250 per acre. Mr. Epley has a fruit-dryer on his place, exclusively for his own use. He was born in Washtenaw County, Michigan, in 1835, and grew up on his father's farm, attending the usual schools up to the age of seventeen years. His parents were Henry K. and Rachel (Moe) Epley, the former still living, but the latter died in 1885. His father was an engineer on the Michigan Central Railroad, as early as 1840, when they used for rails strap iron spiked down on wooden sills. The son learned the same business as that of his father, and later that of mechanical engineer in a machine shop. In 1853 he removed to Iowa, and a year afterward to Minnesota, where he took up a farm. He sold this land, and with the proceeds built the first steam saw-mill on Lake Pepin. In this he was engaged with his brother, rafting their lumber down the Mississippi River to Dubuque, Rock Island, St. Louis

and other points along the river. He continued in that business for four years, and then returned to Michigan, where he was married to Miss Mary E. Robinson, in January, 1858. They came West, first under the impulse of the Pike's Peak excitement; but keeping on to California, they settled in Lassen County, among the first residents of Honey Lake Valley. He was the engineer of the first steam saw-mill set up there, which a year later was removed to Washoe Valley, Nevada, and set up about four miles from Carson. He ran this engine until fall and then rented it for $1,000 per month for six months. He remained in Nevada for four years, and then purchased a ranch in Honey Lake Valley, where they lived for eleven years, engaged in general farming. In 1874 he removed to Napa, and for nine years carried on the stationery business. When he purchased the ranch where he now lives there were eleven acres in orchard, and Mr. Epley has himself planted the vineyard and the remainder of the orchard since that time. He has three children living: Dora, a graduate of the Napa Ladies' Seminary, and Myrtle and Carl, who are now attending the Napa College. Mr. Epley was for one term a member of the Board of Supervisors in Lassen County, and also for one term in Napa County. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the chapter, also of several other orders, and has always been a Republican in politics.

SAMUEL P. POND, a retired farmer residing at Woodland, was born October 25, 1818, in Vermont, the son of Willard and Ama (Patrick) Pond, natives of the same State. He was but four years of age when his mother died, and when he was eleven years old his father died, and he went to live with an aunt (of the subject) at Hubbardton, Vermont. At the age of fifteen years he went to Brunswick, New York, and found employment upon a farm for two years; next he was engaged on the Erie Canal for two years; then for four years he followed the sea; then he was on a farm again in Vermont, working for his cousin until 1842; and in 1843 he purchased a farm in New Haven, Addison County, that State, where he resided until 1850, when he came to California. In this State he followed mining until 1852, in the Big Cañon in El Dorado County; he then took up a ranch near Cacheville, in Yolo County, and occupied it until 1858, when he disposed of it and bought 160 acres about a mile and a half northeast of Woodland. In 1886 he moved into Woodland, buying a fine little residence on Lolas street, where he is now enjoying life.

In 1842 he married Anna Gregory, a native of Vermont, who died March 7, 1889, at the age of seventy-two years. They reared two adopted daughters,—Ellen W. and Alzada S.

GEORGE NOLLMAN was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 6, 1856. His father, John Henry Nollman, was a native of Hanover, Germany, and his mother was also a German. They came to the United States, in 1848, and settled in New York city. They afterward removed to New Jersey and were engaged in farming there until 1865, when they returned to New York city.

The subject of this sketch finished his education in a New York college that was founded by the old Dutch Hollanders in 1633, one of the oldest institutions of learning in the country. In 1879 he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and engaged in the lumber business until 1881–'82. At that time he went to Grafton, Dakota, where he was also interested in the lumber business and had a large trade. He also built a wheat elevator, and dealt in grain. While engaged in business at that place, he was elected alderman of the city for two terms, serving four years. During that time he was strongly in favor of all measures that had for their object the improvement of the city and

was highly commended by the press for the efficient service he rendered.

Mr. Nollman's wife was *nee* Miss Nellie Blake, a native of Connecticut and a sister of Mrs. J. F. Burgar. They have one son, born in Grafton, Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Nollman interest themselves in the social affairs of Grafton. They are members of the Baptist Church. When they decided to come to California many regrets were expressed, and the newspapers spoke of them in the highest terms.

At one time in his history, Mr. Nollman was cashier for a sash and door manufactory. While going to his office with the cash box and money under his arm a notorious thief attempted to rob him, throwing red pepper in his eyes. In the suffle the box was thrown on the ground. As the robber reached for it he received a severe kick from Mr. Nollman, who regained the treasure and escaped with it. The thief was arrested and convicted; Mr. Nollman was lionized for the firm courage he evinced.

Another incident occurred by which Mr. Nollman almost lost his life. He got on board a caboose to go on a journey. While it was standing on the track, before starting, it was run into by a freight train. The caboose was thrown into the air as high as the telegraph poles. Mr. Nollman was so injured that he was unconcious for nine days. A jury allowed him $5,000 damage, which the company paid.

The cold weather in Dakota induced him to seek a mild climate and in 1887 he came to California. After traveling over the State, seeking a location, he decided to invest in Red Bluff. He accordingly purchased a fine tract of land, adjoining the city, and planted a portion of it with fruit trees: 400 orange and lemon, 100 olive, and 800 trees of other varieties. They are doing well and show a fine growth and without irrigation. He and Mr. Burgar formed a partnership and purchased property in the city. They have built a store and two nice residences. Although Mr. Nollman has been in this place only a brief period he has thoroughly identified himself with the best interests of the city, and the firm of G. Nollman & Co. are doing an extensive business in groceries, provisions, grain and lumber. They have recently purchased an interest in a very valuable invention, called a patent boiler water front. It is to be attached to steam boilers and its use is to save fuel and make steam. They already have contracts to attach it to boilers, and there is no doubt of its value and utility.

Mr. Nollman is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican.

CHARLES ROBINSON, whose ranch is in Brown's Valley about three miles from Napa, has lived in California since 1850, and in Napa County since 1855. His ranch comprises 450 acres, of which about forty acres is in vineyard. Ten acres of this is in resistant vines, and he will gradually replant the remainder. He has about six acres in orchard, and the main part of his business is general farming, dairying and stock-raising. He was born in Helsingborg, Sweden, in 1831. His parents dying in his early infancy, he was brought up by relatives, taking the name of an aunt. He attended the local schools until fourteen years of age, and after passing some time in Stockholm he came to America with his uncle in 1848. He arrived in San Francisco on October 12, 1860, coming by way of Cape Horn as cabin boy in a sailing vessel. After a short experience in the mines he settled in Napa County, and began the business of buying cattle from the immigrants who came into this valley across the plains. He continued trading until 1861, when he bought a ranch of 200 acres on Coneros Creek and engaged in wheat-raising. At the same time he purchased a horse-power threshing-machine, and later a steam thresher, which he operated in connection with his farming up to the time he bought his present home in 1880. He has recently completed an elegant house of nine rooms on the place, with modern

conveniences, water being introduced under pressure from a neighboring hill. Mr. Robinson has a wine-cellar, 62 x 32, and two stories in height, stone below and frame above, and of a capacity of 35,000 gallons. He has still on hand all the wine of last year's vintage, to the amount of about 25,000 gallons. He is the owner of one-fifth of the Palace Hotel and of the East Napa Land Company. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Napa Lodge, No. 18.

JOSEPH GRIFFIN, deceased, formerly a farmer of Yolo County, was born February 6, 1818, in Frederick County, Virginia, a son of George and Nancy (Johnston) Griffin, natives of Virginia. As he grew up he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade and followed it up to within the last thirty years of his life. He left Virginia at an early age, spent a short time at Cincinnati, and then a period in Ralls County, Missouri, and then purchased a farm in that State, upon which he continued to reside until the spring of 1850, when he came overland to California with ox teams, in company with Mr. Ely, a brother of Mrs. Griffin. After spending a short time in the mines, he returned to Missouri with the intention of remaining there; but in 1857, the thoughts of the excellent features of the Golden State had wrought him up to such a pitch that he had to come again, to remain; and he came as before, with ox teams, with Mr. Ely, and this time had serious encounters with the Indians, losing some of their stock and many times narrowly escaping with their lives. Stopping in Yolo County, Mr. Griffin purchased land on Cache Creek near Knight's Landing, where he was engaged about ten years. He then bought near Winters, Yolo County, and lived there until his death, making all the improvements on the place. The tasteful residence was built in the fall of 1877. At the time of his death he owned about 1,000 acres in Yolo County, and about 180 in Lake County. He was a man marked by traits of energy and perseverance. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Nancy Ely, a native of Missouri; they had twelve children, seven of whom are living, namely: Thomas D., George W., Annie E., wife of J. Spencer; James B.; Mary J., deceased; Margaret, deceased; John F., Amanda B., wife of J. D. Rice; Mary A., deceased; Robert E. Lee, deceased; Emma, deceased, and Joseph. Mr. Griffin was a member of the Masonic fraternity at Winters, and is remembered by all who knew him as a worthy and upright citizen. Mrs. Griffin still survives, and is enjoying a degree of health that promises long life.

EDMUND WRIGHT was born in Stockport, England, October 27, 1832, and came to the United States in 1861, to California in 1869, and to Red Bluff in 1872. He received his education in Stockport and Manchester, and before coming to this country was a commercial traveler. Upon his arrival in the United States the first work he did was to drive Government mules. After that he was engaged in farming, in Ohio, for two years. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served the cause of the Union until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge in September, 1865. He then purchased 160 acres of land in Ohio, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for four years. In 1869 he sold out and came to California, for the benefit of his health. Three years he spent in Colusa County. From there he came to Tehama County and purchased 130 acres of land, located seven miles north of Red Bluff. He also bought 1,000 sheep, and engaged in that business for ten years, being very successful. He disposed of the sheep, and, in 1888, sold the farm. At that time he became the senior member of the firm of Wright & Taylor, dealers in groceries and provisions, at Red Bluff. They keep a large stock, and are doing a prosperous business. Their trade extends out of the city for thirty-five miles.

In November, 1863, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Elizabeth Heathcote. She was born in England, came to America when three years of age, and was reared in Wisconsin. They have six children: Walter H., Alice E., Ellen G., George E., Mabel A. and Herbert H. The two oldest were born in Ohio, one in Colusa County and three in Tehama County. Two of the daughters are successful school-teachers. The oldest son is a farmer and stock-raiser. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wright is a Republican, and belongs to J. K. Mansfield Post, No. 75, G. A. R., of Red Bluff.

JAMES LOUIS BARHAM is one of the prominent citizens of Tehama County, California. He was born near Springfield, Missouri, October 2, 1852, and is the son of John and Arabella (Swagerty) Barham. His parents were born in Kentucky, and their ancestors for many generations were natives of that State. They crossed the plains to California in 1857, spent two years at North San Juan, and in 1859 settled in Chico, Butte County. The subject of this sketch is said to have been the first boy who went to Chico to reside. He lived there continuously for twenty-two years, and his parents still reside at that place. Mr. Barham is the oldest of a family of eight children. His education was received at Chico. He earned his first dollar by washing bottles for Hon. E. P. Pond, present Mayor of San Francisco, who is now (1890) the Democratic candidate for Governor of California. Mr. Barham was the pioneer expressman of Chico. He carried the express for Wells, Fargo & Co., and the mail for a number of years. He subsequently accepted a position as clerk for G. W. Dorn & Co., dealers in general merchandise, and was in their employ seven years. He then spent a year in Tombstone, after which he returned and accepted a clerkship with Cone & Kimball, of Red Bluff. For six years he was employed by that firm, and during that time he became widely and favorably known as a most obliging and competent business man.

In 1886 he was chosen by the Democratic party as their candidate for County Assessor. He made a lively and spirited canvass, speaking all over the county. His opponent had held the office for thirteen years, but Mr. Barham was elected by a majority of 354 votes, carrying every precinct except two. He entered upon the duties of his office determined to conduct it in accordance with the law and without being influenced by either party or property. Many of the papers in the office, that would have been of value to him, were destroyed by the former incumbent, which made his duties much more difficult; but he succeeded in reducing the taxation of the county $1.10 per hundred less than the average of the three best years of his predecessor, and he found and assessed 70,734 acres of land in the county that had before escaped taxation. In 1890, without opposition, he was renominated by his party and elected over the strongest man in the Republican party by a majority of 295.

Mr. Barham was married November 25, 1875, to Miss Georgia Holcomb, a native of St. Louis, California. They have one child, Courtney, born in Chico. Mr. Barham is the owner of a comfortable home in Red Bluff.

Our subject is a prominent Mason, has been and is Master of Vesper Lodge, No. 84, and is Inspector of the district, appointed by Grand Master Estee. Mr. Barham is also a Knight Templar. His wife is a member of the Episcopal Church, and his political views are Democratic. He is a business man of ability and enterprise, and a citizen every way worthy of the confidence and respect of the people of the county.

FABBREO is the proprietor of the Bay Vineyard and Orchard, which also includes the wine cellars and distillery. The fine place, about seven miles from Napa,

and adjoining the celebrated Jackson Napa Soda Springs, is beautifully situated in a sheltered spot on the west side of the Foss Valley range of mountains, and occupies both sides of the Soda Cañon. He has here 370 acres, seventy-five of which are in vineyard, and ten acres in blackberries and other fruit. There are also 564 olive trees, some of them six years old and in bearing. These are all of the Picholin variety, with which Mr. Borreo was familiar in his Italian home, and which he considers the most desirable both for picking and for oil. The grapes on this ranch are of the Burgundy and Zinfandel variety, mostly of the non-resistant stock, but all in bearing and so far free from phylloxera. Mr. Borreo is, however, preparing resistant vines, having now 10,000 rooted in nursery, which he proposes to plant in new ground so as to be ready in case the disease makes its appearance. He has already picked some of the olives, and they are indeed delicious, of a fine, delicate flavor, with a most pleasing after taste, and will prepare samples of oil from a few of the Picholin olives the coming winter. There is a beautiful view from his residence over the whole valley to Napa City, Mount Tamalpais, Pinole Point, the vessels and bay beyond, and even the trains to Santa Rosa, as well as those up the Napa Valley. The winery has a storage capacity of 200,000 gallons, and there are now in stock some 50,000 gallons of wine of the last season's vintage. There is also a distillery in which he will use for making brandy all inferior grapes, as well as the lees and pomace, and other refuse products of the vineyard. His main products are Port, Angelica, claret and white wines. Mr. Borreo has established his own brandies and reaches the consumer direct, having customers all over the State of California. Next season he will commence bottling, and will then make preparations to enter the Eastern market, having already placed some of his wines on satisfactory terms in New York city.

He was born in 1837, near Genoa, in Oreglia, in the olive-growing district of Italy, near the sea-coast, and as a boy he engaged in the seafaring life, making his way to California in 1853. Appreciating the great advantages of this new country he decided to remain. He followed mining pursuits until 1866, when he came to Napa and engaged in the general merchandise and warehouse business, which he sold out in 1889, coming to live on the ranch which he has owned and operated since 1883. Besides this ranch and vineyard Mr. Borreo owns valuable property in Napa City. He has always been a supporter of the Republican party, and though not desiring any official recognition he has been a representative in county conventions and has been prominent in the local councils of his party.

He was married in 1864, in Virginia City, Nevada, to Miss Maria Arata, a native of his own district in Italy, who died in May, 1885, in Napa, leaving six children. They are: Josephine, now the wife of Frank Hodgdon, of San Francisco; Nellie, now the wife of G. B. Cerrut; Mary, William, Ernest and Archibald.

MARCUS R. HOOK.—Among the representative business men of Red Bluff, California, we find the name that heads this sketch. An outline of his life is as follows:

Mr. Hook was born in Maryland, eight miles from the city of Baltimore, November 25, 1842, and was reared in that city. He is a son of Marcus R. Hook. His grandfather's name was also Marcus R. Both were natives of Maryland. The Hooks trace their ancestry for several generations and find the family had its origin in Scotland. Mr. Hook's father was a prominent Democrat, a politician, and a member of the Legislature of Maryland. His mother, *nee* Elizabeth Ann Bruff, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and her ancestors were also natives of that State. Of the family of five children only Mr. Hook and a sister survive.

Our subject received his education in Wash-

ington city. At the age of eighteen years he entered the Railway Postal Service, occupying that position ten years. He was clerk in the office of Vital Statistics for two years, under Dr. Bliss, of President Garfield notoriety.

In 1876, in answer to a telegram from his friend, General Chipman, Mr. Hook came to Red Bluff, California, to take a position with the Sierra Lumber Company. After being with them four years he opened his own real-estate and insurance business, which he still continues. He is the owner of 140 acres of land, just west of the city, on which he has built a beautiful residence. On this property he has planted ten acres of almonds, several acres in a home vineyard, and a large variety of fruit trees. Sixty acres of the property he has subdivided into ten-acre tracts.

Mr. Hook was married March 17, 1866, to Miss Anna M. Lay, a native of Washington, and a daughter of Richard Lay, who was born in Connecticut and is a descendant of an old Connecticut family. Mr. Lay was for many years a resident of Washington, where he held a Government office. Mrs. Hook's grandfather, Richard Lay, Sr., on the paternal side, was a descendant of the Wollcott family, who traced their ancestry back to the Oliver Wollcott, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her mother, *nee* Ann Mattingly, was a native of Maryland and came from an old family of that State. Both her paternal and maternal ancestors participated in the Revolution. They were also Unionists, and two of Mrs. Hook's brothers were captains in the United States army and did service in the civil war.

Mr. and Mrs. Hook have been blessed with five children, all born in Washington except the youngest, who is a native of Red Bluff. Their names are as follows: Charles K., Ruth C., M. Madaline, Addie T. and Marcus R., who takes the family name. Mrs. Hook and the children are devout members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Hook is in politics an ardent Republican, and has been such since he became a voter. For the last six years he has been a member of the Board of Supervisors, and has two years more to serve before his term of office expires. He was the only Republican on the county ticket that was elected. Since he became a resident of Red Bluff Mr. Hook has thoroughly identified himself with the best interests of the city, and county as well. He is a life member of the Agricultural Society of the county and is secretary of the same.

JAMES B. GRIFFIN, a prosperous farmer near Winters, Yolo County, was born in Ralls County, Missouri, August 12, 1852, the son of Joseph and Nancy (Ely) Griffin. His father, born in Virginia, February 6, 1818, crossed the plains to this State in 1850; in 1852 returned to Missouri and in 1857 came again to California, bringing with him his family of wife and five children: T. D., George W., Annie E., Margaret J. and James B.; and he lived until 1885. The mother, who was born February 6, 1828, in Missouri, is still living, on the home ranch, where she is spending the remainder of her days. James B. was but five years of age when he was brought to the Golden State. He lived and worked for the interests of his parents until 1877; then until 1880 he was engaged in Colusa County, when he bought land.

In 1889 he came to Yolo County and purchased 320 acres north of Winters, and during the same year he and his brother, John F., bought of Levi Morris one of the finest ranches in the county, situated about three miles north of Winters, toward Madison. It contains 500 acres, of which 100 are in fruit. On the premises is a magnificent residence. James' interest is 170 acres, while the rest belongs to his brother. The subject of this sketch was married November 19, 1874, to Miss Minerva C. Miller, who was born in California September 17, 1854. Their three children are: Emma G., born February 9 1879; Bennie, October 21, 1881; and Joseph R., December 27, 1883.

JOHN F. GRIFFIN was born in Yolo County,

J. Craig

October 25, 1859, and was married November 8, 1887, to Miss Alice Martin, at her home in Ralls County, Missouri. She was born in that State, April 14, 1862. Immediately after marriage they came to California, and they are now making their home with his widowed mother. The farm is both useful and beautiful, being well kept by its intelligent proprietors.

HON. JOSEPH CRAIG.—The Old Dominion has probably done more than any other State in the Union toward building and assuring the status of her young sisters in the roll of statehood, giving freely of her best sons and representatives of her oldest families to help them form a solid basis for the future. In this regard, at any rate, California has certainly fared well, for wherever we go in this "Golden State" are found prominent and efficient men who owe their lineage to Virginia, and whose names recall circumstances that stand out brightly in the early annals of our country. One such name is that of Hon. Joseph Craig, of Woodland, who, though born in Missouri, and his parents both natives of Kentucky,—that State with the most stirring and romantic early history of all,—yet is descended directly on his father's side from the celebrated Craig family of Virginia. His mother, too, who is still living, at a good old age, and now a resident of San Francisco, is a granddaughter of Captain Jack Ashby, the great scout and Indian fighter of Kentucky, and is therefore of the well-known Ashby family. Mr. Craig was born August 14, 1849, in Clinton County, Missouri, and is the son of Randolph R. and Minerva R. (Darneal) Craig. The parents were both born in Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky, but removed to Missouri about the year 1837, settling in Clinton County. Later they went to Liberty, Clay County, where they remained until they came to California. The father came in 1849, attracted hither by gold discoveries. He mined with success until 1852, when he returned to Missouri, and in August of that year brought out his family. Mr. Craig was interested in mines all his life, and was long one of the most prominent men in the Sierras and foothills. He located in Nevada City, and lived there for many years. In later years he made his home in San Francisco, looking after his mining interests from that city. He died at Auburn, Placer County, in March, 1866. He left seven children, five sons and two daughters, all now living in California.

The subject of this biographical sketch is the youngest of these. His early life was spent chiefly in Nevada County, where he attended school, and at the same time laid the foundation of a practical knowledge of mining, which has shown its results, among other ways, in the invention and patenting, in 1869, when he was twenty years of age, of the hydraulic monitor, which has since then been almost exclusively used in hydraulic mining, and almost revolutionized the whole business. For about two years Mr. Craig lived in Marysville, running a foundry and machine-shop, during that time largely devoted to the manufacture of the monitors. In the winter of 1872 he went to San Francisco and engaged extensively in the same manufacture. In 1875 he was elected to the State Senate from the Tenth district of San Francisco, and is probably the only Democrat ever elected from that Republican stronghold, a sure test of Mr. Craig's popularity. He filled the seat for two sessions, and has had the good record of being one of the five Senators who voted against the new constitutional convention. Mr. Craig began his legal studies in Nevada County, and continued them for some five or six years before applying for admission to practice. He was first admitted to practice by the district court in San Francisco, and three years later was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. While in San Francisco he was a member of the law firm of Marshall, Smoot & Craig, at that time one of the leading firms in that city. In 1878 Mr. Craig removed to Yolo County, tak-

ing up his residence in Woodland, and immediately beginning the practice of law. In 1882 he was elected District Attorney of Yolo County and served one term. He declined to be a candidate a second time, preferring to devote his attention to his extensive private practice On January 17, 1889, he was appointed a member of the Board of State Prison Directors, in which board he is now serving. The legal firm of which he is the head, is Craig & Hawkins, well known throughout the State. It goes without saying, of course, that Mr. Craig is an active Democrat, and has been all his life.

He was married May 1, 1874, to Miss Kate Stephens, daughter of John D. Stephens, of Woodland. They have had four children,—two sons and two daughters,—of whom, one son, John S., and one daughter, Mary A., are living. Those that died were Tilden J. and Josephine Marshall.

Mr. Craig is of an inventive turn of mind, and besides the mining monitor previously mentioned has conceived other valuable mechanical devices. The principal one is what might be termed a combined plow, as it not only loosens the ground to the desired depth but also leaves it in such a condition that no harrowing is needed. The plow is constructed under a new principle, one never before advanced in connection with the subject of farming, and is capable of doing much more work with a great deal less power than any plow ever constructed on the old system. If it proves the success that is now promised this invention will revolutionize farming, or at any rate that portion of it which consists of preparing land for crops. Mr. Craig was the first one in Yolo County to take measures for the propagation of the German carp, which are now to be found in the greatest abundance in a natural fish-pond on his ranch. To give an idea of the matter to those who may be interested, the following is taken from a letter written by Mr. Craig in answer to inquiries from a gentleman in another country:

"In 1882 I purchased from a gentleman at Lakeside, in Sonoma County, forty German carp,—twenty brood and twenty small,—and placed them in a natural pond about two acres in size. They multiplied very rapidly, and grew to large size, some weighing from six to ten pounds. The high water of the following season carried a number of them into a stream called Cache Creek, where they did well and increased with wonderful rapidity, until now both the pond and creek are alive with them. It would be impossible to estimate the number taken, as the public have had free access to both pond and creek, and the number now remaining is without limit.

"When first put in, the pond contained bullhead in large numbers, but the carp have either destroyed them or driven them away, until they are almost extinct. From my experience, I am prepared to say that they are a fine food fish, and easily propagated. Persons having water facilities can, with little or no difficulty, raise the carp for food."

Mr. Craig, while one of the hardest and closest workers in business and professional matters, is a pleasant, genial gentleman, and enjoys a State reputation of being one of the best civil and criminal lawyers in Central and Northern California.

GEORGE W. MADISON came to California in 1852, landed at Marysville September 22, and in the following spring, March 18, 1853, came to Red Bluff. Thirty-seven years of his life have been spent in active business in this city, and few are more deserving of honorable mention in the history of Tehama County than he.

Mr. Madison was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, December 14, 1833. He was reared in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, attending school four months during the winter and working on his father's farm the rest of the year. His father, John R. Madison, a native of Denmark, was a midshipman in the Danish navy, under his brother, Nicholas Madison, who was an ad-

miral in the Danish navy. In 1815, when he was sixteen years of age, his ship landed in New York, and, being pleased with the country, he remained in the United States. For six months they hunted him, but he succeeded in eluding his pursuers. Until 1825 he worked on a farm. In that year he purchased the Shenandoah Springs, which he conducted for a number of years. He married Miss Nelson, a native of Virginia. Her ancestors, originally Dutch people, had for many years been residents of the Old Dominion. It is said of them that they emancipated their slaves, numbering about 1,900, and that they bought Greene County, Indiana, and colonized them there, sustaining them until they became self-supporting. A grander deed could not be recorded of any man's ancestors. Two of Mr. Madison's uncles were ministers of the Bible Christian Church, and he supposes that the family adhered to that church. Another interesting item of history in regard to them is that his mother was an intimate friend of Mrs. General Jackson and was her bridesmaid when she married Mr. Mason. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Mason she was only thirteen years old. General Jackson and Mr. Mason fought a duel in which the latter was killed, and the widow subsequently became General Jackson's wife.

Upon his arrival in the Golden West, Mr. Madison began mining on the Feather River and continued it through the winter of 1852–'53, spending a part of the time at Camptonville and Oroville. He was not successful in his mining operations, as he only made his expenses. In March, 1853, he started north, remained a week in Red Bluff, and then went to Shasta, Shasta County. He mined at Whiskyville and Mule Town, still without success. In July, 1854, he took a contract to cut 2,000,000 saw logs in the northeastern part of Shasta County, completed the contract, made some money by it, and, in March, 1854, came to Red Bluff, where he has since met the reverses and successes of life. He engaged in draying and dealt in hay and stock, and also engaged in the manufacture of soda water, continuing this until 1869. In that year he went to the eastern part of the county and became interested in the saw-mill business on Battle Creek. In connection with the mill he dealt in lumber. He was unsuccessful in this enterprise, in two years losing about $30,000. Then he returned to Red Bluff, and in 1871 again started his old business. He went in debt for his start, soon built up a good business and accumulated fast until 1888, when a fire came and burned his dwelling, soda water manufactory and another dwelling. Mr. Madison lost about $16,000. He at once began to rebuild and now has a nice new dwelling and a soda water manufactory. He runs two trucks, employs three men, and supplies all the surrounding towns with soda water.

In 1858 Mr. Madison was married to Miss Lydia L. Burton, a native of Barry County, Missouri. This union has been blessed with eight children, five of whom are living and all were born in Red Bluff. Their names are: Minnie, Alice Maud, Clay B., Lydia May, George S. and Samuel.

Mr. Madison's political views are Republican. He is a member of the K. of P. lodge and also of the A. O. U. W.

GEORGE COCKING is one of the worthy residents of Red Bluff who has made his way in the world by honest toil and the judicious investment of his savings. He is a native of England, born at Balderton, near Newark, October 29, 1839. His parents, Thomas and Ann Cocking, were both English people. To them were born seven children, of whom George is the fifth. He received his education in his native land, and, some time after reaching the years of manhood, went to New Zealand. He arrived at that place in August, 1864, and worked there as a farm hand and was also employed on the railroad, remaining two years and a half. He then came to California. At Sacramento he was variously employed until

he was taken sick, and there lay in the hospital for some time. Upon his recovery he went on the Central Pacific Railroad to Humboldt City, and worked on the road until it was completed. He was brakeman and afterward conductor. From there he went to Santa Cruz, where he worked in the redwoods, and where, for a time, he was employed in a paper manufactory. He returned to Sacramento and came to Tehama on the first passenger train that crossed the river at Tehama. He then spent several years in railroad employ. Mr. Cocking quit that business to engage in draying at Red Bluff and bought a horse and truck and was thus employed for two years. From time to time he had invested his spare money in property, and now owns eight houses and lots, which he rents. Excepting the care of his property, collecting rents, etc., he has retired from business.

Mr. Cocking was married in 1874. Mrs. Cocking is now (1890) an invalid. Politically the subject of this sketch is a Republican.

W. H. SOULE, a hardware merchant at Woodland, is a native of Maine. His parents, William F. and Elizabeth M. (Frost) Soule, were also natives of that State. His father was born March 5, 1800, and his mother in 1802. In the spring of 1852 they went to Wisconsin for a short time, and in the same year came on to California, by water. The ship on which they were to sail became disabled and they were landed on the Isthmus, where they were compelled to wait until a relief ship came; and the place being very unhealthful, James Soule, brother of W. H., was taken sick and afterward died at sea and was thrown overboard off Monterey, and his sister Eliza died on the very day they landed in San Francisco, and shortly after that, September 5, 1852, their mother also died, in San Francisco. There were originally five daughters and four sons, of whom four daughters now reside in San Francisco. William Soule, the father, followed mining a short time, when his health failed and he went to Puget Sound for a year. In the spring of 1854 he and son W. H. went to Port Orford, Oregon, during the "Beach" excitement, where they mined and prospected on their way back to Marysville, this State, and proceeded on to San Francisco. In 1855–'56 they followed farming in Marin County, and then in Sonoma County until 1861, when they dissolved partnership, the father going to San Francisco, where he died February 19, 1876. Mr. Soule, our subject, went to Idaho during the gold excitement and followed mining there until the autumn of the next year, then for three years he followed freighting between Sacramento and Virginia City. From 1865 to 1873 he followed agricultural pursuits in Solano County; then he purchased 320 acres on Putah Creek, in Yolo County, and occupied it until 1884; then he spent six months in Texas; next, returning to Woodland in 1886, he purchased a half interest in the hardware store of P. W. Barnes, and after a partnership of one year he bought out Mr. Barnes' interest, and is now enjoying a substantial patronage.

Mr. Soule was born February 12, 1837, and was married in Solano County, September 2, 1871, to Mary Cunningham, a native of Canada, and they have two adopted children, William H. and Minnie A.

HUGH MOONEY, one of the early settlers and well-known citizens of Tehama County, came to California in 1852, and to Red Bluff in 1854. He is a native of County Down, Ireland, born July 15, 1826. He is the oldest of a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. His parents, Bernard and Nellie Mooney, were both natives of Ireland, and were devout Catholics. His father was a blacksmith and also carried on farming in a small way. Mr. Mooney received his education in the Hibernian schools, and he says "Devilish

poor schools they were, too." He learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop. When he became twenty years of age he decided that there was not much chance for a man to rise in Ireland and concluded he would try his fortune in the United States. Upon his arrival in America he worked at his trade in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and at Cincinnati, remaining in the latter place three years. He then went to the lead mines in Wisconsin. There he met with bad luck. His partner defrauded him, and he lost the $90 he had put into the business and six months' work. From that place he went to Galena, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and worked three months.

At this time he was seized with a desire to come to California. April 1, 1852, he went to St. Louis. He continued his way westward, stopping at St. Joseph, Missouri. When he reached that place he had just $60, and there he worked for six months. He shod the horses for four Scotchmen who were making preparations to go to California; and with these gentlemen he made a bargain whereby he was to travel to the Golden State in their company. They charged him $100 for board and transportation. Fifty dollars he paid cash and gave his note for $50 to be paid when they reached California. Their animals soon gave out and a greater part of the journey was made on foot. When they reached Sacramento Mr. Mooney found a good friend in James McGuire, who let him have a gold slug, $50, with which to pay his note, and he worked for his friend at $6 per day until he had $600. He then thought he would try his luck in the mines. Went to Rabbit Creek, Poor Man's Creek and Sutter Creek, and expended his $600 in about six months' time, after which he returned to Marysville, barefooted and financially embarrassed. His feet were not only bare but they were extremely sore when he passed the Oregon House. There he fell in with a former acquaintance, who laughed at him and asked him where he was going. He replied that he did not know. This friend insisted on taking him to the Stage and Steamboat Hotel with him, and there Mr. Mooney stopped until his feet began to get well. Then he sought employment and worked for Mr. Drake two months, after which he returned to Sacramento and was again employed by Mr. McGuire. Mr. Mooney worked for him until he quit the general blacksmith business. In 1854 he came to Red Bluff with William Fag, and worked for him for three years, at $7 per day and board. During that time he made $3,000, and he says he has never felt so rich since. He then started to Philadelphia for a visit, and, when there, learned by letter that his father was sick. He went to Ireland and visited his father and friends. During his four months' stay in his native land he spent his money freely, made his father a valuable present, and when he returned to California he had but $500 left. He went to work again with his usual vim and soon earned $2,000. A dull time came on at Red Bluff and an old Yankee asked Mr. Mooney to accompany him to Tehama. He went, and in 1858 opened his first shop and carried on business there for eight years. During that time he purchased 200 acres of land, located one mile north of Tehama, and in addition to his work in the shop also conducted the ranch. He soon found, however, that one business was enough for him and he sold his shop and devoted his whole time and attention to the farm. Two years after his first purchase he added 200 more acres to his ranch, making 400 acres in one body, the cost of the whole being $20 per acre. In 1876 he purchased 2,000 acres, four miles north of Tehama, at $15 per acre. After giving his personal supervision to both places for seven years he rented the latter place and still has it rented. His time is now given to the management of his home farm. He erected buildings on both places, and has built a beautiful and expensive residence, where he resides with his family. Mr. Mooney has been remarkably successful in his business undertakings; and to God he is thankful for his many blessings, for health and ability to make and enjoy his beautiful home.

In 1858 Mr. Mooney was married. The union has been blessed with five children, all born in Tehama County and all now living. The children have received their education in the Catholic schools.

Mr. Mooney has always voted the Democratic ticket; was a Union Democrat and voted for Stephen A. Douglas for President. He has frequently held the office of School Trustee since 1860. In 1884 he was elected one of the Supervisors of the county, was re-elected to the same office and now holds that position.

J. WELCH, a prominent farmer of Yolo County, first crossed the plains to California in 1850. He is a native of Monroe County, Kentucky. His parents, Richard and Jane (Harlan) Welch, were also natives of that State; his father was a farmer and blacksmith. At the age of twenty-two years Mr. Welch spent six months in Missouri, and then came on to California and began mining in Amador County; in the fall of 1851 he located in Yolo County; was in Los Angeles County from 1869 to 1874, and since then on his present well improved ranch of eighty acres; he raises live stock and alfalfa. He married Martha Browning, a native of Kentucky, and they have two children living; and they have had two who are now deceased. Three of the family are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES S. CAMERON, M. D., is a worthy citizen and a leading physician of Red Bluff. He was born in Edgefield District, South Carolina, November 20, 1845. His father, James Cameron, was also a native of South Carolina, born in 1798. He was a planter by occupation. His religious views were in accordance with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and he was a faithful member of the same. His wife, *nee* Malinda Toland, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and a sister of the late Dr. H. H. Toland, of San Francisco. The Camerons came from Scotland. Grandfather Cameron was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

The subject of this sketch is the only survivor of a family of four sons and three daughters. He received his education at Erskine College, in his native State, and left that institution in August, 1861, at the age of sixteen, to join the Confederate army. He participated in the fortunes of the army in Virginia until the close of that great struggle, when General Lee surrendered. Our young soldier was with General Johnson when the news of the surrender reached them. They disbanded and he returned to his home and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. He then went to Philadelphia and entered Jefferson College, where he studied medicine under Professor William H. Pancost, professor of anatomy in the college.

May 10, 1866, Dr. Cameron sailed from New York and landed at San Francisco June 13, following. He there entered the office of his uncle, Dr. H. H. Toland, then and since one of the most noted physicians on the coast. He remained with him until November 26, 1868, when he left San Francisco, and on the night of the 28th landed at Red Bluff. Here he opened an office and began the practice of his profession, and his career as a physician at this place has been a successful one.

Two years after he came here he was united in marriage with the second daughter of Mr. H. Gerke. She was born in San Francisco, April 24, 1852. Their union was blessed with two sons, James Henry and George Toland, both born in Red Bluff. Mrs. Cameron was a beautiful and refined lady, a noble and true wife and a loving mother. Their happy married relation was interrupted by her death, which occurred November 6, 1880, her disease being enlargement of the spleen. Her loss was a severe blow to the Doctor and his little family and also to her many friends and acquaintances in Red Bluff.

Dr. Cameron was engaged in building one of the finest residences in the city, and he sold the property soon after his wife's death. He has since remained single, and he now lives at the Tremont Hotel. He met with two serious accidents not more than a year apart, being thrown from his buggy each time; first, his arm was broken, and, July 15, 1884, the other arm was fractured, and he also sustained severe injury to his head. He has since been resting and recuperating. Up to the time of his injury he had an enormous practice and had made himself a benefit to his race, going night and day to treat the suffering without stopping to ask whether they were rich or poor. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat. He is a Master Mason, a Knight Templar and a Scotch Rite Mason. His office is in the Cone & Kimball building.

G. P. BALZARI, dairyman at Woodland, was born July 4, 1855, in Switzerland, of which country his parents, James and Constance (Mattie) Balzari, are also natives; the father, who has been a merchant most of his life, is still living there. When our subject was twelve years of age, he and his father came to California by water, landing at Petaluma, where he was engaged in the livery business until 1878; then he worked on a farm at Elmira, Solano County, until 1880, when he moved near Madison, Yolo County, and followed farming there until the next year, when he came to Woodland and started his present dairy ranch, where he keeps seventy head of cows and is the leading dairyman in that locality. He keeps the finest grades of stock. His gross income is $500 per month. He has 240 acres of land near Cottonwood in Shasta County, and twenty acres in Willow Oak Park, Yolo County.

He was united in marriage, December 23, 1876, in Yolo County, with Eva A. Merrell, a native of Michigan, born November 18, 1858, the daughter of U. P. and Almira (Finch) Merrell, her father a native of Connecticut and her mother of Michigan. They have two sons: Charles W., born July 7, 1878, and Robert A., January 2, 1884.

MAJOR E. H. WARD was born in Wythe County, Virginia, in 1842. He is a son of Robert Newton and Margaret F. (Thompson) Ward, and is the youngest of a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. Both the Wards and Thompsons trace their ancestry to the English. Mrs. Ward was born in Virginia, a descendant of one of the old families of that State. Mr. Ward was also a native of the Old Dominion, born in Wythe County. He was extensively engaged in the stock business; and was a leading Whig, bitterly opposed to secession. When Virginia seceded, however, he went with his State and became an ardent supporter of the Southern cause. He lost all his property in the war. The family came to California in 1870, and Mr. Ward's death occurred at Stockton in 1881.

The subject of this sketch received his education in Emery and Henry College, Virginia. He left college in April, 1861, to enter the Confederate army, and enlisted as a private in Company A, Eighth Regiment, Virginia Cavalry. The regiment was reorganized in 1862 and he was made Orderly Sergeant of the company. He was actively engaged in the war in Virginia from its outbreak to its close, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox.

At the close of the war Major Ward went with his father to a place near Memphis to engage in cotton-raising. They employed their own negroes and others and conducted the business for two years. The rapid decline in the price of cotton caused them to give up the enterprise and return to Virginia. There they engaged in stock-raising until 1870, when they came to California. In 1871 Major Ward began a sheep business, in a small way, on shares. Soon after this he bought sheep in Tehama County and drove them to Montana, Wyoming

and Colorado. This proved a remunerative enterprise as well as an arduous and severe one, for these trips occupied six or seven months, during which time he was exposed to all kinds of weather, sleeping at night with no covering save the broad canopy of heaven, and faring on the plainest of food. Some time after this he began buying lands in the southern part of Tehama County and accumulated several thousand acres of land, on which he established a sheep ranch. In 1884 he entered into a copartnership in the business with Major J. S. Cone, and since then they have carried on the business very extensively, Major Ward being the acting manager. They have 30,000 acres of land devoted to the business and have about 15,000 sheep. The annual sale of sheep and wool averages $30,000.

Major Ward has purchased lots in Red Bluff and has built a very attractive and pleasant home. In 1883 he was united in marriage with Miss Mellie Howell, a native of Missouri. Their union has been blessed with three sons, born in Tehama County, namely: Gorham C., Robert E. and Clay R. The Major is a Royal Arch Mason. He has been a life-long Democrat, but he is in favor of a high tariff, and felt compelled to vote for Mr. Harrison at the last election; and he is now independent in politics. Major Ward is a representative citizen of Tehama County, one who has by his own well directed efforts secured for himself and family a competency. During the twenty years of his life in California he has risen from very moderate circumstances to a position of prominence, wealth and influence.

MRS. E. POCKMAN.—In the list of those holding a prominent place as agriculturists in Yolo County, the name of Mrs. E. Pockman is entitled to a leading position, both on account of the excellence of her fine ranch, and because of the admirable way in which its affairs are managed. She is the widow of the late J. M. Pockman, who was one of the older and more respected residents in the county. He was a native of Missouri, and the date of his birth was January 9, 1842. When a young man he came to this State with a party of others, some of whom settled in Yolo County, among them William Hatcher, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Pockman arrived in 1852, and in the following year settled in Yolo County, making it his home up to the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1882. He was married to Mrs. Pockman, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Brown, at the town of Yolo, on October 20, 1873. Mr. Pockman spent the active portion of his life in Yolo County, was a man possessed of an unusual amount of energy and perseverance, and was always actuated by the highest motives. He was a man very highly esteemed throughout the community, both for the kindliness of his heart and the generosity of his nature. He provided well for his family, doing for them all that a kind husband and father could accomplish, accumulating during his life a considerable property.

Mrs. Pockman is a native of Wisconsin, where she was born in 1854. When she was a mere child her parents removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where they lived till 1872, when they came to California. She is the owner of a splendid tract of 640 acres of beautiful farming land, all of it lying in Yolo County and all of it highly improved. She has four children, three boys and one girl.

A. D. BUTLER, residing near the head of Brown's Valley, about four miles from Napa, has an orchard of thirty acres, divided as follows: 900 cherries, 900 French prunes, 900 peaches, the remainder being devoted to a variety of fruits. These are all in bearing. There was an apple orchard of about 1,000 trees on the ranch, but this he is grubbing up, as the codlin moth destroys the

crop. These will be replaced by other fruits, principally prunes and apricots. There are 100 acres in the ranch, but one-half is hill land, only adapted for grazing purposes and furnishing fire-wood. Mr. Butler purchased this place about seventeen years since. He was born in Monmouth, Illinois, in 1843. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Oregon, where he assisted his father on his farm and attended school until he arrived at man's estate. When he was twenty-one he returned to Illinois and entered Abingdon College, graduating there in 1865, after a course of three years. Returning to Oregon, he taught school for several years; coming to California he purchased in 1872 the ranch where he has since resided. He has taught school for about ten years, at intervals, during his residence in Napa County. He was married in 1868, to Miss Nellie Morris, a native of Quincy, Illinois, who died in 1879. There are two children from this marriage: Lena, who is a graduate of the Oregon State Normal School, and has been a teacher; and Ralph, who is now in attendance at the same institution. In 1886 he married Mrs. Hazzie Garr, a native of Missouri. He is a member of the Masonic order, Yount Lodge, No. 12, and has been a member of the Board of Education for six years.

RODERICK HENRY BIERCE is one of the pioneers of Red Bluff and one who has had much to do with the building of the town, and its history.

Mr. Bierce was born in Prattsville, Green County, New York, September 2, 1833. His father, Alexander N. Bierce, was a native of Massachusetts, but was a resident of New York for a long time. Grandfather Alexander A Bierce was born in France and came to America early in the history of the country. Our subject's father was in politics a Whig and in religion a Methodist. He married Deborah Allcot Morrison, a native of Yonkers, New York. To them were born eight children, Roderick H. being the sixth and one of the four who are now living. He received his early education in New York, and in 1848, when he was fourteen years old, the family removed to Illinois and settled in the village of Dixon. At that place he finished his education and learned the carpenter and millwright trade and there worked for seven or eight years.

In 1859 Mr. Bierce crossed the plains to California and engaged in mining at Weaverville, Trinity County, meeting with good success. After that he came to Red Bluff. The next year, however, he returned to the mines and built a flume, but the claim proved a failure and he met with a serious loss. He then came back to Red Bluff and commenced work at his trade. His first work was to assist in building the Antelope flouring-mill, six miles east of Red Bluff. In 1863 he formed a copartnership, Bierce & Powell, contractors and builders. In connection with their other business they built a planing-mill and manufactured sash and doors, and also added a lumber yard. They built the Red Bluff Hotel, and it burned down before it was completed. A stock company was formed and they rebuilt on the same site. The hotel finally became the property of the builders. Great depression came upon the city and they sold it at a heavy loss, only receiving $2,500 for it. The hotel was afterward sold for $21,500. This firm dissolved and Mr. Bierce carried on the lumber business alone. On the completion of the Blue Ridge flume by Frank Campbell and Welton, Mr. Bierce was selected manager of their lumber yard and planing-mill. This was in 1874. They afterward sold to the Sierra Flume & Lumber Company, and Mr. Bierce was retained in his position. The company was reorganized and became the Sierra Lumber Company, and he continued with them until 1886. In that year he went to San Diego and took charge of the lumber yard and was manager for the Coronado Beach Lumber Company. After being there nearly a year he went to San Quentin, Lower California, and

assumed charge of the lumber yard and store of the International Company of Mexico. October 20, 1888, Mr. Bierce returned to Red Bluff and has since been engaged in contracting and building. He has this year (1890) completed the erection of the Red Bluff flouring-mill, a large and valuable one.

Mr. Bierce was married in 1869, to Mrs. Margaretta Mitchell, widow of Mr. Reuben J. Mitchell. By her first husband she had a son, R. J. Mitchell, and by Mr. Bierce she has had four children, three sons and a daughter, all born in Red Bluff, viz.: Roderick N., who is now in the Signal Service office at San Francisco; Ralph S.; Rollin H. and Edith M. Mr. Bierce is a life-long Republican; has voted for General J. C. Fremont and every Republican candidate for the presidency since. When he came to Red Bluff there were only thirteen Republicans in Tehama County, and during the dark days of the Rebellion there were many disloyal people in California. A Confederate flag was carried in triumph through the streets of Red Bluff. The patriotic blood boiled in the veins of Mr. Bierce and his partner, Mr. Powell, and they attacked the disunionist. Several shots were fired, and they arrested him and sent him to Sacramento a prisoner. The flag displayed on that occasion is now in the possession of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Red Bluff. Mr. Bierce, after that occurrence, was one of the leading spirits to organize a company of Home Guards, and stood ready to fight or die for his country. The organization of the company had a salutary effect in preserving peace and making the lives of the people secure.

For six years Mr. Bierce was a School Trustee, and has ever taken an active interest in educational matters. He was one of the charter members of the Ancient Order of the United Workman, of Red Bluff, and has been a Master Workman for several terms. He is a prominent member of the Mason fraternity, was master of the blue lodge two years, and has filled nearly every other office in the lodge. He is also a Royal Arch Mason. Mr. Bierce was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of the city, and was Chairman of the Board for two years. He was Chief of the Fire Department for six years; and on his retiring from that department, the members showed their appreciation of his services by presenting him with a splendid gold watch. It was a pleasant surprise to Mr. Bierce and he treasures the token highly.

To the biographer it is a pleasant task to record the history of one who, by his generous deeds and manly conduct, has endeared himself to his fellow citizens, and has led that upright and honorable life of which his posterity justly feels proud.

BRUCE B. LEE, of Red Bluff, Tehama County, California, lately deceased, was the eldest son of Barton Lee, one of the early settlers and founders of Sacramento. The old firm of Priest, Lee & Cornwall was one of the wealthiest and most noted in the early history of California. Mr. Lee's grandfather, Benjamin Lee, was a pioneer of Skaneateles, New York, and also of northern Ohio. The Lees came originally from the Scottish branch of the family. Mr. Lee's mother, *nee* Henrietta Lee Steele, was a native of Sandusky, Ohio, and a descendant, on the maternal side, from the Virginia branch of the Lee family.

Bruce B. Lee was born in Iowa, September 26, 1838. He crossed the plains to Oregon and California in 1844. Mr. Lee is enthusiastic over Tehama County and believes it to be the best in the State. During his residence in California he has held many prominent positions; was elected to the State Legislature as a member of the Assembly from Sacramento County, in 1868; was appointed Harbor Commissioner by Governor William Irwin, in 1876; was elected Grand Commander of Knights Templar in 1880, and secured the Triennial Conclave of that order for San Francisco, in 1883; and at the time of his death was Prelate of Red Bluff Commandery, No. 17, K. T.,

Past High Priest of Red Bluff Chapter, No. 40, R. A. M.; and Captain of Company D, Eighth Battalion, N. G. C. Mr. Lee was manager of the largest insurance agency in America. He is the owner of a fine orchard, and has for sale about 200 acres of the finest orchard land in the valley.

July 2, 1868, Mr. Lee wedded the lady of his choice, Miss Ada Titus, the acknowledged belle of Sacramento in the days of Governor Haight's administration. Mrs. Lee is the daughter of Colonel J. W. Titus, of Sacramento, and is a leading member of the Episcopal Church, and a vocalist of more than ordinary ability.

Mr. Lee devoted his checkered and eventful life not alone to making money and accumulating wealth, but to ameliorating the conditions of the indigent and suffering, and thus by making bright the pathway of many a poor soul he has also brought sunshine and happiness into his own life. He was a man who reverenced his God, loved his neighbor as himself, never sought notoriety, and enjoyed fun as much as any one. By his fellow citizens he was regarded as liberal, generous, talented and full of business push and enterprise. His death took place in December, 1890.

WILLIAM DUNCAN came to Red Bluff in 1875, and is a prominent horticulturist of this place. He is one of the many intelligent and thrifty sons whom Scotland has furnished the United States to develop her resources and acquire wealth in this land of the free, where merit can win, unaided by title or wealth. Mr. Duncan's parents, George and Christina Duncan, were natives of Scotland, and the father was a gardener. To this business William was reared, working at it first in Scotland and afterward in England.

Mr. Duncan emigrated to the United States in 1848, and located in Iowa, where he purchased a farm of two hundred acres. This he improved by building, etc., and resided there until 1875, carrying on gardening, raising stock, and also keeping a dairy. Mr. Duncan had made a visit to Tehama County, California, in 1870, and was much pleased with the country and the climate. In 1875, as already stated at the beginning of this sketch, he came to Red Bluff, and has since made it his home. He purpurchased 300 acres of land adjoining the city, and for three years conducted a dairy. He planted sixty acres of the rich bottom land to fruit trees, peaches, pears, plums, apples, prunes, figs and almonds. He also set out a vineyard, principally raisin grapes. His shipment this year (1890) amounts to two tons of dried seedless Sultana grapes and ten tons of raisins. His peach crop brings $1,000 per year. He dried large quantities of prunes. Many of his trees are yet young. Before planting very extensively he experimented to see which would do well. While that was a safer way, it delayed large results. He has built a large residence, overlooking Red Bluff and affording a fine view of the Sacramento River.

In 1852 Mr. Duncan married Miss Margaret Brownlee, a native of Canada. Their union has been blessed with ten children, five sons and five daughters, namely: Frank W., who is at present in the employ of the Rock Island Railway Company; Isabel, wife of W. R. Hall, the efficient County Clerk of Tehama County; Christiana M., wife of Thomas Hardie, resides in Iowa; Mary, who lived to be twenty-seven years of age and died at the home of her par ents in Red Bluff; James Brownlee; Minnie; Will E., who resides in Sanger, California, and is superintendent of the sash and door department in the Sanger mill; George W., Florence E. and Maurice W. Mrs. Hall, before her marriage, was an accomplished school-teacher and held a life diploma. Miss Florence is the affable and obliging deputy at the Red Bluff postoffice. The family are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Duncan has been a life-long Republican. He is one of the worthy and influential men of the county, and is demonstrating the wonderful

adaptability of the soil and climate to horticulture.

J. B. TUFTS, real-estate dealer at Davisville, is a highly esteemed pioneer of California. He was born November 18, 1824, in Middlesex County, New Jersey, a son of John M. and Mary Wilson (Davis) Tufts. The father, a native of New Jersey, was educated at the West Point Military Academy, received a Lieutenant's commission, and served in the regular army for a number of years, and was married while in service. He retired from the army about 1820, and for twenty years followed farming, when he retired from that and purchased a handsome residence in Rahway, New Jersey, where he died in 1878, at the age of eighty-eight years.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. J. B. Tufts, was raised on a farm. At the age of twenty-one years he went to New York city and learned the printer's trade, continuing in the same five years. In 1849 he came to California, sailing from New York on the bark Clyde, under command of Captain Kempton, with seventy-five passengers on board. The trip was made around the Horn, occupying six months and two days. Mr. Tufts landed in San Francisco November 2, 1849, well equipped for starting a general merchandise store, having brought both building and goods with him. His intention was to establish a wholesale commission house in San Francisco, but on arriving he changed his mind, owing to the high price of real estate and danger of fire, and he went to Sacramento with his building and goods, upon a schooner which he chartered for $1,000; and there he erected his two story building, 20 x 40 feet, and covered it with 17,000 pounds of iron, which was worth in San Francisco at that time $2 a pound; and lumber was worth $600 per 1,000 feet, for green sycamore; and the tin for roofing worth $100 per box. The entire material for the building, which cost in New York only $825, and freight $800, was worth in San Francisco on board ship $40,000!

An incident is here worthy of relating. Among the goods brought to the coast by Mr. Tufts were ten casks of so-called brandy, made from drugs, which in New York cost only fifty cents per gallon. It was sold in Sacramento for $2.50 a gallon and pronounced by the purchaser to be the finest he had seen in California, and was sorry that he could not secure a hundred casks at the same price!

Mr. Tufts was in Sacramento during the flood of December, 1849, and loaded thousands of dollars' worth of goods from his counters into row-boats. Remaining in Sacramento until June, 1850, he sold out and joined his interests with Senator Stewart in the restaurant business on Front street; but in a short time he sold out, in July, and completed the purchase of an ox team and provisions. With these he went to Ragtown, in the Nevada desert, and was there during the well-remembered famine of that year. He and his partner, whom he had admitted, killed their cattle and sold them at $5.00 per pound for fine horses, as money was scarce, obtaining almost any price asked for their beef. He gave away most of the provisions, not receiving a penny for them. In a short time they started for the valley with over 400 horses, losing about forty head on the way, which were stampeded and stolen by the Indians. Arriving at Sutterville, Mr. Tufts started out in pursuit of pasture and range for the stock, and after an absence of two days he returned to find that his partner had sold out the entire band for $6,000 and departed for parts unknown, and thus was he financially reduced to nothing, and $1,400 in debt! Possessed, however, of an extraordinary amount of grit he located in Washington and built a hotel for Myrick & Hoag, and rented it for $60 per month. Kept it seven months and cleared $3,700. He then bought a half interest of Jacob Lewis in a ferry across the tule for $50, and in two years took in over $50,000; then built a grade three miles in length across the

tule as a toll road. Kept it two years and sold out and removed to Putah Creek, bought a ranch of 500 acres, at $17.50 per acre, but lost two-thirds of it, by placing too much confidence in others; but some of the land he sold for $600 per acre. In 1878 he located in Davisville, since which time he has been one of its most active and energetic business men, and the enterprising town of Davisville owes a large share of its prosperity to his judgment. He is now engaged chiefly in real estate, building and improving the town generally. His last venture is the purchase of 270 acres of Feather River bottom land, which is being all planted in peaches for the New York and Chicago markets.

He was married in 1849 to Miss Mary Kingsland, a native of New York city, and they have four sons and three daughters.

JAMES M. WITHERS, whose ranch is about six miles from Napa on the Sonoma road, has been a resident of California most of the time since 1850. He was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, in 1814. His parents, John and Sallie (Morgan) Withers, were natives of Virginia and moved into Kentucky in the latter part of the last century, bought a farm and lived there until they died. The last member of the family who owned the place died there as recently as last September (1889). On striking out in the world for himself, Mr. Withers was engaged in trading through the Southern States until 1843, when he moved to Missouri and followed farming there until 1850; he then crossed the plains with ox teams, reaching Placerville, August 1. For the first year he engaged in merchandising; he then returned by water to the East, but on the way was shipwrecked at El Rosani, in the State of Sonora, Mexico; after walking thirty miles to a rancho, the party sent a man on horseback to San Diego, to bring down a vessel to transport the shipwrecked passengers and crew to Panama, a distance of 700 miles. After waiting sixteen days, the vessel, a steamer, took them along, and Mr. Withers made his way to New York without further mishap. After visiting Kentucky, and occupying his Missouri farm two years, he sold out all his interests there and came to California, again crossing the plains, in 1854, and bringing with him a stock of cattle from Missouri. He spent the next two years in butchering and selling them, besides others which he bought in the mines. In 1856 he again returned to the East, by the Panama route, intending to make his home in the older States, but the difference in climate determined him to make his permanent home on the Pacific coast, and in 1857 he again crossed the plains, having with him his wife and son, and bringing a stock of cattle and horses; and he has since that time made his home continuously in the Golden State. For several years he traded in cattle and sheep in Oregon and Idaho. In 1868 he settled in Monterey County and engaged in wheat-raising until 1876. He then came to Napa County and purchased his present home, 350 acres, for which he then paid $30,000. This farm he has managed as a stock and grain ranch. In his political views he has always been liberal, first as a Whig and then as a Republican since the formation of the latter party.

In 1845 Mr. Withers married Miss Mary Christopher, a native also of Lincoln County, Kentucky, her parents having been natives of Virginia, Mr. Withers has two children living; Milton, now a resident of San Francisco; and Annie, now the wife of W. G. Duhig, of Napa County.

ANDREW JOSEPH HAMMANS was born in Davis County, Iowa, December 9, 1844. His father, Henry Hammans, and his grandfather, Johnson Hammans, were both natives of Virginia, and the latter was a soldier in the of 1812. His father married Miss Elizabeth Brown, a native of Indiana, and emigrated to Davis County, Iowa, and was a

pioneer of that county. Two sons were born to them, George W. and Andrew Joseph, the subject of this article. Both were reared there, and there the mother died. The father had made a trip to California in 1849, and in 1865 he moved to this State. His death occurred in 1876.

Mr. Hammans was educated in his native State, farmed there two years, and in 1865 came to California. For two years he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Shasta County. In 1867 he came to Tehama County and farmed the Cone ranch, then known as the Dye grant. He has since been in the business in different parts of the county. In 1880 he moved into Red Bluff, and has purchased a nice home on Jefferson street, between Pine and Hickory streets, where he resides with his family. Mr. Hammans is the agent and representative of the California Land Association and the West Coast Land Company. They have about 31,000 acres of choice lands, including the Oakwood Colony lands, the Mayhew Colony lands, the Clear Water Company lands, and also a large amount of stock lands. The settlement in their colonies is rapid.

Mr. Hammans was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Huffman, a native of Iowa, in 1863. They have five children. The oldest, Arnold S., was born in Iowa. The following are native sons and daughters of California: Dora, Harriet Belle, William B. and Alta J. Their preference in religious faith is given to the Christian Church. Mr. Hammans' political views are Democratic. He is an Odd Fellow, and has filled all the chairs of the order.

PHILIP WELLS, a successful farmer near Pacheco, Contra Costa County, was born August 28, 1838, in Grayson County, Kentucky, the son of Samuel D. and Matilda (Brunk) Wells, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Pennsylvania; they are still living, at the age of eighty-four years, in Davis County, Iowa; all their lives long they have been given to agricultural pursuits. Philip was a child when the family removed to Iowa, and his advantages for a school education there were limited. In 1858, he came by water to California, sailing from New York and being twenty-one days *en route*, which was the best traveling that had been made at that date. On the Atlantic side his steamer was the Morris Taylor and on the Pacific side the Golden Age. He followed mining in Nevada County until 1863, and then farming in Sutter County until November, 1867, and then the same business in Sonoma County until June, 1883, when he came to his present place of 311 acres, a mile and a half from Pacheco and six and a half miles from Martinez. His ranch is devoted to general agriculture.

He married, in Sonoma County, Miss Margaret Clark, who was born in Illinois in 1850, and they have six children, viz.: Jasper, Eva, Lillie, Myrtle, Ernest and Samuel.

ALFRED WALTON came to California with the Jones expedition in 1842 in the United States sloop Dale. He has seen much of the world, and ranks among the pioneers of this great State. A sketch of his life is as follows:

Mr. Walton was born in Walton, England, October 22, 1822. He served in the navy for three years as a volunteer, and two years more after his first term had expired. He returned to Philadelphia and was there discharged, after which he went back to England. He then emigrated to Iowa, and there carried on farming from 1844 to 1849. In the latter year he joined a company, under command of George M. Dallas, to come to California. When they reached the Green River, they attempted to go down the stream with canoes, and, after passing the mouth of the White River, they were upset and lost their provisions, being able to save only a sack of flour and some bacon. Nothing

daunted, however, they continued their way westward and fell in with a friendly Indian, who explained to them, with a stick, the trail across the desert. Thirteen of them started across the trail for Fort Utah. They packed water and had for their daily rations a spoonful of flour mixed with water. As a relish with this they ate crickets and grasshoppers, and sometimes got a rabbit away from the buzzards. They made the journey to Fort Utah in safety and started for Los Angeles with wagons. At Desert Spring, Colorado Desert, they left the wagons and continued their way on foot, going through Cajon Pass. At Los Angeles he made an arrangement with a man who was buying cattle, whereby he, Mr. Walton, was to drive a team to a place near San Francisco, and was to get his board for services rendered. The stock-dealer provided the men with a gun and told them to kill the Spanish cattle to subsist on; and that was the way he furnished board!

In San Francisco Mr. Walton worked at whatever he could get to do for awhile, and was paid six dollars per day. From there he went to the mines at Bidwell's Bar on Feather River. On the North Fork of that river he got plenty of gold; took out as high as $500 in a single pan, but had to dig several days to get down to it. He exhausted that claim and afterward went on a prospecting tour. In Shasta County he took a ranch at what is now Kimball's Plain and engaged in raising cattle. After being thus engaged for a time, he went to the town of Shasta, and, with John Scott, conducted a hotel. He subsequently engaged in mule teaming and packing, and came to Red Bluff, where he followed that business six or eight years. He was also interested in the sheep business. In Red Bluff he purchased lots five and six, block fifty-two, near where the railroad has since been built, and there erected a home, lived and reared his family. Misfortune overtook him; he trusted too much; sold stock and teams on time; hard times came on and the parties left the country and Mr. Walton was financially ruined. During the mining excitement in Idaho, he went all through that country and tried to recover some of his bad debts, but was unsuccessful, and came back to Red Bluff a poor man. He then turned his attention to any kind of work he could get to do. In 1874 he purchased a dairy and engaged in the milk business, which he has since followed. In this he has been very successful. Their present house was built in 1876.

December 18, 1860, Mr. Walton married Mrs. Mary Ann Reeves, a native of Ireland. She came to the United States when she was fourteen years of age. They have had five children, three sons and two daughters, all born in Red Bluff, viz: Agnes, now Mrs. Henry Frank; Thomas, Alfred and Mollie. One of the children is deceased. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Walton was reared an Episcopalian. He is a lively old gentleman who has seen a great deal of pioneer life.

ELIAS IRELAND, a wagon-maker at Winters, Yolo County, California, was born January 16, 1833, in New Jersey, a son of James and Phœbe (English) Ireland. His mother was of German descent. His father, of Scotch descent and a native of New Jersey, moved to Ohio, and in 1836 to Missouri. He had been a sea captain. In 1850 he came to California, and in 1853 returned to Missouri and died there the same year. Of their four children, Elias is the only one now living. At the age of fifteen years, he and five other boys --neighbors—rigged up a team of five yoke of oxen and came overland to California, arriving at Sutterville September 4, 1850, thereby becoming pioneers. Until the fall of 1851 Mr. Ireland was engaged in digging gold at Mokelumne Hill; then he worked at wagon-making in Stockton for a short time; next he was employed for three years upon S. C. Fugitt's stock ranch; then he worked at the carpenter's trade in Liberty seven or eight years; next was employed in a general merchandise store, in which

he was head clerk and book-keeper four and a half years; but, his health becoming impaired by confinement in doors, he resorted to his trade of carpenter again for four or five years. Then for a year he was engaged in the butcher business, then in carpentering again at Galt; was car-builder in the passenger car department of the shops at Sacramento; in 1876 he continued his mechanical pursuits at Winters until 1878, when he started a wagon and blacksmith shop there, which he still conducts with signal success. He erected the third building at Winters. He has eighteen acres of land, all in fruit.

He was married May 13, 1862, to Miss Mattie Still, who was born in Missouri, December 11, 1844, the daughter of Joseph F. and Mary B. (Turner) Still. Her father was a native of Kentucky and her mother of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Ireland have two sons, namely: Charles D., who was born December 8, 1868, and Herbert, born September 26, 1873.

JOHN C. TURNER is one of the well-known and prominent citizens of Tehama County. He was born in New Brunswick, March 16, 1847. His parents, John and Ester Turner, were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, and were of Scotch ancestry. When children, they came to America with their parents and settled in Bangor, Maine. Grandfather Turner lived there until the time of his death. When a young man the father of John C. Turner removed to New Brunswick, and there began his business career as a baker. He subsequently sold out and purchased a farm with both a saw and flouring mill on it. There the subject of this sketch was reared and learned the lumber business with his father. At the age of eighteen he came to California and landed at San Francisco. He engaged in work in Marysville for the Union Lumber Company, remaining there five years. In 1870 he went to Chico and worked in the same business one year. He came to Red Bluff in 1871, and, in company with Boone Jones, built the Bell mill. This Mr. Turner conducted for three years. In 1876 he went to Shasta County, and worked for the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company, as foreman, for two years. The company was reorganized into the Sierra Lumber Company, and he ran the mills, under contract, for two years. Since the expiration of the contract in 1885 he has managed the business for the company. They are now running one mill that cuts 75,000 feet of lumber per day and 12,000,000 feet per annum. They have seventeen miles of railroad to bring their logs to the mills, and thirty-five miles of flume to take their lumber to Red Bluff, where they have a large planing-mill and door and sash factory. They employ 125 men at their mill in the mountains, and as many at the factory. They use about 100 oxen and horses.

Mr. Turner has also largely engaged in stock-raising. He has 1,700 acres of land on the east side of the Sacramento River, and 1,200 acres on the west side, all grazing and farming land. He has this stocked with 300 head of cattle and about forty horses.

February 14, 1876, Mr. Turner married Miss Alice Turner, who was born in Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, California. She is a daughter of Captain Cary S. Turner, a native of Missouri, who crossed the plains in an early day with ox teams. Their union has been blessed with five children, born in Red Bluff, namely: Nellie May, Frankie Ester, Minnie Jane, Laura and Chester Coyle. They reside in a picturesque mountain home, a mile and a half from the mill. Mrs. Turner learned to ride and manage horses when she was quite young, and she is a proficient equestrian. She is much interested in their ranch and stock, and thus obtains much out-door exercise. She and her husband are members of the Eastern Star, and he is a charter member of the Knight Templar Lodge at Red Bluff. Mr. Turner is a leading Republican, a member of the County Central Committee, and was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, in which capacity he is

W. G. Hunt

now acting. He is one of the representative citizens of Red Bluff. He came to California when a mere boy, and by his own exertions has risen to wealth and influence. He is a man of enterprise and business push, and is a great favorite with the men in his employ as well as with the people of the county.

JESSE CLARK, a retired farmer and an old resident of Woodland, was born December 8, 1821, in Christian County, Kentucky, a son of Henry and Priscilla Clark; his father, a farmer, was a native of Tennessee, and his mother of North Carolina. When a small boy Henry Clark was taken to Kentucky, where he remained a number of years; he then moved to Cole County, Missouri, on the Osage River, and resided there nine years; then moved to Chariton County, Missouri, where he remained until his death in 1861, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife died in 1865. In their family were six sons: Isaac, Benjamin, Henry, Michael and Ephraim, besides the subject of this sketch.

Jesse Clark was brought up on a farm. At the age of eighteen years he left home for two years; at the age of twenty-four he married and commenced farming for himself, and remained in Missouri until April 6, 1852, when he started overland with ox teams to California, in a train of five wagons and about forty persons, arriving in this State August 13. In company with his brother Henry he engaged in mining about a year in Sierra County; then spent a winter in the Sonoma Valley, while his brother continued in charge of the mines in Sierra County. In 1854 he began searching for a ranch where he could make his home, and after hunting around considerably he settled three miles southwest of what is now Woodland, on 160 acres. After a residence there of fifteen years, and making a fine farm, he moved into Woodland, where he now resides, in a beautiful residence on West Main street. He sold his farm in 1884, since which time he has been taking life easy. When he first settled in this county his trading post was Cacheville, and Woodland was unthought of.

In 1845 he married Miss Sarah Sanders, a native of Missouri, and they have had eight children, six daughters and two sons. The daughters are: Mary Jane, Priscilla, Margaret Frances, Usith, Amanda and Pesthania. The first mentioned is dead; the second married S. T. Pendegast; Margaret married A. J. Hall; Amanda became the wife of R. M. Huston; Usith is now Mrs. Hanford Hubbard; and Pesthania married P. J. Flannigan. The two sons—H. C. and R. L.—are married. Henry resides in Lassen County, farming, and R. L. resides in San Francisco.

WILLIAM GASTON HUNT.—This well known and prominent citizen of Woodland has had a very stirring and eventful life, and one which affords a lesson for those who have to make their own way in the world. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, with a number of sisters largely dependent upon his efforts, he has fought manfully and well the the battle of life, and is deservedly ranked among the successful and representative pioneers of the State.

Mr. Hunt was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1827, his parents being Asa and Diana (Stanley) Hunt, and the latter being a member of the Society of Friends. The father was an active, hard-working man of no very large means, engaged in the milling business, having a saw-mill, cotton-gin and woolen mill. The family consisted of ten children, eight daughters and two sons. Desiring to better his circumstances, he removed with his family in 1843 or 1844 to Andrew County, Missouri, then a new and wild country, as a result of which they had to endure many hardships. The mother died in 1846, and in 1848 the father followed her, leaving the children all alone to fight their way, William Gaston being

one of the youngest. As may readily be perceived from the foregoing, his book learning was not of the deepest, and yet, profiting by the lessons taught in the practical school of experience, Mr. Hunt has gained an education from the world probably of more value to him than anything else could have been, and could not now be mistaken for anything else than he is—a genial, whole-souled gentleman, his Southern blood showing plainly in his easy bearing and knowledge of the world. The death of his father placed him practically at the head of the family, they being nearly all girls and depending largely on him. He was equal, however, to the emergency, not hesitating for a moment to undertake his duty. On the outbreak of the gold fever in 1849 they determined, one and all, to come to California, and the brothers and sisters formed a train of five wagons in that neighborhood to make the trip across the plains. The father had taken up the farm when it was Government land on a five-years purchase, and two or three annual payments had been made when the children decided to try their fortune in the far West. Leaving enough money with a justice of the peace to pay another annual installment and interest when due, they left for California. Arriving there, they found it of course impossible to get any answer to a letter written to their old home in less than six months, and the first news they heard from their old home was that the custodian of their money had died, the payment on the Missouri homestead had been neglected, and the property had passed out of their possession. Thus was severed another one of the ties that bound them to the old home.

They left Missouri May 1, 1849, and after a journey of just four months they reached Hangtown (now Placerville). There they opened a hotel or boarding-house, which was carried on by the sisters and sister-in-law of our subject, while the boys went to freighting between Sacramento and the mines. When the large emigration commenced in 1850, Mr. Hunt saw a profit in buying up the immigrants' stock. Late in that year he went to Carson City, bought a band of cattle and drove them over the mountains into the valley, turning them to graze on the place he now owns on Cache Creek. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Hunt closed up the hotel at Placerville and brought his sisters down to the ranch, where he engaged in the business of raising cattle and general ranching. In 1852 his brother, Alvis Hunt, died, they having been in partnership in all their undertakings prior to that time. In the fall of 1853 Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Jennie Day, a native of South Bend, Indiana. Meanwhile he continued his operations, going extensively into sheep-raising, having between 10,000 and 15,000 at one time, and finding it very profitable. This he continued for ten years, when, in 1863, he sent one drove up to Oregon and the other to Lower California, closing out the business. From that time he was engaged in general farming, raising stock, cattle, hogs, etc., at the same time doing a large business in buying and selling wheat, running several warehouses, located in Woodland and other advantageous points along the line of the railroad, and became known to the producers throughout the entire Sacramento Valley. He has now also a large interest in and is president of the Yolo Winery, an incorporated institution, of which he was one of the founders. The winery was originally one of his grain warehouses, but within the past five years has been remodeled and converted into a wine-cellar.

Mr. Hunt is an influential stockholder in the Bank of Woodland, with which he has been connected a number of years. His ranch on Cache Creek, northwest of Woodland, comprises 800 acres of choice land, and he has considerable property, both business and residence, in the town, including his handsome and commodious home place on the corner of Fisk and Oak avenues. He has long been a firm believer in the value of land as the true basis of wealth, and his opinions in regard to the matter have been strengthened by personal observation while traveling abroad. Mr. Hunt is a man of un-

usual business ability, and these qualities have been brought out in strong relief during his residence in this county. While generally considered a conservative man in business matters, he was not backward about taking risks when they were necessary in transactions. During the days when free-landers were the great exporters of California wheat, he and his partners had at times as much as $200,000 or $300,000 worth of wheat in the hands of the forwarders, from which they had received no returns. These risks were necessary to carry on a large business of that kind then, but a failure of their commission men would have meant ruin to all. It took men of nerve to do that kind of business, and a history of the grain trade shows an unusual small percentage of men who have come out on the right side in the end. Mr. Hunt did so, and is certainly entitled to the credit of having been a shrewd operator.

While never having been in any sense a politician or office-seeker, Mr. Hunt has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs; is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and has done his share in keeping up the spirit of the party in this region.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have three children, viz: Alice Edith, wife of L. D. Stephens, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Rowena D., wife of E. J. Du Pue; and A. G., a brief sketch of whom follows:

Alvis G. Hunt was born in Yolo County, April 19, 1859. He commenced his schooling in the schools at Cacheville, continuing his studies in the State University at Oakland, finishing whith a commercial course in the Sacramento Business College, where he graduated in 1875. He then embarked in the warehouse trade, assisting in the business of his father's firm, and becoming thoroughly familiar with its details. He has, since entering upon his business career, been identified largely with the grain trade; and that is now his line. He has considerable property interests, including a ranch in Fresno County, which he rents out, a business building on Main street and realty in Chicago. He is an unassuming young man but has had quite a business career for one of his years.

W. H. LAUGHLIN, whose ranch of sixty-two acres, about a mile from Napa, has about thirteen acres in bearing orchard, of which 500 trees are Bartlett pears, 100 peach, early and late Crawfords, 500 pears, 200 apple-trees, and about two acres of various fruits for home consumption. All of this ranch was planted out by Mr. Laughlin about twenty-five years ago, and part of it is only from seven to eight years old.

Mr. Laughlin has been a resident of California and of his present home for the past thirty-one years. He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in February, 1836, and his parents came to America while he was a boy, settling in New York State, where he has lived for nine years. In 1858 he came to California and immediately commenced farming in the Napa Valley, and since then has continued to the present time, having been absent only eight months, during the Salmon River excitement. He commenced working as a farm hand, and continued at that until he purchased his present home in 1865, when he bought seventy-five acres. He has since improved the place and made a very comfortable home.

He was married in 1872, to Miss Margaret A. Donnely, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. He has been for four years Road-master on the Road District No. 13. He is a member of the Pacific Endowment League, and of the Royal Argosy, and a member of the United Endowment Associates.

JOHN AMES.—One of the prettiest and most desirable places in the Napa Valley is the ranch of Mr. John Ames, situated about one and one-half miles from Napa City,

on the Sonoma road, at the base of the foothills. The ranch comprises 207 acres. There are twenty-five acres in bearing orchard, fifty acres of beautiful land and the remainder of the ranch is hill land, much of which is adapted to vines and trees. Mr. Ames is replacing many of the trees with more desirable varieties. On the premises is a handsome residence of modern architecture and conveniences, built by the proprietor six years ago.

SIDNEY ALLEN GRIGGS landed in San Francisco August 14, 1849. He was born in Littleton, Grafton County, New Hampshire, September 4, 1826. His father, Gideon Griggs, was a native of Connecticut, and passed his life on a farm. He married Miss Susan Burnham, and to them were born nine children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth child and one of the three who are now living. His grandfather, John Griggs, was born in England, came to America before the Revolution, was a soldier in that war, and died in Littleton, New Hampshire, about the year 1833. Mr. Griggs received his early education in New Hampshire, and later attended school in Vermont. When a young man he was in the employ of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, working in New York in the winter, and in Havana in the summer. He remained with that company for five or six years, and then came to California.

Like the majority of Forty-niners, Mr. Griggs went direct to the mines, and spent three years at Coloma, on the American River; and, like other miners, he had his ups and downs. They built flumes and wing dams, at a great expense, and the high waters, in a single night, would demolish what had cost them large sums of money. Mr. Griggs went on a prospecting tour to Shasta, and on the way overtook R. J. Walsh, in Fremont. Together they continued their journey, and passed through Red Bluff. At that time there was no road, and Red Bluff had only one little adobe house. When he returned to Sacramento, his party has located on the Cosumnes River, and they mined there that winter. In the summer of 1850 he mined all through that section of the country.

In the spring of 1851 Captain Maxwell started out on a surveying expedition, to locate the rivers and make the first map of the State. This party, of which Mr. Griggs was one, consisted of forty-one men. They struck the line between California and Nevada and followed it to the Oregon line, where they found the corner monument and, by piling stones on it, raised it to the height of eight or nine feet. On their way back they visited Mount Shasta. They climbed its sides until they got so high that Mr. Griggs was taken with bleeding at the nose. Others went higher, but none reached the top. They made a snow ball and started it down the mountain. It soon became large enough to wind trees up in it, and it went down at a fearful rate. July 4, 1851, the party was on Lassen Peak. They put their names on a stick, tied a red silk handkerchief to it, to represent the American flag, and left it there. It was afterward brought down.

While on this journey they had a narrow escape from being overpowered and annihilated by the Indians. Captain Maxwell thought he saw signs of an attack, and advised the men to be on their guard. As time to encamp came on, he gave orders for them to halt, cook supper and eat it, and make all their camp arrangements. When night set in, they broke camp and followed him to a point, four or five miles distant, which he and some others had selected as being better suited to protect their animals, where the Indians would have to make the attack from one side. Here they made a pile of logs, and secreted the mules in a ravine near by. At about one o'clock in the morning, the logs were fired, and the men stationed in the tall grass about 100 yards in front of the log pile. They were ordered to keep down in the grass, and shoot every Indian that showed himself. The captain said, "Be sure you kill them; for if you

don't kill them they will kill you." The first shot was fired by the captain. An Indian staggered forward and fell on the blanket on which Captain Maxwell and Mr. Griggs were stationed. They kicked him off. Then the arrows flew over their heads in showers. The fighting was kept up till morning, and thirty-five Indians were left dead on the field. One, a chief, who rode up on his pony, had seven balls in a buckskin jacket he had on. They afterward learned that they had killed about seventy Indians. The next morning the party struck out into the open country, and the Indians did not follow. Some one remarked to the captain that it was quite a surprise to them. "Yes," replied the captain, "we will call this Surprise Valley," and that gave it its name. None of the company were hurt. The Captain received an arrow through his hat, and he left it in that position when they marched into Sacramento.

In 1852 Mr. Griggs was engaged in mining at Texas Springs, in Shasta County, and was very successful there. His best day's work brought him $1,100. In one pan that day he took out $470. In 1853 he was at Rich Bar, on the Feather River, and from there went to Soda Bar. Mr. Griggs says that while he was at the latter place he had a "God-send." He was one of a party of four who were working together. They were snowed in, and two of the party had gone to Oroville to get provisions. The snow became so deep that while two of the party were snowed in the other two were snowed out. Mr. Griggs and his companion were reduced to half rations. While working the rocker, our subject looked up the mountain, and about 600 feet above him saw a black spot which seemed to move. He called his partner's attention to it. His partner took aim, fired at the moving spot, and the ball took effect in the shoulder of a grizzly bear, but it did not penetrate to the bone. Frantic with pain, the bear tore around, fell about 100 feet, and tumbled on down the mountain until it struck the river near where they were at work, the life being knocked out of him by the fall. They fished him out and he furnished them with a fine supply of meat. Mr. Griggs says it was the sweetest morsel that he ever tasted. The miners at Rich Bar were equally in want. They had killed the butcher's dog, as a last resort. The remains of the bear were shared with them.

When Mr. Griggs left that place, he crossed the mountains on horseback with Dr. Smith, of Chico. They were both well armed, and each of them had about $10,000 in gold with him. They were surprised by a gang of Mexican desperadoes, the first notice of them being a low whistling sound; then a lasso fell over Dr. Smith and over the pommel of his saddle at the same time, thus holding him fast to the saddle instead of pulling him off. The Doctor drew his knife and cut it, while Mr. Griggs shot the Mexican so that he fell from his horse. After several shots had been exchanged the Mexicans retired. Dr. Smith and Mr. Griggs went to a Spaniard's ranch, got help and followed them for several miles. They found where the Mexicans had torn a shirt in strips for bandages, and gave up the chase without going any further. For years after that whenever the Doctor and Mr. Griggs met, they always rejoiced over their escape, which, indeed, was remarkable.

From 1853 until 1857 Mr. Griggs farmed in Colusa County. The land had not been surveyed, and he had no rent to pay: so farmed all he liked. He raised barley, which he tramped out with horses, and sold it for horse feed for ten cents per pound. In 1857 he went to the Willow ranch and became interested in cattle until 1864. In that year he came to Tehama County and leased 12,000 acres of the Dye Grant, and raised stock on it for five years. He drove 2,200 head of cattle to Nevada and sold them. Six hundred head of horses he took to Salt Lake, traded them for cattle and brought the cattle to San Francisco and sold them to the butchers, Hux & Miller. Mr. Griggs then retired from business for two years. For seven years he was connected with H. C. Wilson, in the sheep business, and was subsequently interested with R. H. Blossom in sheep-raising. At

the present writing he has about 8,000 sheep in Nevada.

All this time Mr. Griggs lived from place to place without a home and without a wife, bent on making money, and not wanting a bird until he had a cage. In 1885 he married Mrs. M. R. Montgomery, widow of one of the well-known pioneers of the county. She had been acquainted with Mr. Griggs ever since she came to this county, and was a widow nine years before her marriage to him. Mrs. Griggs has two sons, William and John Montgomery. Mr. and Mrs. Griggs reside in a fine mansion, at the south end of Washington Street. So after patient waiting he has at last got both the cage and the bird.

Mr. Griggs is a Knight Templar. In politics he is a Republican. Notwithstanding that he has passed through so many years of pioneer life, he still looks hale. Long may he live to enjoy his happy home and the delightful climate of California!

J. W. GAFFORD, proprietor of the Gafford Hotel, at Davisville, California, was born June 30, 1834, in Pike County, Missouri, a son of William C. and Nancy G. (Clempson) Gafford, father a native of Virginia and mother of North Carolina. The father was a mechanic and moved from his native place in Virginia to Pike County, Missouri, where he lived about three years, then moved to Randolph County, Missouri, where he lived until 1864, when he came to California, across the plains, with his family, excepting two of the children who had come previously. On arriving in this State he located first at Michigan Bar, and afterward at Santa Cruz, and then returned to El Dorado County, where he died in 1872, at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. J. W. Gafford came to this State in 1850, when he was fifteen years old, and at once began work in the mines in different localities, with moderate success, until 1866. He was then engaged at various employments until 1874, when he went to Davisville and built a large and commodious hotel on Main street. Mr. Gafford is a genial landlord, knowing well how to conduct his well-furnished house in a faithful manner. He is a member of Yolo Lodge, No. 169, I. O. O. F., and also of the K. of P.

He was married in 1871, to Miss Hannah J. Benjamin, a native of Canada, and of their four children three are living.

HIRAM B. CHASE is one of the oldest settlers of California. Having come to this State in 1846, and having seen much of the wonderful transformation which has taken place on this coast since that time, it is eminently fitting that a sketch of his life be given in this work.

Mr. Chase was born in Fulton County, Illinois, March 14, 1823. He was reared on a farm and, like the majority of farmer boys, went to school in the winter and worked on the farm in summer, and thus laid the foundation for an active and useful life. The Mexican war came on, and, at the age of twenty-one, he enlisted in Company A, Mormon Battalion, entering the service as a private and being promoted to Second Sergeant of his company. He came to California under the command of General King, but was afterward in the command of General Cook. The war ended and they were mustered out at Los Angeles, in 1847. Mr. Chase went to Monterey and engaged in making lumber with a whip-saw, which he continued that winter. When gold was discovered he went to the mines on the American River; was successful in finding gold, but received an injury which compelled him to cease work. He then went to Salt Lake, where he remained until spring. At that time he returned to the mines and took out $2,000. During his mining experience he has taken out $5 in one pan, and as high as two hundred dollars in a day. After leaving the mines he located on a ranch,

twenty-five miles below Sacramento, and lived there fifteen years. Then sold out and went to Oregon; spent a season there and at one or two other places; came to Red Bluff in 1870; lived in the city eight years; and then went to his present ranch, three miles northwest of Red Bluff. Here he owns eighty acres of choice land.

Mr. Chase was married in 1861, to Miss May Maria Childers, a native of Missouri. Nine children were born to them, only three of whom are now living: Arthur, born on the Sacramento, is now living on an eighty-acre ranch, near his father; Newton, born at the same place; and Lorenzo, born in Oregon. Mrs. Chase died in 1872. Mr. Chase has been a life-long Republican. For services rendered in the war, he receives a pension of $8 per month. His mental faculties are remarkably well preserved for a man of his years.

JOHN M. BUCHLE, whose ranch of 880 acres is situated about eight miles from Napa on the Huichica grant, has been a resident of California for the past twenty years. He was born in Graubenden, Canton of Grison, Switzerland, in 1843, his parents being Christian and Anna (Marchion) Buchle, natives also of that country. He was brought up upon his father's dairy farm, attended school one year after completing the public-school course, and in his twenty-seventh year he engaged in dairy farming and some other subordinate lines of business. In the spring of 1870 he came to California and for three years was engaged in general farming. In 1873 he entered the dairy business in Sonoma County and continued therein two years, and in 1882 purchased his present ranch, where he has from 150 to 200 cows, and milks generally about 100. Each cow gives about 150 pounds of butter per year. He also carries on general farming and stock-raising. He has six acres of vineyard, mostly Zinfandel grapes, bearing. He has just started a winery, where he manufactures his own grapes into wine. In politics he is a Republican.

In December, 1876, he married Miss Julia Liver, also a native of Canton Graubenden, and a daughter of Beat and Menca (Lever) Liver, natives also of that country. Both of Mr. Buchle's parents and Mrs. Buchle's father are residents of California. Her mother died many years ago. They have two children: Anna M. and Beat.

LUKE GARDINER, SR., was one of the old-time settlers of Red Bluff, having come to California in March, 1854. He was born in Ireland, August 13, 1818; was a farmer and a civil engineer. His father, Thomas Gardiner, a civil engineer and school-teacher, was born in Drumera, County Armagh, Ireland, August 12, 1767. Luke Gardiner, Sr., emigrated to Canada, when a boy, and settled on the Thames River, forty-two miles from London. In 1854 he came from that place direct to Red Bluff, and spent his first night in the house kept by Captain Reed. For three years he resided in Red Bluff and worked at the carpenter's trade. He took up a Government ranch of 320 acres, built his home on it, farmed and also did civil engineering and worked at the wheelwright business.

Mr. Gardiner wedded Mary Douglas, a native of St. Thomas. To them were born four children, three sons and a daughter. The latter is deceased, and the three sons are: Luke, Jr., Nathaniel and Joseph. Mr. Gardiner added to his land until he had 1,400 acres, and he kept large droves of cattle, sheep and hogs. His sons are reared to this business, and traversed the county in every direction, both night and day, until the farmers prohibited such wide range. The whole county was once a delightful stock country, there being an abundance of wild oats. Wild Mexican cattle, herds of deer and antelope and other game roamed over hill and plain. Indians were quite plentiful and often troublesome.

Luke Gardiner, Jr., was born in Canada, August 16, 1844; received his education in Red Bluff, California; in 1879 married Miss Ida Brown, a native of Kansas. They have four children: Erle, Thomas, Gronlof and Pearl.

Nathaniel Gardiner was born June 9, 1852, and is a miner and rancher.

Joseph Gardiner was born in 1863, in Tehama County. He married Ollie Heavener, a native of Shasta County, California. They have two children: Oscar and Mabel.

The father died in 1884. The sons inherited the ranch, and each of them has a home on the property.

W. F. DOPKING, a farmer near Woodland, is a son of D. and Hannah (Daniels) Dopking. His father, a native of New York State, came to California in 1863, with two brothers, Joseph and Ira, and his mother is a native of Canada. He was born six miles east of Buffalo, and was but one year old when his parents moved with him to Canada. At the age of thirteen years he went to Van Buren County, Michigan, and in 1850 came across the plains and mountains to California, with one of his neighbors. He started without a cent of money, and worked his way through. Going to the mines, he was satisfied with fair success, remaining there until 1863. In 1860 he purchased a ranch of 240 acres about two miles east of Woodland, and settled upon it in 1863, when he quit mining. He has been improving a portion of this ranch, of which he now owns sixty-five acres, in good condition.

February 20, 1871, in Capay Valley, on Cache Creek, Mr. Dopking married Miss Mary E. Evert, a native of Iowa, who died in February, 1875. For his present wife he married Mrs. Ann Barnhart, in Woodland, December 5, 1875. She is a daughter of Jonathan and —— (Buttolph) Pierce. Her father is a native of New York State and her mother of Massachusetts. They have living with them a grandchild, named George Hopkins.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BALIS, one of the reliable and prominent old-timers of California, came to the State in 1851. He is a native of Westfield, New York, born October 17, 1825. His grandfather came from Germany and settled in New York in the early history of that county; and his father, Abiah Balis, was born in New York, and there married Maria Clow, also a native of New York and of German ancestry. The subject of this sketch was the second of a family of seven children, five of whom are living. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in New York and Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-one years he removed to Wisconsin, where he purchased a farm of 120 acres, built a house and made other improvements, and lived there for five years. In 1851 he came to California, seeking a more congenial climate and finding what he sought. He returned East, sold out and came back to this coast to make it his future home. In Sacramento County he purchased 800 acres of land, and also built a hotel, the Balis House, made other improvements, and resided there for eighteen years. At the expiration of that time he went to Tehama County. Here he bought 2,320 acres of land, six miles southwest of Red Bluff, and to this he has added until he owned 5,500 acres. In the last three years he has sold off in small tracts 4,850 acres; has 650 acres remaining for his home. In 1877 he settled on the property, built a good residence and engaged in sheep-raising. Since that date he has been largely interested in farming and sheep-raising and has been very successful. He also has an average of 500 acres in wheat, and has harvested twenty-five bushels to the acre, which he sold at Red Bluff for $1.65 per hundred pounds.

Mr. Balis also had a successful mining experience during the early years of his residence

in this State. For seven years he was a miner, had a fine claim, and kept a trading post and a boarding house near Placerville. He worked the claim for three years and employed from three to ten men in it. They took out over $60,000, taking out in a single pan from five cents to five dollars. Mr. Balis sold his interest in the claim for $1,000, after working it for three years.

He was united in marriage, in 1849, to Miss Adelia McGlashan, a native of the State of New York. To them have been born eleven children, seven of whom are now living, viz.: Marella, born in Rock County, Wisconsin, is now the wife of Aden Bullard, and resides near her father. The other children were born in Sacramento County. William married and lives at Oakland; Dora, at home; Edward, in San Francisco; Mary, Newton B. and Edmund, at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Balis are members of the Baptist Church at Red Bluff. Mr. Balis is a Master Mason in good standing with his lodge. He has been a life-long Republican. Having recovered his health in California Mr. Balis naturally thinks there is no place like this sunny clime for a home.

CHARLES FILIPPINI, whose ranch of 2,222 acres, of which 500 acres are in Napa County and 1,722 in Sonoma, is wholly devoted to dairying and general farming. The dairy product is almost exclusively butter, there being 320 milking cows. From each cow he obtains on an average 150 to 175 pounds of butter per year, the market for which is San Francisco. Of grain he sold from the last crop $1,600 worth.

He was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, in 1847. His parents were Battista and Maria Filippini, also natives and still residents of that place. His father owned a farm on which he was brought up, although he, the father, was a contractor for roads and buildings, being by trade a stone-mason. Mr. Filippini, at the age of fifteen years, went into the canton of Grison, where he learned the trade of stone-cutter, spending three years at the business. He then came to California, by way of Panama, and at first worked four months for wages in Marin County and then commenced business on his own account, in dairying. He also followed the same business one year at Santa Rosa, and was successful in both places. In 1882 he purchased his present ranch, paying for it $57,000. He is a member of Sonoma Lodge, No. 75.

He was married in 1878 to Miss Emilia Del Ponte, also a native of Canton Ticino, Switzerland, and they have eight children: Valente, Emidio, Elmira, Alfred, Charles, Nellie, Vivian and Josa or Josie.

J. S. CLEVENGER, a retired farmer of Woodland, was born April 12, 1830, in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Star) Clevenger. The father, a blacksmith by trade, but a farmer mostly by occupation, moved in 1832 to Morrow County, Ohio, and in 1854 to Page County, Iowa, where he lived seven years, and next to a point near Erie, Neosha County, Kansas, where he remained until his death. The subject of this notice was brought up on a farm in Ohio, and when eighteen years of age he started out in the world for himself, learning the carpenter and joiner's trade, in Morrow County, Ohio, and followed the same until he came to California, in 1863. He crossed the plains with a horse team, arriving in August. He took up a claim in Yolo County, on Willow Slough, which he improved and converted into one of the best farms in the county. After residing there twenty years he sold it and moved to Woodland, where he now resides, on Elm street, where he has built a good residence. He purchased another farm, which he afterward sold. He has done considerable work at his trade, at intervals. He is an energetic and busy man, and has done his

share in the development of the interests of Yolo County, and even his children exhibit the same faculty.

He was married March 11, 1856 to Miss Victoria J. Martin, in Clarinda, Page County, Iowa, a native of North Carolina, born December 27, 1837, and they have five children, two of whom are living, F. N. and O. E. The former is at present a school-teacher in Yolo County and studying law. He was born in Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, October 11, 1864. O. E. was born in Yolo County, February 17, 1870; he is at present in the wood and feed business.

ANDREW JOHNSON is one of the early settlers of California, one who has risen by his own exertions from a poor young man to a wealthy, prominent rancher and stock-raiser of Tehama County. He came to California in April, 1854, and has since made this his home. A brief sketch of Mr. Johnson is as follows:

He was born in Sweden, October 26, 1827, the eldest son of John and Katharine Johnson. His parents were strict adherents of the Lutheran faith. Andrew was reared on a farm and educated in his native land. He was early taught the valuable lessons of frugality, honesty and industry. Before coming to this country he learned the shoe-maker's trade.

When Mr. Johnson landed in San Francisco he did not know a word of English. He secured a chance to work his passage from San Francisco to Red Bluff. He soon observed how to be an efficient deck hand. When they got to the end of the journey, the captain handed Mr. Johnson five dollars in gold, and he went his way rejoicing. After this he tried mining, but met with poor success. In traveling north on foot he stopped at Cottonwood one evening. The cook, with his apron on, was making an awkward attempt to chop some wood. An idea struck Mr. Johnson. He thought if he could get a hold of the ax and chop some wood he could get a supper and not need to break his five-dollar piece; accordingly he went to work. The landlord of the hotel was impressed by his industry, and at once offered him work. He remained here until he had saved from his earnings $500, which he had hidden away in a soda box. Sore luck for him, he was stricken of a fever and during the greater time of his sickness was delirious, and probably confided to those who chanced to be around the whereabouts of his money; for when he was well enough to look for his treasure, all that remained was the box! You can hardly imagine forlornness more graphically depicted than it was in Mr. Johnson as he beat his way back to Red Bluff in torn trousers, an almost crownless hat, and his sole possession a mule of impaired strength. Fortunately, just as his hopes were at lowest ebb, a teamster, whom he happened to meet, offered him a horse and twenty-five dollars to boot for the mule. The offer was quickly accepted. At Red Bluff the horse brought seventy-five dollars. With this he at once set up a shoe shop. Prospects brightened. At the end of three years he saved $3,000. Mr. Johnson now concluded to return to his native land. He found his mother in poor circumstances, made her a visit, and leaving her with plenty, returned to America, bringing with him two sisters and a brother to Chicago. He traveled through the northwestern States, but finding nothing to suit him resolved to try California again. In Red Bluff he reopened his shoe shop, and a year later purchased eighty acres of land nine miles west of Red Bluff. From time to time he has made additions to the property until he now has 7,000 acres of land good for general farming, while his ample ranges has pastured at times a flock of 8,000 sheep, besides a number of cattle and horses.

While in Chicago in 1859 Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Augustine Petersen, a native of Sweden. Eight children have been born to them, viz.: John Amandus, Selma B., Elmer A., Anna A., Andrew L., Edith K., Arthur E.

and Beatrice J. The eldest daughter, Selma B., was married in 1884 to Mr. Manfred Olinder, and lives in Santa Clara County. John Amandus, the eldest son, was married also in 1884, to Sylvia Irene Eby, and lives at Fall River, Shasta County.

Mr. Johnson has always been a Republican. He is a man of strong will power, full of energy and enterprise. With the aid of an excellent wife, his life in California has been a success.

M. J. McWILLIAMS, a farmer near Woodland, is a son of Andrew and N. Margaret (Stanton) McWilliams, natives of Ireland who came to the United States in 1820, locating in the State of New York, where they resided until 1840. They then removed to Iowa, and in 1849 came overland to California, there being four members of the family. M. J. and his brother Bryan located in Nevada County and engaged in mining until 1852, when they came into the Sacramento Valley and took up a ranch on the banks of the American River. In 1862 they disposed of this farm and settled upon another at Buckeye, in Yolo County. Thirteen years afterward, namely, in 1875, Mr. McWilliams purchased forty acres two miles east of Woodland, where he now resides a prosperous farmer.

He was born October 11, 1833, in Plattsburg, New York, and October 4, 1869, in Iowa City, Iowa, he was married to Mary A. Freeman, a native of that city. Their children are five in number, as follows: Margaret E., born August 7, 1873; Anna F., December 4, 1874; Julia, June 10, 1877; Joseph F., November 1, 1879, and Mary, January 14, 1883.

DANIEL FARNHAM, a farmer of Yolo County, was born in Cass County, Michigan, October 22, 1839, a son of Daniel Farnham, Sr. He was brought up on a farm, and in 1859 he started for Pike's Peak, with his father, but meeting many disappointed men returning from that point they concluded to come on to California. Stopping in Placer County, they engaged in mining there until 1861, when Mr. Farnham, the subject of this sketch, purchased a team and followed freighting three years. He then disposed of his outfit and bought the place, in 1865, where he now lives. In 1865 he married Miss S. Dopking, a native of Van Buren County, Michigan, and they have six children, namely: Frank, twenty-two years old; Marcia, thirteen; Harvey, nine; Niah, seven; Claud, five; Ira, three,—all living in Yolo County, California.

JAMES DUHIG, whose ranch of 380 acres is situated about seven miles from Napa; has been a resident of California since June 19, 1850. He has a vineyard of sixty acres, fifty acres of which are in full bearing, some of it, however, affected by phylloxera, which he intends replacing with resistant vines. The grapes are mostly of the Zinfandel variety. There is also on the place an orchard of seven acres in French prunes, also in bearing; the remainder of the land is now devoted to grain, hay and stock.

Mr. Duhig was born December 27, 1824, in Lowell, Massachusetts. His parents, James and Catherine Duhig, were natives of Ireland, who removed to America early in this century. He was brought up on his father's farm in the neighborhood of Lowell, and was sixteen years of age when he entered the mills of that city as a laborer. In 1850 he came to California by the Panama route, arriving in San Francisco June 19, 1850. The first three years he spent operating at the mines, with fair success, and then came to Napa County and began agricultural pursuits on the farm where he now lives. In 1882 he set out the present vineyard, in which there are about sixteen acres of Berger grapes, eight acres of Malvoisie and the remainder of

Zinfandel. His grape crop of 1888 was of Zinfandels, 201,874 pounds; of Berger, 114,501 pounds; and of Malvoisie, 88,590 pounds; but in 1889 the crop was much smaller.

Mr. Duhig is a member of the Masonic order, and in his political principles is an enthusiastic Republican.

He was married in 1848, to Miss Sarah Morton, a native of Maine, who died March 29, 1865, and they have brought up a family of eight children, namely: Emma, now Mrs. E. L. Drake; Lizzie M., now Mrs. G. C. Frisbie, of Shasta County; Willis G., Leonard M., Sarah E., now Mrs. J. H. Whitty, of San Francisco; Louis J., for some years a resident of Tehama County; George E. and Isaac M.

JACOB H. EPPERSON is one of the successful business men of Red Bluff. He was born in Allen County, Kentucky, March 30, 1845. He comes of an old Virginia family; his father, Silas Epperson, was born in Virginia, and his mother, Nancy Boheler, was a native of Kentucky, her father and grandfather having been pioneers of that State. Mr. Epperson is the third of a family of seven children, five of whom are living. His father removed to Missouri in 1854, and he was reared on a farm in that State and completed his education in a high school. Before coming to the Pacific Coast he engaged in the profession of teaching for three years.

In 1875 Mr. Epperson came to California and settled in Chico, where he worked at the carpenter's trade a short time, and then engaged in mining on Butte Creek, meeting with fair success. He entered into an engagement with F. A. Crumt to learn dentistry, remaining with him two years. Next he was with Dr. Wilson, and afterward with Dr. Moad, whom he subsequently bought out. He continued the business at Chico until 1880. Mr. Epperson's health failed at that time and he went to Susanville and remained there until 1885. In that year he came to Red Bluff and purchased the dental office of Dr. Sehorn, and has conducted the business here since that time. He occupies a suite of office rooms fronting on Main street, in the business center of the city, and employs two young men as assistants. Dr. Epperson is enthusiastic and progressive in his profession, gives strict attention to his business, and keeps himself well posted on the latest and best authorities on dentistry, and attends all the dental associations held in the State, where he gives the profession the benefit of his inventions without any patents on them. Among his patrons are the best citizens of Red Bluff and surrounding country.

He was married in 1881, to Miss Annie West, a native of Vermont. To them have been born two sons. Mrs. Epperson is a member of the Episcopal Church. The Doctor is a member of the California Dental Association. Politically he is a Democrat; was born and raised one, and could not well be anything else. He does not, however, give much attention to politics. He is Recorder of Red Bluff Commandery, No. 17, and Secretary of Red Bluff Chapter, No. 40, and is a zealous worker, courteous to his fellows, honorable in his profession, and never asks something for nothing; and his motto is to serve the public with the latest and best improved appliances that the dental art affords.

NATHANIEL MERRILL, a Forty-niner, was born among the White Hills of New Hampshire, in Conway, Carroll County, April 23, 1823. His father, Samuel Merrill, and his ancestors for two generations before him, were natives of the State of Maine. Samuel Merrill was born at Brownfield, and was a blacksmith by trade. He married Miss Dorcas Eastman, a native of Conway, New Hampshire. They were members of the Congregational Church. Her father, Richard Eastman, was a pioneer of Conway, and had many fights

with the Indians. He had to go to Concord, seventy-five miles distant, on snow-shoes, drawing a sled to bring provisions to his family. Mr. Merrill had eight brothers and sisters, but only four of them are now living. He received his education at his native place, and learned the wheelwright trade with his brother, in Littleton, New Hampshire. After working at it two years, he traveled in Canada and New York, in the employ of the celebrated scale company, Fairbanks, putting up scales.

In 1848 Mr. Merrill was employed at his trade in Lowell, Massachusetts, and during that winter he was one of a party of thirty-five young men who formed a company to go to California. They went to New York by rail, and there chartered the schooner Florida to take them to the mouth of the Rio Grande River. From that place they took teams to Fort Brown, following the Rio Grande, on the Texas side, to Romeo, where they crossed the river on a ferryboat, and thence made their way to Monterey, California. The party there divided, and Mr. Merrill and his part of the company came on the old Graham trail and arrived at the mines on the Merced River in August, 1849. He mined there with good success until the rainy season set in. The first day he worked Mr. Merrill washed two ounces of gold, and he presumes that two ounces more went down the River. The most he ever got in one day was $200, but he says he never met with any big find. In December of that year he went to San Francisco where he spent the winter, and in the spring he went to Murphy's camp and mined two months. From there he went to Stockton and purchased four mules and a wagon and engaged in freighting, which was then a very paying business and which he followed until the rainy season.

About this time he learned that his cousin, Captain Ford, whom he had supposed was dead, was at Moon's ranch in Tehama County. Mr. Merrill would have traveled any distance to see him, as they had been like brothers; so he came to this county, found him and formed a partnership with him. Each of them took their pre-emptions and secured a section with school land warrants. Mr. Merrill has since added to his property until he is now the owner of 1,500 acres of land in one body, located on the Sacramento River, opposite the Stanford ranch. There he built his home and reared his family, and there he has been engaged in general farming, raising grain and stock. He also purchased lots in Red Bluff, and, in 1886, built a fine city residence.

In 1857 he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Thomas, a native of New Hampshire. They have a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, all born on their ranch in Tehama County. They are as follows: Frank P.; Alice, now the wife of Dr. W. F. Maggard; Catharine A., wife of James R. Tapscott, an attorney of Yreka; and Nathaniel Edward. Mr. Merrill is a prominent Knight Templar Mason, and has held all the offices of his lodge, and is High Priest of the Chapter and Captain General of the Commandery. Politically he is a Republican.

Nat Merrill, as he is familiarly called, is one of the well-known pioneers of California, and justly deserves his pleasant home in this sunny clime. Long may he live to enjoy the fruits of his labor.

JOSEPH C. HULSE, Justice of the Peace at Winters, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, March 12, 1816, a son of John and Mary S. (Davenport) Hulse, the former a native of Kentucky; his grandparents were from Maryland. He was brought up as a farmer's son, and continued on the farm until 1849, when he came overland to California. At Humboldt the company dissolved and came by packed-animals to Sacramento. Mr. Hulse became one of the early gold hunters. He located in Colusa County, was the first Sheriff of that county, and later was elected County Judge. During the administration of James Buchanan he was ap-

pointed to a position in the custom-house at San Francisco, by Colonel B. F. Washington. In 1861 he settled in Pleasant Valley, Nevada, and built the mill called the Camlack mills, and lost heavily. Returning to California, he worked for G. P. Swift, and afterward was engaged as a butcher and meat-cutter for F. Roop one year at Sonoma; then he was employed as a guard at the State Prison at San Quentin a year, under Governor Haight, and he then located at Buckeye, Yolo County, where he was elected Justice of the Peace in 1863. In 1864 he resigned, and when in 1875 Buckeye was moved to Winters he went there also, and was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, which position he still holds, and he is also a Notary Public.

He was married in 1839, in Madison County, Kentucky, to Anna Collins, and they had two children: Richard, who died in Kentucky when one year old, and America K., who is now the wife of Thomas G. Hulse.

CARL FREDRICK LUDWIG WIEDEMANN, one of Red Bluff's energetic business men, was born in Wolgast, Province of Pomerania, Prussia, March 25, 1844. His parents were honest and industrious farmers in that country, and gave their son a common-school education, and also had him learn the trade of shoemaker, and thus prepared him for earning an honest living. When a young man he was enrolled in the victorious German army, and participated in the war which resulted in the taking of the French capital. After his discharge from the service he went to Hamburg, Germany, and in 1873 came to the United States, with the object of making a home and fortune in this "land of the brave, and home of the free," as so many of his fellow countrymen have done. Mr. Wiedemann landed on the 4th of June in Louisville, Kentucky, and was engaged there by an extensive shoe dealer, H. Schoening, until February 14, 1876. He had found America, but his keener preception taught him to seek the best place in it, and he consequently started for California, the El Dorado of the West, landing in San Francisco. He went to Princeton, Colusa County, but on account of ill-health he went to the Tuscan Springs, and then to Red Bluff, where he engaged in shoe manufacturing, and the repairing of boots and shoes.

Mr. Wiedemann was married in 1877, to Miss Wilhelmina Ross, a native daughter of the Golden West. They lived happily in their own dwelling until 1881, when it was consumed by fire, and he then built his two-story brick store on the west side of Main street, and opened his present boot and shoe store. His wife takes as much interest in his business as himself, and while he is making and repairing she is selling the goods from the store. In 1887 Mr. Wiedemann purchased, from L. Froh, a farm, on Grasshopper Creek, where they resided for two years. He planted fourteen acres of fruit trees on this place, but as it was not congenial to either of them they traded the property for two residences in Red Bluff, which he now rents. He was raised in the Lutheran faith, and his wife is a Presbyterian. Politically he is a member of the Republican party, and fraternally is a Master Mason.

J. E. DURHAM, a farmer near Pacheco, Contra Costa County, is a well-known and prosperous agriculturist. He was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, December 6, 1829, and lost his mother at an early age. His father transferred his residence to Arkansas, and a year afterward he settled in Barry County, Missouri, where J. E. attended school six years; returning again to Arkansas with his father, he lived six years longer with him, and then went again to Missouri, where he maintained a continuous residence until March, 1850, when he proceeded to Independence, fitted out and came across the plains and mountains by way of Fort Laramie to California. He was employed as

teamster, and at Fort Laramie he joined a train of Mormons, who were on their way to Salt Lake city. At this place he passed the ensuing winter, and in the spring resumed his journey, arriving at Georgetown, El Dorado County, in June, 1851. In the vicinity of that place he followed mining until 1853, when he began running an express and stage line from Stockton to Hill's Ferry, continuing in this business six years. At one time he owned the ferry at the mouth of the Stanislaus River. Coming to Contra Costa County, he purchased his present place of 305 acres. He also owns 118 acres a mile distant and 434 acres at Bay Point. The home ranch is four and a half miles from Pacheco, in the Ygnacio Valley. He devotes his attention to general farming, stock-raising and fruit.

He was first married, in San Francisco, October 2, 1862, to Miss June E. Sherman, a native of Ohio, and they had seven children: Burnett S., born August 15, 1863; John E., born February 21, 1865, died March 8, 1873; Melvina I., born November 16, 1867; Fannie, born November 23, 1869, died April 25, 1885; Cora E., born April 16, 1871; Levi B. H., born April 15, 1873, and Aurelia, born August 23, 1874. For his second wife Mr. Durham married, in Pacheco, October 10, 1877, Miss Melvina Strickland, a native of Illinois, and they have one son, named Herbert S.

CHARLES CANNON, a retired farmer of Woodland, is a son of Calvin and Jane Cannon; the father a native of Kentucky, and the mother of Maryland, who finally settled in Cooper County, Missouri, where Charles was born, June 1, 1842. In the fall of 1862 he went to the vicinity of Topeka, Kansas, where he followed farming until 1869. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in the Kansas State militia and served a year. Returning to Missouri, he made his home there until the spring of 1880, when he came to California, locating in Woodland. He soon began work on a ranch for a man named Campbell, and continued there two years, during which time he purchased a house and two lots in town, where he now resides on Court street. He is employed as mechanic in a brick-yard.

August 9, 1868, is the date of Mr. Cannon's marriage to Miss Blue, a native of Missouri, a daughter of Stephen Blue, native of Virginia, and Jennie Blue, native of Kentucky.

GENERAL CHARLES CADWALADER is a descendant of one of the old Quaker families of Pennsylvania, and one of the most promising business men and highly respected citizens of California. The ancestors of the family came to America from Wales a few years previous to the arrival of William Penn. Notwithstanding their religion of peace, they did not let it stand in the way of their doing valiant service for their country, when war was declared with England, and we find enrolled among the eminent names of our Revolutionary patriots and heroes that of the old Quaker family of Cadwalader of Pennsylvania.

In this State, at Brownsville, March 3, 1833, Charles Cadwalader was born, son of General Allan Cadwalader, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1801. He was a Quaker and a remarkable man, fond of original investigation, and a devotee of the natural sciences. He lived to the ripe age of seventy-eight years, and died at Willows, California, November 27, 1879. The family had moved to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1852, and our subject's education was acquired at the McIntyre Academy in Zanesville. It was then an old established school, being the first fruits of a noble bequest from a family of that name; and the school has since by judicious management grown until it is now sufficiently large to defray the expenses of the schools of that city, now over 25,000 inhabitants. At seventeen years of age Mr. Cadwalader broke away from the restraint of his

books to gratify a desire for railroad engineering, and began as a man at 75 cents per day. He joined the force building the Central Ohio Railroad between Wheeling and Columbus, and in less than a year the managers of the road had become so favorably impressed with his ability that they placed him in charge of the construction force between Newark and Zanesville, and he was made resident engineer. He had studied higher mathematics, but not with reference to the specialty of civil engineering. This promotion from axman to resident engineer for one so young, was the beginning of the prophecy of the powers which he possessed. After completing the road from Zanesville to Newark, Mr. Cadwalader continued in the employ of the company on their line of construction until April, 1852, when he started for California.

Upon reaching this State he first went to Mokelumne Hill, where he assisted his father in a general store, and as a dealer in gold dust, continuing in this business until December, 1855. In January, 1856, he went as superintendent of a prospecting party to explore the quicksilver deposits on the great Almaden lode near San José, where he remained one year. Nothing especially important was then developed, although since then this region has turned out untold riches.

Meanwhile his father had obtained 8,000 acres of land, believed to be part of the Sutter grant. Charles joined his father in this enterprise, and showed his disappointment when the courts decided adversely to their claim, and they saw their valuable property taken away without remedy. He next engaged as a writer in the clerk's office of the Supreme Court, where he remained during the winter of 1861–'62. The great floods that winter threatened to destroy the city of Sacramento, and forced the necessity of building levees. It was a great undertaking, and involved an expenditure of over $250,000. Levee Commissioners were appointed, and among them were Charles Crocker, H. T. Holmes, Francis Tuky, Judge Swift and others, and the work was commenced. Here was another opportunity for Charles Cadwalader to resume a pursuit, and he accepted a position as assistant superintendent to Andrew Jackson, engineer in charge. The experience at Zanesville and Newark repeated itself, and before the work was near its completion he had entire charge of it, and remained until January 1, 1863, when the construction survey began for the Central Pacific Railroad, under Theodore D. Judah. Mr. Crocker and Mr. Judah had observed his capability, and solicited him to assist for a few weeks in the work, and he gladly embraced the opportunity, for he saw a great enterprise, and with a great ambition desired to be connected with it. The same resolution went with him to make himself indespensable. He was kept in preliminary work until May, 1864, from Sacramento to Clipper Gap, and in June, 1864, was given charge of the construction work from Penryn to Blue Cañon, which occupied him until 1866. The company, in order to build more rapidly and compete with the Union Pacific in the strife for subsidy and land grants, resolved to do grading and laying track in advance of the contractors' completed work, and sent Mr. Cadwalader over the mountains to the Truckee River, in the fall of 1867. Invincible men dragged iron over the mountains in sleds and wagons, and struggled through mountains, improving many of the requirements for railroad building, and defying the very protests of nature herself. By the time the main party had reached the summit, Mr. Cadwalader was ready to join them with about fifty miles of completed road, taking them at one leap nearly to Reno. In 1868 they built about 400 miles, over a mile a day, laying some days over three miles of track, and climaxing the wonderful achievements of their work by laying ten miles of track in one day! It was plain that Mr. Judah's request for Mr. Cadwalader's services of a few weeks was to settle his career for many years, for he received the appointment of locating and constructing engineer of the Contract and Finance Co., under

James T. Martin M.D.

which the road was built, and in this capacity he completed the road from the State Line to Humboldt Wells, a distance of many miles. He also had charge of track-laying and the finishing of grading to Promontory Point, where the connection was made with the Union Pacific Railroad, by the immense stride of ten miles on the last day, May 10, 1869. History has rarely recorded an achievement so great as the building of that great trunk railway.

In May, 1869, Mr. Cadwalader moved to Chico, where he was put in charge of the location and construction of the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, which had been completed to Marysville by another company. He built that season twenty-two miles, to Biggs Station, and July 4, 1870, completed the road to Chico. In October, 1870, he moved to Red Bluff, and connected the road to that point December 6, 1872, and September 1, 1873, finished it to Redding. He was made resident engineer of the road from Roseville Junction to Redding, and since that time has resided in Red Bluff. September 3, 1875, he assisted in organizing and incorporating the Bank at Tehama County, with a capital of $100,000, and has since been made its president and manager. The capital stock of the bank has increased to $300,000, with a surplus of $100,000. The original incorporators were the best men in the county, and the business career of the bank has exceeded the highest expectations of the most sanguine of its friends. Mr. Cadwalader was appointed one of the first members of the board of trustees, and has the honor of having been the first President of the city. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Booth Brigadier General of Militia, commanding the Fifth Brigade, and was re-appointed to the position by Governor Irwin. General Cadwalader still holds the position of president of the Tehama County Bank, and was elected president of the Shasta County Bank at Redding, of which his son Charles is assistant cashier. In February, 1890, the General, in connection with James G. Fair and others, San Francisco capitalists, organized the Mutual Savings Bank of San Francisco, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, of which he is one of the directors. Mr. Cadwalader is a prominent Republican, and is now the Republican nominee for State Senator for Tehama and Colusa counties.

In 1886 he was married to Mrs. Resathia Root, a native of Quincy, Illinois, and they have two children: Charles, born in Placer County; and Anna, born in Red Bluff. The family are members of the Episcopal Church.

JAMES T. MARTIN, M. D.—The history of this State is unique, thrilling and wonderful. No other country can boast of such exciting and romantic events, or of example so worthy of emulation as California.

The historian here has an almost unlimited storehouse from which to select his material, and to relate the narratives of the many interesting and exciting incidents which have taken place in our midst, and the wonderful prosperity which is ascribed to the growth and development of this—the land of promise.

Of course the experiences as told by the pioneers, who came here in an early day, form a most valuable part, and, in fact, are indispensable in chronicling events which have occurred here, and go a long way in making up a history. But aside from all this, there is another class of men, who, in their way, bear just as important a part in the introducing of new ideas, and rev olutionizing, as it were, the old set and fogy ways that are so characteristic to many of the old Californians.

In making a retrospect of this country during the past few years, we find that the young men of to-day are rapidly assuming relations, both in the business and professional circles, as well as in the managing of our political affairs and local and public institutions.

In making any mention of this class of men, who are now prominent in one way or another,

we feel no hesitancy in presenting the name of James T. Martin, a leading physician of Woodland.

Dr. Martin is a homeopathist, who has unbounded faith in that method of treating disease, and in him the people of Yolo County have an able physician, thoroughly versed in his profession. He is in every sense of the word a self-made man, and though now in the very vigor of manhood has had to undergo many trying hardships in order to properly fit himself to work out the problem of life. A few points of interest in his career, will, perhaps, deserve proper mention at this time. His father, Norman Martin, was a descendant of the Scotch Highlanders, coming from that old Celtic stock which underwent so many hardships in the history of that country, and was born in Stronoway, Lewis Island, off the northwest coast of Scotland.

He was a carpenter by trade, and, in 1841, left his native country in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, coming to Fort Vanconver, on the Columbia River, arriving there in the spring of 1842. He married a lady named Julia Bridgefarmer, who came from Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and from the time he first went there continued to make his home in Oregon.

James Thurston Martin, the subject of this article, was born in Yamhill County, Oregon, November 26, 1850. His education was partly received in the public schools, but principally at the Pacific University, at Forest Grove, where he worked his way through school, and was graduated from that institution in 1876, in a class of six, three of whom were Japanese, who have since become prominent in their own country. After graduation he went to Washington, then a Territory, and commenced teaching. He was principal of the public schools at Seattle for nearly two years, and occupied a similar position with the schools of Olympia, the capital of Washington.

All this time our subject was bent upon studying medicine. While in Olympia he met J. B. Huntington, with whom he made arrangements to take a drove of cattle overland to Cheyenne. Upon arriving there, he also proceeded with these cattle by rail through to Council Bluffs and Chicago. This was done with the intent to work his passage East, and avoid paying out any of his limited amount of funds, knowing full well that the plan he had laid out before him would require all the means at his command, and indeed more. At Chicago he bought a railroad ticket to Ann Arbor, which was the only money paid out for fare up to this point of the journey. Arriving at Ann Arbor October 6, 1880, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and in due time, after a great amount of perseverance on his part, devoting his vacations to work in the corn-fields, and employing every spare hour to the best advantage, he won for himself a diploma from that noted institution, June 28, 1883.

Now being well versed in the theoretical part of his profession, the young physician turned his attention toward the attainment of further knowledge in a practical way. Through some friends he shortly afterward obtained the appointment as physician for the Skokomish Indian reservation, with headquarters at the head of Hood's Canal. There he remained until the change of administration occurred and President Cleveland went into office, when Dr. Martin resigned his position and came to California. He opened an office in Woodland September 10, 1885, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. While Dr. Martin is an excellent physician, he is at the same time an able surgeon, having a high reputation in this department of his profession.

While a medical student at Ann Arbor he joined the Masonic order, in 1883, and is now connected with Woodland Lodge, No. 156. Since his residence in this city he has associated himself with the Order of Chosen Friends, Ancient Order of Foresters and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the

Congregational Church of Woodland, first joining that body in Forest Grove, Oregon, some fifteen years ago.

Dr. Martin is at present a member of the Advisory Board to the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco.

He was married March 31, 1885, to Mrs. M. M. Huntington, a native of Switzerland, but reared in Memphis, Tennessee. She was a widow with two children, viz.: Lutie and Fred. Huntington, the former born in August, 1874, and the latter April 26, 1877. Mrs. Martin is a sister of the eminent artist Carl Guthers, whose paintings have taken an international prize at the Paris Salon. She is also a sister-in-law of General Flower, of St. Paul, Minnesota. By the present marriage there are four children, viz.: Genevieve, born January 26, 1887; Thurston Guthers, born May 5, 1888; Lewella and Lenala (twins), born April 25, 1890.

Such in brief is a *resume* of the life of our subject. He is a man of fine gentlemanly ways, possessing a modest and unassuming manner, and is not gifted with any unnecessary display or waste of language,—more especially so in his professional capacity. Yet in a social way he is pleasant and congenial, and has a happy faculty of making many friends.

He is a man who is thoroughly interested in his chosen field of labor, and practices his profession for the love he has for it, and the interest he takes in suffering humanity.

He was elected a member of the International Hahnemann Association at the meeting held in Montreal, Canada, in 1889.

He was elected Vice-President of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society, at San Francisco, on the 14th of May, 1890, and was also chosen as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Legislation, having for its object supervision of measures of legislation affecting the welfare of medicine, and especially of the Homeopathic school.

Dr. Martin certainly has a bright future before him, of which, it is equally certain, he is deserving.

CAPTAIN A. W. STARR, Superintendent of the Star Mills at South Vallejo, has been a resident of the Golden State since 1853, and has lived in Vallejo for the past nineteen years, and in charge of the mills for the past ten years. He was born in Huron County, Ohio, in 1834, his parents being Orange and —— Starr, natives of New York State, who were among the early settlers of Ohio. At the age of fourteen years he entered business life as a clerk in a country store in Plymouth, Ohio, and continued there until he was eighteen years old; then he came to California, by way of Panama, arriving in San Francisco in February, 1853. Proceeding at once to the mining district, he kept a store there ten months, and then was clerk in a store in Sacramento until 1861. In September, 1861, he assisted in raising a company of cavalry, was appointed Second Lieutenant and served during the war in different portions of the State, part of the time in Northern California against the Indians. His was Company F, Second Regiment of California Volunteer Cavalry. In the spring of 1863 he was promoted to First Lieutenant and a few months afterward Captain. June 6, 1866, he was mustered out, in command of his company. In February, 1867, he entered the regular army as Second Lieutenant, attached to the Eighth United States Cavalry, and remained in service until 1871, meanwhile, in 1868, being promoted First Lieutenant, and in December, 1869, to the Captaincy, and during this period of service he was in Nevada and New Mexico.

Becoming tired of the inactivity of the military service, he took charge of the mills at Vallejo, and has since remained as their manager. Their capacity is 2,000 barrels per day, 250 tons of wheat, 1,300 bags of bran, 500 bags of middlings. It has two engines: one, of 600 horse-power, was manufactured by the Union

Iron Works in San Francisco and called the O'Neil engine, and the other is a 300-horse-power Corliss engine. Coal from the Pittsburg mine in Mt. Diablo is used. The mills are six stories high, each floor fully occupied. The market is principally in Great Britain and Europe, the main office in Liverpool. This mill has been running since 1869.

MRS. HENRY MILLER, the proprietor of the National Hotel, Red Bluff, is the widow of the late Henry Miller. He was one of Red Bluff's successful business men and an early settler of California, having come to the State in 1856. Mr. Miller was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 28, 1838, the son of thrifty and honorable German parents. He received his early education in New York and New Jersey; learned the carpenter's trade; was a United States soldier under the command of General Harney, at Fort Vancouver and was a successful miner in Idaho. He made three trips back to the East, and at one time engaged in the grocery business in New York city. Like many other miners, he made a deal of money, met with reverses and lost it all. In 1870 Mr. Miller again returned to the West, located in California and worked in the Bald Hills. He came to Red Bluff in 1873 and engaged in the restaurant and saloon business, which he successfully carried on for five years. He purchased several lots on Main street and built the National Hotel, a house of only ten rooms, on the corner of Main and Hickory streets. Mr. Miller was married in 1878 to Miss Bertha Rotter, a native of Austria. She came to the United States in 1865, when quite young. Mrs. Miller at once entered into all her husband's plans with zest and became a helpmate indeed, and, with their united efforts, their business continued to prosper. It soon became necessary for them to have a larger building, and the small hotel gave place to a larger one 50 x 115 feet, two stories high and containing forty rooms. Further north in the same block he purchased six lots, where he built a fine and commodious residence, and also north of his residence a fine brick building for business purposes.

Their union was blessed with five children, all born in Red Bluff, three of whom are now living: William J., George I. and Bertha L.

In 1888, in the midst of his prosperous business career, Mr. Miller was stricken with disease and died. His wife and little family were bereft of a kind and loving husband and father, and the county lost an enterprising and conservative business man.

Having had some experience in the hotel business, Mrs. Miller was, in a measure, prepared to take full charge of and conduct the business that devolved upon her, and nobly has she done her part. She is assisted by an able corps of ten efficient workers, with Mr. George Reid as clerk, and she caters to an average of sixty guests each meal. Mrs. Miller prides herself on her well-kept table and the general cleanliness of the house, which is growing in popularity. It has the reputation of being the best low-rate hotel in the country. Mrs. Miller gives her personal supervision to every detail of the work, sees that guests are attended to with promptness and consideration, and she has acquired a reputation for her business ability. Some one has said that "God helps those who help themselves," and it is certainly true in this case. Mrs. Miller is deserving of all the success she has attained, and the good people of Tehama County are not slow to appreciate honest merit.

JOHN MULL, a horticulturist at Woodland, is a son of Jacob and Almira (Sage) Mull. His father was born in 1807, in the State of New York, and his mother in 1812 in Connecticut, and they are now both living in Oberlin, Ohio. Mr. Mull, the subject of this brief notice, was born in Nunda, Livingston County,

New York, February 20, 1832, and was but a year old when the family removed to Ohio. He grew up to manhood there and married Charlotte Chandler, the daughter of Salmon and Naomi Chandler, born May 1, 1832, in Ohio, the date of their marriage being November 9, 1854. Mr. Mull was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Ohio until 1859, when he came overland to California, settling in Yolo County. He took up a quarter section of land about six miles south of Woodland, and occupied it for fifteen years, when he sold it and purchased seven acres in the eastern portion of Woodland, where he now resides. Mrs. Mull is the owner of forty acres six miles south of Woodland, which is rented. Mr. Mull was Road-master for six and a half years, and during his term of office he put upon the county roads the first load of gravel. The children are: George T., who was born September 20, 1855, and Rosa L., who was born October 24, 1857, and is now the wife of William Wallace: both are natives of Ohio.

DR. PLATON VALLEJO, son of General M. G. Vallejo, was born in Sonoma Valley, February 5, 1841, at the Presidio of Sonoma. At that time his father owned nearly 250,000 acres of land in what was then Sonoma County, comprising what is now in Sonoma, Napa, Solano and Marin counties. In 1853 young Vallejo was sent to the East to school, and for nearly four years attended Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmettsburg, Maryland. Later he studied medicine under the tutorship f Dr. Willard Parker and Professor John C. Dalton, the celebrated physiologist, assisting the latter in his laboratory for three years. At the same time he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of Columbia University of New York city, and graduated in 1864, receiving one of the Faculty prizes and special mention by the members of the Faculty. During the war he belonged to the New York corps of surgeons, who had organized for the purpose of assisting the army surgeons after each great battle, and while in this service he went frequently to the front, assisting in general surgical operations, and the transportation of the sick and wounded to their homes or hospitals. After the second battle of Bull Run, the corps to which he was attached had seventy-five ambulances employed for two weeks gathering up the wounded along a tract of land ten miles wide and eighty miles long, taking the bodies to Washington, Georgetown and other places.

After the close of the war he came to California and joined the Medical Department of the United States Naval Service, but resigned in a short time to accept the position of Surgeon in the Pacific Mail Steamship Service. After operating in this capacity three years he married and settled down in Vallejo to the practice of his profession, which he has since continued there. For his wife he chose Miss Lily Wiley, a native of Whitehall, New York, whose acquaintance he formed during one of his trips to Panama, in the Pacific Mail Steamship service. He has now four children: Maria Felipa, Francisca, Adelaide and Angela. Mrs. Vallejo died in June, 1885, regretted by all who knew her. She was a faithful wife and a devoted, Christian mother.

Mr. Vallejo has devoted his life to his family and his profession, never having held any political position. As a boy he remembers California under the Mexican government, when his father had absolute control of the whole of Northern California, from Oregon to the Rocky Mountains. His home was in the beautiful valley of Sonoma, where General Vallejo had built his home and residence near the mission. Here he established a town and military headquarters, having at one time 1,000 soldiers, white men, besides the Indians, who were always organized as troops and laborers as well. No idleness allowed. These white soldiers, or Hijos del pais (native sons), were intended not only for service in the military capacity, but

also as colonists to settle the country. To this end they were encouraged to marry and bring up families, which most of them did. The General encouraged the marriage of his men to women of European descent, not encouraging the mixture of the white race with Indians. It was supposed that the Mexican government would support these troops, but it was at times unable to do so; and as a result General Vallejo himself was obliged to pay them from his own resources, the government afterward reimbursing him with grants of land, such as the Soscol, which was not in reality a grant, *but a purchase*. His revennes were immense, which were mainly derived from the products of his haciendas. The soldiers did also agricultural and other necessary work for themselves and families, some of them having received grants of land. In this way they were to a certain extent self-supporting, and paid it to the development of the country. There were a number of ranches (haciendas), each superintended by a major domo, or overseer, who had charge of the stock and of the shipping of the products; and many Indians were employed to assist them.

Born to the enjoyment of the almost unlimited wealth and resources then belonging to his father, Dr. Vallejo possesses a highly cultured mind and polished manner.

H. D. LANGE is one of the best-looking old-timers of Red Bluff. He came to the State in 1857, is connected with the early history of Red Bluff, and has done much to aid in its growth and development. The first tree in the town was planted by him. On his way up the Sacramento River he picked up a small peach tree that had been lost at Chico, brought it here and planted it. The tree grew and flourished and bore fine fruit, and from it many other trees were raised. Mr. Lange engaged in the nursery business on the lots, on which Mr. Kimball's residence now stands, and there raised all kinds of ornamental and fruit trees. He also has the credit of planting and planning the beautiful grounds which surround the court-house in Red Bluff. He continued the nursery business for twelve years, and, to some extent, is interested in that line yet. Mr. Lange turned his attention to fancy stock, and owned the first five head of Devon cattle in Tehama County. He exhibited them at the State fair held at Sacramento, receiving first premium on each.

In 1873 he erected two fine brick buildings in Red Bluff. Other buildings had been put up, but this was the inauguration of a better class of buildings. They were located on the west side of Main, between Oak and Pine streets. Mr. Lange engaged in the mercantile business and purchased hides, being very successful in his enterprise. He was overtaken by disaster, however, and after being burned out twice found himself so crippled that he felt compelled to engage in the saloon business, which he did and which he now continues. He has an attractive store, well filled with choice wines and fine liquors, and is patronized by the prominent business men of Red Bluff and vicinity. The second story of this building is beautifully finished and furnished for a dwelling, and is occupied by his family. The walls of the rooms are profusely decorated with oil paintings, the work of Mrs. Lange's own hands She is quite proficient in this art. Among her works are pictures of flowers and fruits, and best of all is the grand mountain scenery of California.

Mr. Lange was born in Prussia, December 5, 1830. He received his education in his native country, and there acquired the profession of a surgeon. He was married in Brooklyn, New York, in 1854, to Caroline S. Fickert, a native of Saxony. She is a sister of the late Charles W. Fickert, one of Red Bluff's prominent business men. Mrs. Lange owns some property in this city and also in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Lange have had three children: Charles W. and Louise M., born in Brooklyn; and

Amelia C., in Tehama County. Louise is the wife of Mr. Frank Naumann, and Amelia wedded Mr. Ralph Wray. Both Mr. Lange and his wife are members of Rebecca Lodge. He is Captain of Patriarch Militant, No. 3, and P. C. P. of Encampment No. 21, Red Bluff, and P. G. of Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W.

All pioneers love to dwell on the reminiscences of other days, and who is not interested in hearing them relate the wonderful experiences they have had and the funny incidents which happened during the early settlements. Mr. Lange tells the following:

The three gentlemen who formed the first school board of Red Bluff were very illiterate. They were told that it was their duty to examine the teacher and see if he was qualified to teach. They did not know what to do, but finally decided they would visit the school, would each keep his hat on, would have a pipe in his mouth and smoke with all his might; if the teacher made no objection to this, they would decide he was not qualified to teach. They went and did as agreed. The teacher promptly walked up to them and said, "Gentlemen, it is against the rules of the school to smoke or to sit with hats on." All three jumped to their feet, slapped him on the back and said, "You are just the fellow we want to teach this school."

SAMUEL SHRYOCK, engineer of the Woodland City Water-works, is a son of John and Mary (Sheets) Shryock, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Rochester, New York. He was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, November 14, 1827, where he, on growing up to manhood, served his time as an apprentice at the carpenter and joiner's trade. In 1853 he came to California and was in the mines until December, 1855, when he went to Yolo County and purchased a squatter's right near Woodland. Subsequently he purchased an interest, with William Borden, in a general machine and blacksmith shop in Woodland, and conducted it for three years. Next he was engaged in the manufacture of syrups for two years; and then he started a machine shop, and three years subsequently he and a man named Studenburg bought the Woodland Flouring Mills and ran them two years. In 1868 he sold out, went East on a visit, when he was married to Miss Rachel Williams, a native of Indiana. Returning in 1874 to Woodland, he began running a threshing-machine, and continued with it nine years, when he disposed of that and was employed by the Wood land Water Company in his present position. His wife died in June, 1875, leaving three children: John J., born in May, 1869; Gertrude A., in 1871, and Josephine A., November 8, 1873. Mr. Shryock, when running his machine shop, furnished a great deal of the material for the court-house at Woodland.

JAMES BROWNLIE, one of the prominent citizens and business men of Vallejo, has been a resident of that place ever since 1858. Born at Carluke, Lanarkshire, Scotland, August 15, 1836, he learned there the trade of carpenter and joiner, exhibiting in his work the thorough traits of the Scotch character. After spending about two years at his trade in the lumber districts of the north of Scotland, he then, at the age of twenty-two years, namely, in 1858, emigrated to California in company with his brother, John Brownlie, who had come six years previously and was established in business at Vallejo, and thus he was at once thoroughly posted in the peculiarities of his newly adopted country. They came by way of New York and Panama, landing in San Francisco June 1, 1858, and in Vallejo the same day. After working a short time at his trade in this place, he went to the mines in Humboldt County, where he met the usual experiences of those who endeavored to become rich by digging gold. His first misfortune in that region was a

shipwreck on the Humboldt Bar; but, undaunted, he pushed on to Klamath River, where he worked hard, with no success. Winter came on, and at one time he was lost for three days and nights in the snow, experiencing much hardship.

In March, 1859, he returned to Vallejo, having learned all he cared to about mining. He followed his trade on Mare Island until 1869, thus accumulating sufficient capital to embark in business, meanwhile making in 1863 a visit to his native land. On his return to this country he was one of the passengers on the Ocean King from New York to Aspinwall. On board this ship was a draft of 100 United States sailors carried as passengers and intended for the man-of-war vessels on the Pacific coast. They were under the command of —— Ammen, now Admiral in the service. The sailors were mutinous during the whole passage. On one occasion, when off the Cuban coast, they made an attempt to capture the ship, with the intention, it was supposed by some, to turn her over to the Confederate authorities. Captain Ammen was aware that some mutinous intention was entertained, and had a barricade built between the fore and after parts of the ship. The mutineers made a rush to pass this barricade, when they were fired into by Captain Ammen, who, reinforced by the captain of the ship and the Union men that were armed. Two of the mutineers were killed and the others retracted. The ring-leaders were put into irons, and the balance guarded until the ship reached Aspinwall. Only the bravery and determination of Captain Ammen and the Union men prevented the capture.

In 1869 Mr. Brownlie formed a partnership with the late John E. Williston, and they opened a grocery store, conducting it three years; then Mr. Brownlie took the sutler's store on Mare Island, on his own account, and by this business he accumulated considerable means. In 1879 he opened his present grocery store, in addition to his store on Mare Island, and he continued to operate both until the incoming of the late Democratic administration, since which time he has devoted himself exclusively to his business in Vallejo. In his entire business career he has exemplified the industry and perseverance and thrift which characterized the sturdy Scotch from whom he descended. He is Republican in politics and a thorough American in habits and principles, though still retaining a kindly remembrance of his childhood home; is full of pleasant reminiscence of his early life in "Bonny Scotland," and of his trials and experiences of his first years in this State. He has been City Trustee for three terms, and now holds that office, to which he has been elected rather for the confidenee reposed in him by his fellow-citizens than for any strictly party reasons. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the order of the Knights of Honor.

In 1867 Mr. Brownlie married Miss Mary H. McMillan, a lady of Scotch birth, and they have two sons: John A., who is now employed with his father as book-keeper and general manager; and Wallace McMillan, born July 17, 1890.

ALGERNON MORDANT GOODNOUGH was born in Des Plaines, Cook County, Illinois, March 16, 1838. His father, Daniel Goodnough, was a hard-working farmer of English descent, and his mother, Harriet M. Conant, was a direct descendant of the world-famous French Huguenots, a woman of rare intelligence, and gentle, Christian spirit, who died at the early age of twenty-three years, leaving one child, an infant son, the subject of our sketch. Soon after the death of his mother his father removed to Vermont, where the son was reared and educated, gradnating at Middlebury College in Vermont, in 1861. He was married May 12, 1862, to Miss Lucy H. Langworthy, of Middlebury, Vermont, who, until the time of her death, August 26, 1890, was a true helpmeet, and a most amiable and affectionate wife, whose serene Christian faith bore fruit in a life devoted to others' good, a life rich

in kind words and helpful deeds. Shortly after marriage, Mr. Goodnough engaged in teaching in Massachusetts, his last school being the High School in Barnstable, after which he pursued a course of studies in Yale Theological Seminary, and subsequently was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Mystic Bridge, Connecticut. Failing health induced him to resign his charge, and in 1867 he came with his wife to California, across the Isthmus, under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society, and was for three years settled in San Mateo, California, where a commodious church was built during his pastorate, when he removed to Vallejo, and after some years of ministerial labor there, his health still being delicate, he engaged in mercandising, building up a large trade by strict attention to business and honorable dealing with all, in musical instruments, in which he had previously had some experience. In the character of a "music dealer," he is now widely and favorably known on the Pacific coast, having some 2,000 patrons to whom he refers with pleasure. As a singer of home-songs he is known to thousands in California, and wherever known is always welcome. He sings over 400 songs *from memory* (without the sight of words or music), and there is perhaps not another man in America who can sing as many from recollection only. He is the general agent for California for the "Smith American Piano & Organ Company" of Boston, with whom he has been dealing for some thirty years, and he still enjoys their fullest confidence.

In 1872 Mr. Goodnough went East on a lecturing tour, delivering in the Representatives Hall in Montpelier, the capital of his native State, and in many other important towns, a lecture on California, entitled "Five Years in the Sunset Land." This lecture was spoken of by the press in most flattering terms, and received by large audiences with marked interest and favor, and winning for the lecturer an enviable reputation as a platform orator of unusual ability as well as an enthusiastic Californian.

In 1884, after nearly ten years of mercantile life in San Francisco, Mr. Goodnough purchased a large tract of land near Redding, in Shasta County, and shortly afterward he came there to reside; this tract of land was sold some three years later, for about ten times what it had cost. He now lives in Stillwater Valley, six miles east of Redding on a handsomely improved place he has named "Prospect Park." He has young fruit trees in great variety growing, but is mostly interested in a new raisin grape called "Thompson's Seedless," said to be the best article in its line. In addition to his home place, he has four other improved places in Shasta and Solano counties, and several unimproved properties held as investments. Mr. G. has one son, Algernon M. Goodnough, Jr., now a resident of Randolph, Maine, who bids fair to become the equal of his father in enterprise and integrity. We may add that Mr. Goodnough is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of several fraternal societies, and considering that what he has acquired is due solely to his own honest efforts, he may well take pride in the results of his labor.

THOMAS BONA DOZIER is the junior member of the law firm of Wiley & Dozier, Redding, one of the most reliable and capable law firms of the city. Mr. Dozier was born in Williamsburg District, South Carolina, March 12, 1865. Four generations of his family were born in that portion of South Carolina, namely: John Dozier, his great grandfather, who was a lawyer; his grandfather, Anthony White Dozier, born in 1801; his father, Dr. L. F. Dozier, born September 23, 1835, and himself. The Dozier family were of French extraction, settled in the South in a very early day, and were a noted family of influence, talented and wealthy. His grandfather, Anthony White Dozier, was a prominent lawyer and a member of the State Senate from his district for several terms. His father was adjutant on General Longstreet's staff all through the civil war, and

there were eight brothers all in the Confederate service, and one of them a commander of one of the ships of the Confederate navy. Another uncle, Dr. Joseph Beard, was the founder of the New Orleans small-pox and yellow fever hospital, a man of great skill as a physician and surgeon and in wealth a millionaire. Mr. Dozier's father married Miss Agnes Bona, a native of his own district and daughter of Mr. Thomas Bona, a descendant of the French Huguenots and a man of large means. She was raised in New Orleans. His parents had five children, and his mother died in September, 1868. His father now resides at Napa, and has had charge of the Asylum for the Insane for the last sixteen years. Only two children survive: the subject of this sketch and his brother, Dr. W. E. Dozier, who is now located at Susanville, Lassen County, California.

Mr. Dozier was brought to the State of California by his parents in 1868, when he was only three years of age, and in the fall of the same year he lost his mother. He attended the public schools until ten years of age. After that he attended the Oak Mound School for boys and young men located at Napa City. He graduated in its high school department when sixteen years old, and got his law degree in the Hastings Law College of California, graduating there June 26, 1888. He purchased an interest in his present firm in September of the same year, and at once commenced the practice of his profession, in which he has so far been remarkably successful. He is highly spoken of as a talented young man and a gentleman. He is First Lieutenant of Company E, Eighth Infantry Battalion, Fifth Brigade N. G. C., and has been a member of the guards at San Francisco for a number of years. As might be expected he is an enthusiastic young Democrat, takes a lively interest in politics, has been a member of both the last county conventions of his party, and "stumped" the county in 1888 and also in 1890, in favor of the Democracy. Mr. Dozier's firm have a fully equipped office, are agreeable and liberal in affairs of the town, are hard workers, have a good practice, and have such honorable and straightforward ideas of business that they are destined to draw a large share of the law business of their own and adjoining counties.

Mr. Dozier was married, April 22, 1889, to Miss Maud Watson, only daughter of W. C. Watson, of San Francisco. Mr. Watson established the Bank of Napa in Napa County in 1870 with the Hon. Chancellor Hartson. His wife is the great-granddaughter of George C. Yount, the first white man to have a Spanish grant north of San Francisco, he having had granted to him a portion of Napa Valley. George C. Yount came to California in 1829 and established the first flour-mill in the country, also built the first shingle-mill. Mr. Dozier's wife is the granddaughter of Dr. J. C. Davis, who died leaving large properties in San Francisco, around Washington and Kearny streets, and is also the niece of Senator J. P. Jones, of Nevada. Mr. Dozier and wife have lost one child, a boy, Sydney W. Dozier, aged a few months. Mr. Dozier has been the first to experiment with table and raisin grapes in Shasta County, and has proven that they could be successfully grown.

W. J. FOWLER, a gardener at Woodland, and one of the well-known pioneers of the State, is a son of William and Hessey (Dickson) Fowler. His father, a native of Tennessee, came early to California and died August 25, 1886; and his mother, a native of North Carolina, is still living, at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Fowler was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, and was six years of age when he was taken to Missouri, where he lived until 1849, when he became one of the first to journey overland that year to California. His first stop was at Grass Valley, Nevada County, and shortly afterward he located on the place where he now lives, within twenty rods of the city limits of Woodland. His place of forty acres is set mostly in fruit, but he owns altogether 440 acres in this State. In 1850 he re-

turned to Missouri, and in 1852 came back to California. He is the oldest settler in Yolo County, and has two brothers, who live with him: Caleb and Thomas, and also an unmarried sister, Melissa.

JOSEPHUS BRADBURY. — The gentleman, whose name heads this sketch, came to California in 1849, and has seen as much of pioneer life as any man in the State. He is a native of England, born March 4, 1825. His parents, both English people, brought him to America in 1826. They first settled in Philadelphia, and afterward removed to Wheeling, Virginia. He is one of a family of nine children, of whom only he and his sister, Mrs. Frank Hawkins, of Steuben, Ohio, are now living. His brother John was a Union soldier, and lost his life at Island No. 10.

Mr. Bradbury spent ten years of his youth in Ohio, where he attended school and, in part, learned the carpenter's trade. In 1844 he went to New Orleans, and, in 1849, at the age of twenty-four years, came to California, crossing the plains in a company of thirteen. With one of this company, Jacob Holander, he formed a partnership, when they stopped at Weaverville, California, and began mining operations. Mr. Holander worked in the mines while Mr. Bradbury went to Sacramento for supplies. He purchased a four-mule team, for which he paid $600. He loaded them with provisions and took the load to Weaverville. In Placer County Mr. Bradbury built the first house. Before the roof was on, they had a dance in it, each dancer paying an ounce of gold, without supper. At that dance there were only six women—all Norman women. When his house was completed, Mr. Bradbury kept a hotel and supply store. He paid a man and his wife $400 per month to cook and do the work. The price per meal was $2. He also built and equipped a blacksmith shop. While at Sacramento, he saw a set of blacksmith tools on one of the boats, and, as the owner wanted to sell it, he gave $300 for the set. As soon as it was landed he could have sold it for $600. He purchased a mule team and two hours later he sold it, and made $200 by the transaction. Such occurrences were very common in those times. The scythe they used in crossing the plains, he sold in Sacramento for $50 to some parties who were wanting to make hay of wild oats, below the town. There was not a scythe in Sacramento.

At their store and hotel they took their pay in gold dust. It was weighed on the head of a whisky barrel, and the dust was scattered about in the dirt around the barrel. From one shovel full of the dirt that they cleaned up, they got $7. Mr. Bradbury continued in the hotel business until 1851. In 1850 he learned that the emigrants in Carson Valley were out of provisions. He packed ten mules with flour, bacon, beans, sugar and coffee, and at once set out for that place. His flour sold for $2.50 per pound, and other things in proportion. Ten pounds of flour he traded for a two-horse carriage and a good set of double harness, that was new when it left the States. Their stock had died and they had no more use for the carriage and harness, and were obliged to have something to eat. When he returned, he made a second similar trip.

In 1851 Mr. Bradbury followed a trail up through Tehama County, and went to Weaverville in Trinity County. The people on the Salmon River were reduced almost to starvation. Mr. Bradbury and his party encountered many dangers in making the journey at this time. The snow was very deep, at some places twenty feet, and they were obliged to make roads by cutting spruce bushes, so that the mules could travel. Three nights the mules had nothing to eat except rushes. At one place they found twenty dead mules. Upon reaching their destination they sold nine head of cattle for $2,700, but they were selling mule meat at one dollar per pound, the people being reduced to that kind of meat. They crossed the north fork of the Trinity River twenty-three times in one day. Mr. Bradbury sent his mules back the way

they had come, and he went on to Yreka traveling on snow-shoes, which were made of bent willows with sacking stitched over them. They rode down the hills on their shovels, swam the rivers, slept in the snow, and Mr. Bradbury says he had to change positions in the night to take his head out of the water. On arriving at Yreka he took up a mine there, mined a short time, and then sold his claim for $1,000. He then got a pack train and went to Portland, Oregon, and that summer packed from Portland to Scott's Bar on Scott's River, and to the Klamath River.

He returned to Sacramento and was there the night of the great fire, in 1852, when nearly all the town was consumed. He had just purchasd a team, and with that he began hauling goods out of reach of the fire. For this work he was paid fifty dollars. After teaming there a year he went to San Juan and took up a ranch. Ranching was to slow for him, so he left that property and went to Nebraska City, Sierra County, were he erected a building in Jim Crow Cañon, and kept store there two years. At the expiration of that time he sold out and came to Tehama County, purchased 800 acres of land and engaged in sheep-raising. In 1865 he came to Red Bluff and began to deal in stock, and has continued that business ever since. He does a large business in Colusa, Shasta and Tehama counties, and supplies Trinity County with hogs. Mr. Bradbury has two valuable mines, one at Maddox and the other on Whisky Creek. He has realized $400 from a ton of the rock, and expects larger returns.

Mr. Bradbury purchased four lots on North Main Street, Red Bluff, and built a nice and commodious dwelling for himself and family. Nothwithstanding he withstood the darts of Cupid many years, he was finally married, in 1880, to Miss Theresa Hagelman, in Weaverville, Trinity County, where she was born and reared. Their union has been blessed with two sons, Charles E. and George Thomas. Mr. Bradbury is well known throughout Northern California and, in fact, over the whole State. Politically he is a Republican. His pioneer experience and many adventures through which he has passed, if written up, would fill a volume. He relates the following:

In 1863 a party of renegade Gun Indians were lawlessly raiding through the county. They had killed a white man and his horse and a half-bred Indian boy. The white men who pursued them had given up the chase and had returned to their homes. At Thomas Creek the Indians killed an ox that belonged to a mill there, and then encamped in a ravine below the mill. About twenty men—ranchers, miners and the miller—gathered together and decided to attack the red men. Mr. Bradbury was one of the party. They made the attack just at daylight. Two of the white men were shot, and every Indian was killed, except two who escaped, and one of them, they believed, was wounded. The white men killed were Shannon and Ford.

At another time, Mr. Bradbury relates, he was instrumental in saving the life of a man who was about to be hung. Mr. Bradbury had pitched his tent back of a building that proved to be a gambling house. In the night, after they had been playing, an Irishman and a gambler got into a row, and the gambler was going to cut the Irishman to pieces. A third party interfered and rescued the Irishman. He, being drunk, turned upon the man who saved him. The man who came to the rescue then jerked the Irishman down and kicked him in the face, and made his escape. A party followed him, brought him back, put a rope around his neck and were going to hang him. Mr. Bradbury then interfered, told the lynchers that he had seen the whole difficulty and told them how it was, after which they set the man at liberty.

Mr. Bradbury says they had plenty of money and carried it in belts about their waists, with straps over the shoulders. Sometimes at night they hid it in the brush. For the first year or two there was very little stealing. Every thief knew that if he were caught he would

have to die. The miners often left their gold in cans where they dug it. The prospectors would come along, take up the can, see how much there was in it, and put it down again and pass on. Soon, however, that state of things changed; and there was murder and robbery and immediate retribution if the culprit were found.

Forty fleeting years have passed since then, and now (1890) none more vividly realize the changes that have come over this country than does the pioneer. Then Mr. Bradbury slowly trudged on foot or with his pack mules among the mountains of California, and at night slept in the snow; now he rushes through the country after the "iron horse," and, from the window of his palace car, he catches a view of the mountains, the well tilled fields, and the cities and towns that dot the hill-sides and valleys. Every night he sleeps in a first-class hotel, or in his own luxurious home in Red Bluff. It is with pleasure he recalls the days of '49, and says that if he were a young man now, he would go to the wilds of Africa and help to develop another grand country.

ORRIN F. PULSIFER, agent at Vallejo for the Port Costa Lumber Company, has been a resident of California since April, 9, 1875. The Vallejo depot is the point of supply for the Napa Valley, the Sonoma Valley, and also to some extent the Sacramento Valley. This yard also ships considerable lumber to Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and even as far as Texas on the south and the Missouri River in the East. They have received orders for redwood lumber even from Buffalo, New York. They carry a stock of about 4,000,000 feet of the various grades and sizes of lumber. All the pine comes from Puget Sound, the redwood from the coast counties, mostly from Humboldt and Mendocino counties.

Mr. Pulsifer was born in Pittston, Kennebec County, Maine, in 1852, and at the age of thirteen years was thrown upon his own responsibility. For a short time he followed the sea, and then various occupations. Two years he was clerk in a hardware store, several years in the ice business, and then for a time he was engaged in lumbering in Florida in the employ of Swift Bros., of New Bedford, who were getting out live-oak timber for the United States navy. In 1875 he came to California, engaged in railroading for a year and a half and since then in his present business of lumbering, for about ten years with Pope & Talbot, of San Francisco and Vallejo, and later for their successors, the Port Costa Lumber Company, being for the past year in charge of their business at this point. He is a member of Solano Lodge, No. 229, F. & A. M,, of Vallejo, of Pacific Lodge, No. 155, I. O. O. F., of San Francisco, and of the A. O. U. W.

He was married in 1885 to Miss Mary H. Rutherford, a native of California, and they have two children, Jennie R. and Elizabeth M.

ALEXANDER McKEAN McCOY, District Attorney of Tehama County, is a man of rare ability. A brief sketch of his life is herewith given:

Mr. McCoy was born in Missouri, June 9, 1852. His father, Joseph McCoy, was also born in Missouri, and is a farmer, stock-raiser and cattle dealer. Grandfather Joseph McCoy was one of the earliest settlers of that State. Mr. McCoy's mother, *nee* Jane McKean, was a native of Ireland and daughter of Alexander McKean, a native of the Emerald Isle. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are the parents of six sons and one daughter, all of whom are now living. They were all born and reared at the old home in Clark County, Missouri, where their father still resides, the mother having died in 1872.

The subject of this sketch attended school in his native State and diligently applied himself to his studies. At the age of twenty-two, in 1874, he graduated at the Christian University

at Canton, Missouri. After graduating he taught two years in the university, where he was Professor of English Literature and History. In 1876 he came to Red Bluff, California, and was employed as Principal of the Red Bluff schools for two years, filling that responsible position with credit to himself and with entire satisfaction to the patrons of the school. His health became impaired, however, from the close confinement which his duties as principal required, and, in 1878, he left the school-room and engaged in the sheep business. He regained his health and continued in that business seven years.

In 1884 he took an active part in politics canvassing the county in the interest of the Democratic party. As a speaker he is forcible and logical and his words carry conviction with them. The efficient services he rendered at that time were highly appreciated by his party. In 1885 he took up the study of law with Mr. Jackson Hatch, of Red Bluff, a study which proved congenial to him, and he rapidly became proficient in it. In the spring of 1886 he was admitted to practice by the Superior Court of his county. His age, education, experience as a teacher, ability as a speaker, and the valuable work he had done for his party in 1884, brought him at once into prominence, and, unasked by him, he was nominated for District Attorney in the fall of 1886. He was elected and his services were so satisfactory that in 1888 he was re-elected by an increased majority. At this writing, in 1890, he has been re-elected for a third term by a considerably increased majority over 1888.

In 1884 Mr. McCoy was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Muth. She was born in Detroit, Michigan, and is the daughter of J. L Muth, a native of Germany, who now resides in San Diego, this State. Mrs. McCoy received her education in the public schools of San Francisco and at the Normal School at San José. She was first assistant teacher in the Red Bluff schools at the time of their marriage and she has a fine reputation as an educator. Their union has been blessed with two interesting children, both born in Red Bluff, namely: Ida May, November 16, 1885, and Joseph Muth, September 21, 1889. Mr. McCoy bought a lot in Red Bluff and has built a very pleasant home where he and his family reside. He also has a fruit farm east of the town.

Mr. McCoy became a member of the Christian Church at Canton, Missouri, in 1873, and since that time has been an active and faithful member. He is an elder of the church in Red Bluff, and, in the absence of the pastor, frequently fills the pulpit. He has made a careful study of the evidences of Christianity, and is logical and convincing in his arguments in favor of the truth of the Christian religion. Although Mr. McCoy has never been ordained a minister, his appearance is more that of a Christian pastor than that of the District Attorney of Tehama County. He is a man who justly merits and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and makes his interest in them as great moral institutions second only to his church.

SAMUEL L. MONDAY, a farmer of Yolo County, is a son of James and Elizabeth (Burdon) Monday; mother a native of New Jersey. The nativity of his father is not known. He obtained his surname from the fact that he was found on Monday as an infant on board of a wood-boat at Philadelphia. He was a farmer during his life, finally locating in Ohio. Mr. Monday, the subject of this sketch, was born December 6, 1813, in Philadelphia, and was but two years of age when his parents moved with him to Ohio; in 1838 he went to Illinois and bought a soldier's warrant to a piece of land, settled upon it, as he supposed, and after gathering one crop from it he found that he had located on the wrong quarter. He then rented twenty acres of land and improved that for four years. Next he went back to the

vicinity of his old place and purchased 160 acres, which he occupied until 1850. He then came to California, and in 1852 he returned by water to his Illinois home, and in 1854 came overland to the Golden State with a quantity of live-stock, but from 1856 to 1859 he was a resident again of Illinois, when he came again to California with his family to remain. Being well experienced in traveling upon the plains, he was appointed captain on the last journey. On all the wagons was written in large letters "Monday's Delegation." Arriving in this State, he located first in Sacramento, where he ran a hotel eight months, and then for fifteen years he followed teaming between Sacramento and the mountains. In 1868 he settled upon the ranch in Yolo County of 160 acres, which he now occupies. He also owns 160 acres at Lake Tahoe and 140 acres in Ohio. Mr. Monday has been Coroner for two years, Constable four years and Public Administrator two years.

He was married in Ohio in 1837 to Miss Harriet Gramen, born about twenty-two miles from Cincinnati, in Ohio, and they have had two daughters, namely: Anna, who is now the wife of W. E. Parker, and Hattie, now the wife of C. Scott.

WILLIAM HATCHER.—This gentleman is an early resident of Yolo County, and one of its representative wheat-growers and stock-raisers. He has lived a busy and eventful life, experiencing many toils and hardships, but always actuated by the manly resolve to make the most of every opportunity, and to deal fairly by his fellow men. Mr. Hatcher was born February 6, 1828, in Sevier County, East Tennessee, and is the eldest son of John and Eliza (Taylor) Hatcher. His parents were not wealthy as the world regards wealth, but possessed what is better than lands or gold, namely, rectitude of life and energy of purpose,—traits of character fully inherited by their son. They came of good family, also, the father being of English and German descent, and the mother of German and Scotch ancestry. They were married April 15, 1827, and for two years lived at Wear's Cove, where their son was born. Afterwards they moved to Monroe County, Tennessee, among the Cherokee Indians, remaining there four years. The next move was to Callaway County, Missouri, where they arrived November 11, 1834. Here his father occupied a position as overseer for Captain Boone, a nephew of the celebrated Daniel Boone. After a residence there of three years, the family removed to the northern part of Missouri, settling in what is now Linn County, but which was then inhabited by the Sioux Indians. There Mr. Hatcher grew up, being brought up to the life of a farmer, but ready to turn his hand to any kind of honest labor, and working at times at tanning leather, making shoes, weaving, spinning, knitting, sewing, school-teaching, etc. It was at this period that he was married to his estimable wife, who has been a true partner in all his ups and downs, and is now peacefully enjoying the evening of life with her worthy husband, and surrounded by children and grandchildren. Her maiden name was Sarah Frances Mullins, and she was born in Howard County, Missouri. Her grandfather, Thomas Rawlings, settled in Missouri at an early day, and was well known throughout the west as "Old Uncle Tommy." Mr. Hatcher married his wife March 27, 1849. They continued to live in Missouri until in the spring of 1852, they determined to set out for California, setting out with ox teams upon the long, hard journey across the plains on April 20th of that year. They had one child with them, Columbus W., now a man of forty years of age, residing on a farm of his own of eighty acres adjoining that of his father. He himself is the father of three children, one boy and two girls. The family arrived in Amador County after the tedious trip, on the first day of September. They had made the journey by the Central route, and Mr. Hatcher had been much impressed by the beauty and possibilities of the

country through which he passed, and resolved to become the owner of some of its fertile soil, but like most of the early pioneers he must first take a turn in the fascinating lottery of hunting for gold in Nature's rock-bound repositories. Accordingly he went to mining in Amador County, and after six months spent in that employment returned from the scene the richer by $150. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Hatcher went to gardening with good sucess, and coming to Yolo County on September 5, 1853, he bought for $750 the magnificent property where he still resides. When he located there thirty-six years ago, there were only fourteen women between his place and the town of Washington, opposite Sacramento, and just children enough to organize a small school. He was a prime mover in putting up the first small school building in that large section, where now are flourishing high schools and colleges. Mr. Hatcher's ranch is a fine tract of 200 acres, devoted chiefly to the raising of grain and stock. Mr. Hatcher has had seven children, of whom four are living. The names of those living are: Columbus W., Hannah, now the wife of J. D. McLeod; George Pierce and Asa B. Of those deceased: Mary E., John D. and Nancy H., wife of J. T. Nimmo. Mr. Hatcher has also six grandchildren, four boys and two girls. George P. has two sons, and Nancy H. one.

W. H. BAHNEY was born in Massillon, Ohio, March 25, 1825. His remote ancestors, natives of Switzerland, settled in this country long before the Revolution. His father, J. J. Bahney, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1794, and emigrated to Ohio in 1812. He was a pioneer and highly esteemed citizen of that State.

The subject of this sketch engaged in the general merchandise business in his native town when he was twenty-two years of age, and conducted it with success from 1847 till 1851. In the latter year the wonderful stories of the piles of gold hidden in the mountains of California, allured him to this coast. He engaged in mining, having only moderate success. The same year he returned to his native State. From 1852 to 1857 he was the pioneer postal clerk on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. At that time he decided to make his permanent home in the Golden West, returned to this State with his family and located in Tehama County, on what he supposed was Government land. It proved, however, to be a grant, and, liking the property and not wishing to give it up, he purchased the place, built on it and farmed it for ten years. Meeting with an opportunity to make an advantageous sale, he disposed of the property, and in 1867 came to Red Bluff. Here he purchased the pioneer drug business of Dr. J. R. Bradway, and continued in that business with marked success for eighteen years. In 1885 he sold out and retired from business for two years. This was rest enough for one who had been an active business man all his life; so he began to seek something that would give him employment, and in 1887 bought his present clothing store. The room he occupies is 50 x 70 feet, and is filled with gents' fashionable clothing, furnishing goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes; and here Mr. Bahney is doing a fine business, preferring to "wear out rather than to rust out."

In 1847 he married Miss Elizabeth Haas, a native of Virginia. To them were born four children, three of whom are living, namely, E. W., Alice J. and Luther E. For thirty-one years Mr. and Mrs. Bahney lived happily together. In 1878 she was stricken with disease which resulted in her death, and her husband and family were bereft of a loving wife and mother. For his second wife Mr. Bahney married Mrs. Mary W. Eaves, an estimable lady, a native of Buffalo, New York. Their union has been blessed with one child, a son, Charles.

Mr. Bahney was a Douglas Democrat, and voted for the "Little Giant" for President, but since then he has given his vote and influence to the Republican party. In 1868 he was ap-

T. S. Freeman

pointed Postmaster of Red Bluff, and held that office until 1878. He has rendered efficient service to the public in many ways; twice held the office of Justice of the Peace; was Superintendent of Schools, and has three times been a City Trustee. At present he is honored with the position of President of the Board of Trustees, a place he is filling with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to his constituents. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. in all its branches, and has been through all its chairs. He is a consistent and influential member of the Methodist Church, has for years held the office of trustee in that organization, and aided materially in building their house of worship in Red Bluff. He has built one good store in the town, owns the one he now occupies, and he also erected the commodious residence in which he resides with his family.

HON. F. S. FREEMAN.—No name has been more intimately associated with the history of Yolo County, and especially of Woodland, than that which heads this sketch. Major Freeman, as he is familiarly and generally known, was born in Knox County, Kentucky, December 25, 1832, his parents being J. W. and Mary (Parman) Freeman. The father, who was a farmer, was probably born in Kentucky, but was of Virginian parentage. The mother was also a native of Kentucky. Our subject was but a little over a year old when his parents removed to Missouri, locating in Buchanan County, before the "Platte purchase," and while the country was yet teeming with Indians. The farm, which lay along the banks of Black Snake Creek, is now entirely within the limits of the city of St. Joseph, one of the great Western trade centers.

F. S. Freeman was but a little past fourteen years of age when in 1847 he secured, through the influence of friends, an appointment in the commissary department of the army then operating against Mexico. He went with Van Fleet, quartermaster of Doniphan's regiment, and was stationed at Santa Fe until 1848. He then went back North, and when the "Oregon Battalion," 500 strong, was organized at St. Louis, he went in the Commissary Department, in the train of Rodney Hopkins, wagon-master, which was one of the five formed to supply the battalion. While Mr. Freeman was with them they built Forts Kearney, Childs and Laramie, and later in 1848 they were sent back to Fort Leavenworth, were they were discharged. Mr. Freeman then returned home, where however he remained but a short time He determined, upon feeling assured of the genuineness of the reported discovery of gold in California, to try his fortune in this new and far-away land, and in April, 1849, he joined a company of some fifteen or twenty men, which was made up at St. Joseph for the westward trip, he being interested in one of the wagons of the outfit. He knew the route chosen as far as Fort Hall, and hence was of much assistance to the party in many ways on that portion of the journey. Without especially noteworthy incident they completed the trip, coming into California by the Carson route, and landing at Placerville, August 15, 1849. He remained there, at Coloma, Georgetown and other places in that vicinity until the following spring, when he gave up that occupation, $3,000 in pocket. He then came down to Yolo County and located land on the north side of Cache Creek, about sixteen miles west of Woodland, where he engaged in the stock business, buying, selling and raising cattle and horses.

He has ever since continued to deal more or less in cattle and sheep, and has been exceptionally successful. In 1851 he and two partners planted 100 acres of barley. To attend to and harvest this it required the combined efforts of the three owners and a hired man. They cradled and threshed it in the old-fashioned way, the grain going fifty bushels to the acre, and found a market for it in Sacramento and Grass Valley, where it brought six cents a pound. Such an undertaking was in those early

times, before the advent of improved machinery, considered a daring one, but their reward was commensurate with their ambition and enterprise. They found "hungry" markets, so to speak, in Sacramento, Grass Valley and other places, and their profits were enormous. From that year until the present one, inclusive, Mr. Freeman has never failed to sow and reap a crop.

He remained on that place thus employed until 1857, when he bought a place of 160 acres (then Government land) in what is now Woodland. The land is now bounded on the east by the railroad track, and on the south by Main street, and all now lies within the city limits. He opened a store for the sale of general merchandise where the brick school-house now stands, west of the railroad track, which was the first store in what was destined to be a prosperous city. Shortly afterward, in October, 1857, he was married to Miss Gertrude G. Swain, a native of Michigan who came to California with her aunt, Mrs. C. W. Crocker, now of San Francisco. The Crockers were at that time living in the vicinity and Miss Swain had been teaching school in this county.

The tide of immigration kept steadily flowing into the State, and Mr. Freeman with keen foresight perceived that other industries would ere long contest with mining for the supremacy. He foresaw that such grand soil, as for example that of Yolo County, would one day be eagerly sought for and be thickly peopled with busy husbandmen; and he felt certain that here was an opportunity to implant a town which would be the center of trade for a large and a rich region of country. He accordingly determined to build one. He put up a building where Lindner's store is now located, and removed his business into it in 1860. During the same year he laid out the town, which, at the suggestion of his wife, he named "Woodland." He next set about securing a postoffice, and, having accomplished this object, he was appointed Postmaster, and he also secured the agency for Wells, Fargo & Company's Express. Thus he had established the nucleus of a town, and the next move was to bring people and business here; but this was found to be a more difficult task. People were not eager to invest money in establishing a business where there was nothing but a store and a postoffice, so, taking the initiative; he began to establish new enterprises himself, opening a blacksmith shop where the Exchange Hotel now stands, also harness and butcher shops, which he disposed of when a suitable buyer came along. Soon the town boasted a grist-mill, which he started, and sold after running it two years. He also started and conducted for two years a stove store and tinware manufactory. Dry goods, clothing, shoe and grocery stores followed in order, Major Freeman sometimes owning several stores in different parts of the town, but never losing an opportunity to sell, thus bringing to Woodland additional capital, more business men and a larger population. He found people ever ready to purchase a business after it had been established and its success assured, but the enterprise and energy necessary to bring about such an end had to be furnished by Major Freeman. The pushing tactics alluded to proved successful, and the town was yet in its first year when its prosperity induced its friends to seek for the location of the county-seat at their place, then established at Washington. Major Freeman of course led the movement, and with that object in view a petition was circulated throughout the county. Intense opposition was naturally encountered from the friends of Washington, but the State Legislature passed an act under which the transfer was made.

With the advancement of the town Mr. Freeman's business advanced rapidly, and about 1864, the postoffice business being in his way, he resigned the postmastership and had the office moved out of his store. In the same way, and for the same reason he gave up the express agency, after he had held it eight or nine years.

Such is the early history of Woodland. There is scarcely a line of trade here of which Mr. Freeman was not the originator.

In 1868 the need of a solid banking institu

tion was much felt, and negotiations were entered into with D. O. Mills, of Sacramento, to start a branch in this town. Before a final arrangement had been consummated, John D. Stephens, who had been living in Virginia City, came to Woodland and proposed to help start a bank here, and to take half the stock himself, and his proposition was at once accepted. Major Freeman was principally instrumental in placing the other half among the citizens and was elected vice-president, which office he has ever since held. In 1872 he built a brick block on the south side of Main street, where Diggs is now located, and established there a hardware store, that department of his business having grown too large to be longer kept with the others. He carried on both establishments until 1884, when he sold them and withdrew from mercantile life. Besides his merchandising business he has carried on and yet conducts stock-raising, farming, banking, etc. He has watched with pride the growth and prosperity of the town and enjoyed the fruition of his early aim and ambition. He has never allowed his interest in Woodland or the surrounding country to wane; he has not purchased large tracts of land to hold vacant for purposes of speculation and thus thwart his own highest ambition, the prosperity of the county, as many short-sighted, unphilanthropic, grasping men would do; on the contrary, he has done all in his power to induce immigration, dealing in real estate. At present his principal land possession is a 1,000-acre tract on Cache Creek.

Major Freeman has had a public career which will ever redound to his credit in the history of this county and State. He cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan in 1856, that being his first and last Democratic vote. Though born a Southerner and reared in the semi-Southern State of Missouri, he cast his lot with the Republican party and was a supporter of Abraham Lincoln in his first race for the presidency, and he has ever since been active in the party's councils. In 1870 he was elected to the State Legislature of California, and in that body served on the Swamp Lands and Ways and Means Committees. His unselfish, independent course as an advocate of fair play for the people attracted the attention of his fellow members, and thus greatly delighted his constituents, and consequently assured his re-election in 1872. During that session he was chosen Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and served also as a member of the Committee on Swamp Lands. This session witnessed even greater advancement of Major Freeman in popular esteem, and he proved a stumbling-block in the path of monopoly. He advocated about thirty-eight measures which became laws, and signalized his second term in the Legislature by accomplishing as much work as was ever done by a member of that body. The "Freeman Freights and Fare Bill," which he carried through the lower House after a long fight against tremendous opposition and which was lost only through defeat in the Senate, on account of the great pressure brought to bear by the railroad companies, achieved even national notoriety for Mr. Freeman, and his efforts in this direction were encouraged by the leading newspapers of California, including the San Francisco *Examiner*, *Bulletin*, *Chronicle* and others and the Sacramento *Union*. This fight created more excitement than any other contest made before or since on any measure before the Legislature of this State. Among the many laws which he had passed at this session was one to reorganize the Yolo County government, making the compensation of officers payable by salary instead of fees. He also had passed the bill providing for a form of government for Woodland, whose citizens wished to incorporate, and the affairs of the municipality were conducted under his system until it was reincorporated in 1890 under the general laws. The effect of this measure was to secure for Woodland through all these years a remarkably low rate of taxation and to turn it over to the new regime out of debt. Major Freeman was the regular candidate of the Republicans for Speaker of the House during the last session he was a

member. His able efforts in behalf of the people gave him a strong hold upon their esteem and affection, and he could undoubtedly have had the nomination for Governor on either the Republican or the Independent ticket in 1874. He would not have entered the independent ranks, however, under any circumstances, and knowing that there were troublous times ahead for the regular Republican ticket, he would not consent to the use of his name before the convention. He has always remained true to the Republican party. During the war he was one of the stanchest supporters of the old flag to be found in California. He held a Major's commission in the State militia from Governor Downey, and while his services were never called for he would have been found under the banner of his country if the trouble had occurred that many anticipated in the State. The title of "Major" which came to him through this commission has always clung to him. He is a Knight Templar in Freemasonry, belonging to Woodland blue lodge and chapter and being a life member of Sacramento Commandery.

Mr. Freeman's family consists of his estimable wife and one daughter, Miss Lillian, who is at present pursuing a collegiate course at Mills' Seminary. His beautiful residence was built in 1870, and is one of the many of which the town is justly proud. It is surrounded by a magnificent lawn, beautified by sub-tropical trees and shrubbery. South of the house is a large orange tree, which was planted by his baby daughter some years ago. In 1889 it was found necessary to pluck a large number of the oranges from it to prevent the branches from breaking.

Yet in the prime of life, a resident of the beautiful city which has grown up from his own beginnings and under his fostering care, Major Freeman holds a secure place in the hearts of his fellow citizens. Genial in his nature, he ever maintains a youthful spirit that makes his company a constant pleasure to his large circle of warm friends. Generosity has always distinguished him. It is said by his old neighbors that when he was a merchant no one was turned away for want of funds whenever he knew that that was the reason of their failure to ask credit. It would be an almost endless task and now an impossible one to collect all the testimonials of this nature that have been occasioned by the Major's generosity.

MAJOR GORHAM GATES KIMBALL is one of the most prominent of the business men of the city of Red Bluff, Tehama County, California. He was born in the town of Calais, Washington County, Maine, April 5, 1838. His father, James G. Kimball, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts. Soon after the family removed to Newburyport. From there, in 1820, he went to Calais, Maine, where he married Emeline Gates, a daughter of Solomon Gates, one of the founders of the town of Calais. Our subject's father was a strict Congregationalist, and followed mercantile pursuits all his life. He was the son of James Kimball, son of Nathaniel, son of John, son of Caleb, son of Caleb, Sr., son of Richard Kimball, who, with his wife, Ursula, and six children, came from England in the ship Elizabeth, in 1634, lived in Watertown a few years and removed to Ipswich, where four other children were born to them. In 1605 Lord Viscount Kimball, of London, England, received as a seal of royal favor from his government the following coat of arms which descends to the name and family: "He beareth argent, an eagle displayed between two diamonds, azure, by the name of Kimball, granted arms 1605." An attested copy of this coat of arms was taken from heraldry and sent to Boston on the 7th of November, 1799. This copy is now in the possession of Mr. G. G. Kimball, he having received it from his father. It has been handed down through eight generations. It is a rare historical relic of the family and is highly prized by Mr. Kimball. He is the one hundred and eighty-second child and of the

eighth generation born in the United States of America. No better ancestry could be given to a man than to be the seventh generation of hardy, liberty-loving New Englanders, reared to economy, honesty and industry, reared in the faith of the Puritans and reared in the love of liberty. Such are the sons New England has sent to the West. Their power for good has been felt in every State in the Union, and they have led the overland march of Empire until at last they have brought their enterprise to the shores of the great Pacific; and none have more ability to develop the resources of this great State than they.

Mr. Kimball apent his boyhood in his native town and attended the common schools and the academy. Having a natural love for trade, in 1855, when only seventeen years of age, he prevailed upon his father to allow him to leave school and engage in business. He went to Boston, made his own purchase and embarked in his first business enterprise, and for two years was a popular young merchant in his native town.

The glowing accounts of the gold mines on the Pacific coast filled him with interest and a desire for a new and wider field in which to operate. When he made known his desires the family gave their consent with great reluctance. His father took the business from him, assumed the debts, and furnished him the money with which to come to California. Also, to provide against a contingency, he gave him a draft of $600 to be used if sick or to pay his passage home, fully expecting to see him return disgusted with his folly. However, the young man exhibited his spirit and character by afterward returning with his thanks the canceled and unused draft. Mr. Kimball came to California with a number of other young men of Calais, whose names he takes pleasure in recording. They were: Thomas Horton, Daniel Smith, Leonard McAllister, Parker Hinkley and James Simpson, M. D. The latter has attained prominence as a physician in San Francisco. They went together to New York city. All agreed to start at "bed rock" by taking steerage passage. They made the Atlantic voyage in the Moses Taylor, and on the Pacific ocean they took passage in the Golden Gate. The journey was one of great risk and peril. The ship was packed with passengers and the small-pox broke out among them. Those on board who were victims to the scourge were consigned to a watery grave. It created a great panic among the passengers, but was fortunately checked. The ship subsequently caught fire and caused a fearful fright, but the fire was gotten under control, and they were all safely landed at San Francisco in October, 1857.

Upon reaching California Mr. Kimball had $35 of his money left. His first work was piling lumber for Mr. Z. B. Haywood, a lumber dealer in San Francisco and an old friend of his father, to whom he had a letter. His wages were $2.50 per day. The young men kept "bachelors' hall" in a house on Pacific street, the basement being given over to midnight orgies and revelry as a dance house. While working with Mr. Haywood he visited his aunt, who was the wife of General Alfred Redington. The General was conducting the business of the California Steam Navigation Company at Sacramento, and was taking a prominent part in California affairs. He offered Mr. Kimball work. He, however, refused to accept it and returned to San Francisco, as he had not tired of that city. He then purchased a one-horse dray and the good will of the business from a man who was homesick and wished to return to the States; so he became a drayman and continued it for several months, clearing $100 per month. The former owner returned and bought back the dray from Mr. Kimball. At this time he accepted a position from General Redington as porter on one of the Navigation Company's steamers. He attended to his duties faithfully. His affable manners and good nature made him many friends, and the four bits and even larger coins came in freely; so that often he had twenty dollars at the end of a day's work. He was soon promoted to steward and afterward to clerk, and ran on

all the boats of the company from Sacramento to Red Bluff, then the head of navigation on the Sacramento River.

While thus engaged he made the acquaintance of many ladies and gentlemen, who still remember the efficient clerk, Gorham Kimball, of those early days of river transportation.

During all this time, which brings us down to 1860, Mr. Kimball enjoyed the advantages of being an inmate of General Redington's home, which was presided over by his aunt, with whom he was a favorite and to whose kind influence for good he feels that he owes much. His health became impaired while steamboating, and he regained it by two seasons' hunting and fishing on the Coast Range. His next business venture was a partnership with General Redington in the sheep business. They bought 700 head of sheep at $5.50 apiece. The price was high and the undertaking a bold one for a man without experience. The well-dressed steamboat clerk donned overalls and flannel shirt, became a shepherd, managed the business personally, experienced the mysteries of sheep-raising, successfully treated the "scab," fought off the coyotes, withstood the storms of winter and the heat and losses of summer and successfully followed the business with praiseworthy persistency for two years. He finally drove his sheep through Idaho to the Missouri the journey being attended with much hardship. He sold some of the sheep and traded a part for mules which he brought back and sold in Sacramento, getting out of the business with a handsome profit. The debts of the firm were paid off and Mr. Kimball loaned what money he had left to a friend who needed financial aid. This placed him back where he was when he first came to the State, out of money.

For one year Mr. Kimball bought mutton sheep and drove to Virginia City, where he received a fair market price. The mines were being worked at that place and he dealt with the miners direct. Then for a short time he returned to steamboating, but again his health failed and his friend, Dr. Simpson, advised him to leave the river and engage in farming. He came to Tehama County and engaged in real-estate transactions. He studied the laws of the United States and the State governments, and interested himself in the location and purchase of government lands, being very successful and acquiring large tracts of cheap but valuable lands.

In 1870 he formed a partnership with Mr. J. C. Tyler, and again engaged in the sheep business. They bought out Mr. Beers Guyre, of Tehama County, giving him $3 each for 2,600 ewes. Mr. Kimball took the management of the business and it grew to large dimensions. They made extensive additions to their lands, and have been instrumental in developing this industry in Tehama and Shasta counties. In 1875 Mr. Kimball formed a copartnership with Major L. S. Welton, in the mercantile business. Mr. Welton retired from the business in 1876 and the firm of Cone & Kimball was formed. The latter took the active management of the business, for which he has shown eminent fitness, as he is a born merchant. They largely increased their capital and became the leading merchants and wheat and wool buyers of Northern California. After several years occupying the old store which they bought when they began business, they, in 1886, built their present beautiful store, 100 x 115 feet, two stories and a basement, on the corner of Main and Walnut streets, in the business center of the town. The structure is an imposing and grand one, furnished with a tower in which they have placed a town-clock. The building and its contents are a credit to the builders and owners and a most valuable acquisition to the city. They have also built three large warehouses on the railroad track, in which to handle their grain and wool. They are owners of a large branch store at Vina, where they are handling large quantities of dried fruit. Mr. Kimball owns several tracts of valuable land and continues to raise sheep and grain.

In politics he has always been a Republican, and has been an active member of the Repub-

lican State Central Committee for years. In 1882 he was nominated for member of the State Board of Equalization and in his district ran far ahead of his ticket. He has taken a deep interest in local affairs, and never fails to aid in any enterprise that he thinks will promote the interests of his town. He has held the office of President of the Board of Trustees of the city, President of the Board of Trade, and is now President of the Agricultural Society of Tehama County. Upon his own request, Major Kimball was placed upon the retired list of the National Guard of California, with the rank of Major. Born under a lucky star, or, more likely, endowed with unusual executive ability, prosperity attends him in all his undertakings. In religious views his preference is given to the Congregational Church, the church in which he was reared, although he is not a member. The different churches of Red Bluff have received liberal aid from him. He respects the laws of God and man, and believes in that broad religion which feeds the hungry and clothes the naked and brings to the service of a friend absolute fidelity.

Mr. Kimball was married, in 1875, to Mrs. Agnes Pond, a native of Philadelphia. Mrs. Kimball is an estimable lady and an active member of the Presbyterian Church, of which her husband is one of the trustees.

Their home is a most delightful rose and vine embowered one. The lawn comprises three acres and is dotted over with choice flowers, shrubs and trees of various kinds. Its every surrounding evinces the taste and refinement of the occupants. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball are justly proud of their beautiful home, and they take a pleasure in sharing it with their hosts of friends.

G. J. CLANTON, a fruit-drier at Woodland, is a son of J. M. and Mary (Riggs) Clanton, the former a native of Tennessee, born in 1808, a farmer by trade and now living in Woodland, at the age of eighty-one years, and his mother, a native of Kentucky, born in 1810, died in Woodland in 1867. They came to California in 1853, bringing all their children with them except the eldest son, D. R., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. E. J. was born in Adams County, Illinois, May 1, 1832. Leaving Quincy, in that county, April 1, 1853, for California, he arrived in Yolo County, September 17. His present home, just outside of the limits of Woodland, on Main street, consists of forty acres, on which he raises grapes and other fruits and dries raisins, at the rate of about thirty tons a year. Besides, he dries one ton of apricots and a small quantity of Bartlett pears.

Mr. Clanton was first married in 1863, to M. A. Kelsay. Their children were: Josephine, now the wife of James England and residing in Lakeport, Lake County; and Jennie A., who married D. G. Hartman and lives near Dunnigan, Yolo County. His present wife, *nee* Mary D. Kettle, was born in Indiana in 1847. Her parents are now living in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Clanton were married in Callaway County, that State, September 10, 1874. Mr. Clanton is a member of Woodland Lodge, No. 111, I. O. O. F.

JOHN KEITHLEY, a Yolo County farmer, was born in Harrison County, Indiana, November 15, 1828, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Roberts) Keithley, natives of Kentucky. The grandfather of John Keithley was a pioneer of Kentucky. Jacob was a farmer, and moved from Kentucky to Indiana when a young man, and thence in 1837 to McDonough County, Illinois, which was at that time a new and wild section of the country. He came to California in 1869, but in the fall of the same year he returned to Illinois. During 1870, however, he came again to California and purchased land near Santa Rosa. This he sold and returned to Illinois the second time in 1871. In 1872 he

acme the third time to the Golden State, principally for the sake of its climate, and purchased land near Fulton Station, in Sonoma County, and lived there until he died, in August, 1875, at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife returned again to Illinois, where she is now residing, at the age of eighty five years. They had ten sons and two daughters, all of whom are living except one son, who died in California.

Mr. John Keithley, whose name heads this sketch, was reared on the Illinois farm, commencing to plow corn at the early age of eight years. He was a member of the parental household until twenty-three years of age, when, with all his earthly possessions in a "prairie schooner," he set out, in 1852, across the interminable desert for the Golden Coast. His journey, occupying six months, was a pleasant one. After visiting Downieville, Marysville and Sacramento, he went to Mormon Island, and was engaged in digging a canal about six weeks. Returning to Sacramento a short time, he was persuaded by friends to go to the mines again, and he spent one month among them at Placerville, but with poor success. After paying for his board he had $300, with which he decided to return to Illinois; but on ascertaining the fare at San Francisco, he was afraid to start, and he went to the San José Valley for a short time, and then, in company with his brother, William, and a friend, went to Redwood City and took a contract to cut redwood lumber. At this work they each cleared $1,160 in seven months. Going again to Sacramento, they purchased cattle with the expectation of returning to Redwood City and following the business of teaming; but on arriving there they sold the cattle, at an advance of $20 a head; and they immediately purchased other cattle and during the following winter followed teaming to Redwood City. The following spring they sold their teams to the mill company and worked by the month until fall. Then the company "broke up" and Mr. Keithley and his partner took back their teams for the purpose of carrying on the farm with them a year. They then returned to Sacramento and followed teaming, principally to the mines at Nevada City, doing a little farming at the same time in Sacramento County, for two years. During the ensuing winter they sold out, and they found themselves in possession of $14,000, which they invested in the cattle trade. Two years subsequently they sold out again and engaged in sheep-rearing in Solano County, having at one time over 7,000 head; but a collapse and they retired from that business, with a loss of about $20,000. In 1860 they purchased the Henry Conner tract of land, consisting of 1,000 acres, and began raising wheat, and teaming again to Virginia City, and thus they were engaged in partnership until 1865, when they divided their funds. Since then Mr. John Keithley has been a constant resident on the Yolo County farm, where he has made all the improvements and where to-day he is enjoying prosperity. The ranch now contains 840 acres in Yolo County, 640 in another portion of the county and 320 in Solano County. With his general farming business he also makes a specialty of mules and fine horses. In his political views he is a Republican. In 1889 he visited his old home in Illinois, for the first time since he left it in 1852.

He was married, in 1865, to Miss Maria E. Briggs, a native of Massachusetts, who died November 15, 1866; and he was married again, in October, 1868, to Miss Alicia Reynolds, a native of Canada, and they have three sons and one daughter: George F. L., William E., James R. and Geneva E.

ANCIL L. BROWN, Treasurer of Tehama County, is a Native Son of the Golden West. He was born in Newville, Colusa County, California, August 19, 1862, and is the youngest treasurer this county ever had. He is a son of Henry W. Brown, a well known and highly respected resident of the county, whose history will be found on another page of this book.

Mr. Brown first attended school in Colusa County, and when he was ten years old, in 1872, the family removed to Tehama County. Here he pursued his studies and graduated at Red Bluff College in 1881. After leaving school he engaged in the sheep business, and in that year went with a band of 6,000 sheep to Colorado, disposed of them there at a handsome profit and returned. The trip required eight months. He then went to San Francisco and accepted a position with a wholesale house as salesman, remaining there until 1885. In that year he engaged in the sheep business, on his own account, buying and driving 6,000 sheep to Wyoming Territory. He reached that place in October, 1885, and remained there until the following August, when he made an advantageous sale and returned to Red Bluff. At that time he engaged with his father and brother in the general merchandise business, which he conducted successfully until August, 1888, when they sold out.

During the political campaign of 1888 Mr. Brown was solicited by his friends to permit his name to run for the office of Treasurer of the county. He was nominated without opposition, and made a lively campaign against a very popular gentleman on the opposite ticket, being elected by thirteen majority. Thus far he has filled the office with marked success. In the fall of 1889 he collected the sum of $205,000.

He has been appointed by the Board of Supervisors to collect the license tax of the county.

Mr. Brown took an active part in the organization of the Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West at Red Bluff, in 1881, and is one of the charter members. They have a membership of about forty of the best young men in Tehama County. Mr. Brown is treasurer of the organization. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has held several offices in that order. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a young man of promise and unusual ability. That his integrity and business qualifications are appreciated by his fellow citizens is attested by the fact that he has a second time been unanimously nominated for County Treasurer,—was nominated without opposition by the Democratic party in August, 1890, and indorsed by the Republicans in the following month, and was elected to fill a second term.

Mr. Brown was married on the 19th day of September, 1890, to Miss Mary F. Frank, who is a native of California, and is President of, and one of the charter members of Berrendos Parlor, No. 23, Native Daughters of the Golden West.

CHARLES W. FICKERT.—Prominent among the leading business men and citizens of Red Bluff, Tehama County, California, we find the name of Charles W. Fickert, now deceased. His parents were natives of Germany, and he was born in that country, December 14, 1827. When he was eight years of age he came with his parents to America. They settled in New York city where he was reared and educated and learned the trade of jewelry-case making. He removed to Philadelphia and carried on his business there until 1861, when he came to Red Bluff, California. Here he started in business as a cabinet-maker and continued it until 1868. In that year he turned his attention to the furniture business. He subsequently erected the building, 32 x 115 feet, which he used as his furniture store. His business grew with the development of the town and county, and, under his able management, it soon became the leading enterprise of the kind in Tehama County. Mr. Fickert built one of the finest residences in the city, at the corner of Jefferson and Cedar streets. He was a stockholder in and one of the organizers of the Tehama Bank of Red Bluff, and he erected the building in which it was located. For forty-one years he was a member in good standing of the I. O. O. F., and filled all the chairs of the order.

In 1853 Mr. Fickert married Miss Bertha Hagar, a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany.

Three children were born to them in Camden, New Jersey. One died in that city and two, Laura M. and William Charles, they brought with them to California. Mrs. Fickert's death occurred July 5, 1888.

January 18, 1890, Mr. Fickert was taken suddenly ill with heart disease and expired fifteen minutes from the time he was taken sick. His sudden death was a great shock to his bereaved family and his many friends throughout Tehama County. During his life he had often expressed his preference for that kind of death when his time should come to go.

William C. had been his father's assistant in the business since 1872, and had grown up to thoroughly understand its every department. He was reared and educated in Red Bluff, and upon the death of his father he became his successor to the business.

In 1887, Mr. Fickert took for his wife Miss Nellie A. Bartell, a native of Russia. This union has been blessed with a son, Arthur H., born in Red Bluff.

Mr. Fickert is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which order he has occupied all the chairs. He is also a Master Mason, and is Steward of his lodge. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Fickert resides with his family in their fine residence in Red Bluff.

CHARLES A. CAMPBELL is a prominent citizen and business man of Red Bluff, Tehama County, California. He was born in Mount Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa, January 1, 1853, and was brought to California in his mother's arms when he was two months old. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Hughes) Campbell, were both natives of Pennsylvania. They had six children, the two youngest, the subject of this sketch and his sister, being twins. Upon their arrival in California, his father became a pioneer hotel-keeper and also ran a saw-mill in Nevada County. The family removed to Yolo County, where Charles A. attended school. He subsequently went to college for two years at Oakland. Upon his return to Yolo he clerked two years in the store of Mr. A. Griffith. In 1871 he came to Red Bluff and accepted the position of book-keeper for the firm of Frank Campbell & Welton, remaining in their employ two years. Then he was employed as book-keeper for the Blue Ridge Flume & Lumber Company, being at the mills two years. After that he returned to Red Bluff and formed a copartnership in the general merchandise business, the firm being Bahney, Campbell & Company. They carried on the business four years, at the end of which time the present firm of Morris & Campbell was formed, the latter being the active partner. Their store, 25 x 100 feet, is located on Main street between Oak and Pine, and they do a large business, dealing in dry goods, carpets, millinery and fancy goods.

In addition to his other business enterprises Mr. Campbell is also interested in land. He is interested with others in 255 acres of choice fruit land, fifty acres of which have been planted to prunes. He intends to continue the work of tree-planting until the whole of it is in fruit. They have a delightful and artistic home, the surroundings of which give evidence of the taste and refinement of its inmates.

Mr. Campbell was married, in 1878, to Miss Mary E. Ludwig, daughter of William Ludwig. They have had three children, two of whom are living, Edith F. and George L., both born in Red Bluff. Mrs. Campbell is an active member of the Presbyterian Church and Sunday-school. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Masonic order, a Knight Templar, and a member of the A. O. U. W. Politically he is a Republican.

RAMBO BROTHERS., Jacob and Isaac, are retired ranchers and live at Red Bluff, California. Their father, Adonijah Rambo, was born in Virginia. He married Miss Nancy Little, a native of North Carolina, and

by her had six children, five sons and one daughter. Jacob was born in Wayne County, Indiana, November 15, 1828, and was educated in his native State at South Bend. He came to California in 1850 and settled ten miles east of the city of Sacramento. For a year he mined in Coloma County, after which he formed a partnership with William Burt and engaged in the blacksmith business. At that time James Burch ran the stage from Sacramento to Hangtown. Rambo & Burt shod fifty horses for him, at $16 each. During those days the fare to Hangtown was $25. After being in the blacksmith shop for a year he took up a ranch and engaged in farming. He raised the first crop of barley ever produced in that part of the county. He sowed, cradled and bound it in sheaves, and sold it to travelers for horse feed, at two bits a sheaf. Later he returned to his trade and carried on both blacksmithing and farming in Sonoma and Tehama counties for over twenty years, meeting with excellent success.

Isaac Rambo was born March 12, 1834, and followed his brother to California in 1860. He bought forty two horses in Indiana at an average cost of $80 each, drove them across the plains to California and sold them at $300 apiece. Their brother Calvin also came this time. Isaac Rambo went to Humboldt and Nevada counties, took up some mining claims, and was there for three years. He then sold out and entered into a partnership with his brother Jacob, both in mines and farming, and has been with him ever since. Their partnership began in Sonoma County, and in 1868 they came to Tehama County and purchased 320 acres of land on Red Bank. For their first crop, sixty tons of oats and barley hay, they received $30 per ton, an amount equal to the purchase price of the land. After farming that ranch three years they sold it and bought 700 acres, located sixteen miles northeast of Red Bluff. While conducting this property they were eminently successful. In addition to other things they raised many hogs, which cost them very little and brought them large returns. Their immense crops of hay they sold to millers in the mountains. They also raised sheep. One year they had four thousand, and the price of wool was fifty-one cents per pound. This ranch they sold at a handsome profit, have since bought and sold property, and now own 1,020 acres of land, which is rented and is being cultivated.

In February, 1888, Mr. Isaac Rambo married Miss Emma Rambo, his third cousin. He had the great misfortune to lose her at the birth of their little daughter. He named the babe Emma, for her mother, and confided her to the tender care of his most amiable friends, Mr. and Mrs. Crumbaugh.

The Rambo brothers have a pleasant home in Red Bluff, where they reside; the elder brother is the housekeeper and Isaac takes care of the yard and horses. In politics they are stanch Republicans. Jacob Rambo has been one of the Supervisors of the county for three years. He has served as City Trustee several terms and now (1890) holds that office. Both have been successful business men, and are highly respected by their fellow citizens.

M. G. DUNCAN, a farmer near Capay, Yolo County, was born October 1, 1828, in Amherst County, Virginia, the son of John I. and Margaret (Toler) Duncan, natives also of that State, who moved to the northern part of Missouri when their son was a small boy. Remaining with his parents until 1850, the subject of this sketch, in company with his brother, William H., came overland to California, with Dr. Lane, who supplied the penniless boys with the necessaries of the journey, in consideration of half their earnings for a year. They followed mining at Mud Springs for three months, but with little profit, and Dr. Lane agreed to release them with three months' work for him, which proposition was accepted and the work done. The brothers then followed mining again, until the spring of 1853, when

they took up a tract of land two and a half miles from their present place. In 1869 they disposed of that farm to Mr. Woodard. During the previous year they had bought the place where they now reside, a mile from Capay, where they now have 7,300 acres, besides eighty acres near Woodland.

Mr. Duncan was married in Woodland, March 13, 1879, to Miss Mary Franklin, a native of California, and they have one child, who was born in 1883 and is named Elvira G.

DARWIN B. LYON was born in Orleans County, New York, March 17, 1836. His parents, John M. and Charlotte (Cramer) Lyon, were both natives of New York, the former of Scotch ancestry and the latter of Dutch. Darwin B. was the oldest of their three children. When he was five years old the family removed to Michigan and settled on a farm near Jackson. Soon after this the father died.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Michigan, and, in 1853, at the age of seventeen, came across the plains to California. A part of the way he drove cattle. He met a party on the plains with whom he came to the Golden State, first going to El Dorado County. In that and in Amador County he engaged in mining until the fall of 1859, meeting with a miner's luck, making and losing money. He engaged with others in fluming the American River. It was a great enterprise and the first of the kind, the lumber for the work being let down the mountain with ropes, the cost being $300 per thousand feet for the lumber. They completed the work, and had it not been for the heavy rains it would have made them all rich; but it was carried away by the flood, and an immense amount of labor and expense was lost.

From there Mr. Lyon went to Jackson, Amador County, and engaged in the express business with Freeman & Co. He also acted as agent for the Alto Telegraph Company, learned telegraphy, and remained there a year and a half. In September, 1859, he came to Red Bluff, where he was similarly employed until 1867. He then resigned his position and became book-keeper for the old Antelope Ranch and Mill Company. The following fall he went to Chico, in the employ of General Bidwell, and held that position until after Mr. Cone had bought the Antelope property, when he returned there, remaining one year. Next, he went to Austin for the Western Union Telegraph Company and for Wells, Fargo & Company, going from there to Tehama, where he held the position until the railroad was built to Red Bluff.

In January, 1871, Mr. Lyon purchased the Red Bluff Hotel, in partnership with Dr. Olendorf, and conducted it until 1874, at the same time being agent for Wells, Fargo & Company. In that year he sold out and accepted the position of cashier of the Tehama County Bank. A year later he resigned, and for four months tried his luck in the mines of Shasta County. At that time the Sierra Lumber Company was organized, with Mr. Hayward and General Chipman managers. Mr. Lyon was employed as book-keeper and acted as cashier a greater portion of the time. When the new company was organized in October, 1879, he was made superintendent and filled that important place until January, 1884. He then resigned and entered into a partnership with Mr. Garrett, in the hardware business, at Red Bluff. They employ five men, and also carry on plumbing and tinning in connection with their hardware business. Their store, 50 x 80 feet, with basement under it and shop at the rear, is located on Main, between Oak and Sycamore streets.

Mr. Lyon was married in 1879, to Miss Georgene Olendorf, a native of New York. They have two sons, both born in Red Bluff: Darwin B., Jr., and William Daniel.

Politically Mr. Lyon is a Republican. He was Postmaster of Red Bluff during a portion of Buchanan's administration. He has held the office of City Trustee, and two terms he served

as Deputy Treasurer of Tehama County. He is a Master Mason and an A. O. U. W.

DVAN ZEE, farming near Woodland, was born in Holland, September 14, 1828, son of Garret and Mary (Dikop) Van Zee. His father, a farmer, died there in 1878. In 1851 Mr. Van Zee came to America. For the first two years he was employed on a farm in Iowa. He then came to California, and followed mining four years, at Gibsonville. In 1857 he came to Yolo County, rented a piece of land seven miles from Sacramento and engaged in farming one year; then, taking up a piece of land near Willow Slough, six miles from Woodland, he engaged in farming. In 1869 he bought half a section of land two and a half miles from Woodland. In 1879 he bought his present place, and now owns there 395 acres of land, of which forty-one acres are in grape-vines.

For his wife he married, in Yolo County, 1869, Ernestina Fourch, who was born in Germany in 1851, and their six children are: William, Mary, Fred, Sarah, Garret and John.

GEORGE WALKER WESTLAKE, M. D., is a native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, born May 28, 1843. His ancestors were English people, and settled in Pennsylvania in Colonial times. His grandfather, George Westlake, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He had a son, also named George, born in Pennsylvania, who become a farmer and who married Miss Fanny Parker. She was a native of his own State and a daughter of John Parker, a Pennsylvania farmer. To them were born ten children, the subject of this sketch being the ninth. Three are deceased.

Dr. Westlake took his first lessons in a log school-house in Pennsylvania; went to Pine Grove Seminary one year; taught school in winter and attended one term of six months at Hillsdale College, Michigan; and went to Bowen College, Iowa, one year.

When the war broke out, in 1861, he enlisted in Company I, First Iowa Regiment. He went to the front with his regiment and was taken prisoner at Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861. By taking oath that he would not again take up arms against the Confederacy or raid the State of Missouri during the war, he was released. He returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. E. C. Westlake, of Cherrytree, and was a student till the fall of 1863, when he took his first course of lectures at the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio. In the spring of 1864 he received the appointment of hospital steward in the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Regiment, and served to the close of the war. In the winter of 1865 he attended the Ohio Medical College, and received the degree of M. D.

In the spring of 1866 he located at Mechaniesville, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the practice of his profession for two years, after which he removed to Rouseville, where he practiced six years. He then located in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and from there, in 1875, came to Red Bluff, California. Here he has met with eminent success in his profession. In 1876 he bought property at the corner of Pine and Jefferson streets, and in 1884 he built a splendid modern home. The Doctor has interested himself, with a partner, in fruit culture. They have 300 acres in trees and are planting twenty acres each year, making a specialty of apricots, French prunes and peaches. For three years the Doctor had charge of the Tehama County Hospital.

In 1866 Dr. Westlake was married to Miss Isabel Wolfkiel, a native of Venango County, Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of Jacob Wolfkiel, a native of Germany. They have one child, born in Mechaniesville, Pennsylvania, Ida May, now the wife of Dr. Hamilton Stittson. They reside at Seattle.

Dr. Westlake is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the A. O. U. W. By his

fellow citizens he is regarded as a man of sterling character and a physician of rare ability. His political views are in accordance with Republican principles.

JOHN H. WALKER, a farmer near Black's Station, Yolo County, was born in Hanover, Germany, July 6, 1830, the son of Herman H. and Helena (Sinning) Walker, both natives also of that country; his father was most of his life a sea captain. In 1849, Mr. Walker, the subject of this brief notice, emigrated to America, remained a year at New York and then sailed for California, landing at San Francisco in the autumn of 1850. After working in the mines until 1857 he visited Germany, returned eleven months afterward and followed mining again till 1861, when he revisited his native place a second time, remaining until 1869, this time becoming married, September 16, 1862. On returning to California, he rented land for three years, following agricultural pursuits, and then he purchased the place where he now resides, comprising 480 acres well improved and now in fine condition. It is about three miles northeast of Black's Station.

Mr. Walker married a daughter of Herman and Elizabeth (Mams) Baldwin, a native of Germany. Their children are: Herman J., born July 30, 1863; John F., December 20, 1866; William J., February 15, 1870; Elizabeth M., June 6, 1872; and Helen E., July 25, 1874.

WILLIAM ROBERT HALL, Clerk of Tehama County, California, was born in Sacramento city on October 11, 1853. The ancestors of the family on the father's side were Scotch people, who settled in North Carolina at an early period in the history of this country. His mother's parents were of German extraction, and settled in Virginia in 1818. His father, Andrew Lovelace Hall, is a native of Kentucky, born March 6, 1824, and emigrated to California in 1850, settling below Sacramento city in what is now called Hall's Basin, and engaged in farming. In those days all kinds of farm products found a ready market in the mining localities, and good success crowned his efforts until the winter of 1851–'52, when he, among many others, went with the tide. The great flood of that year swept away everything he had; so, not meeting with the success that was anticipated, like all other Kentuckians—being a great lover of horses—moved to Sutter County, near the Marysville Buttes, and engaged in raising running-horses, which was more profitable to him than farming in the tule lands. In the summer of 1852 he met Miss Amanda M. E. Garr, daughter of Mark F. Garr, the Sheriff of Sutter County (who came across the plains in 1849 from the State of Virginia), and after a courtship of several months the couple were married.

Mr. Hall, the subject of this sketch, is the oldest of eleven children, seven of whom are still living in Tehama County. He was educated at the Pierce Christian College, Colusa County, and also took a complete course in Heald's Business College, San Francisco. In 1876 he engaged in farming with his father, which he continued for a number of years in Tehama County, raising fruits and grain. In 1886 he was nominated for County Clerk by the Democratic County Convention, but in the election was beaten by 142 votes. In 1888 he received a renomination by acclamation and was elected by fifty-six majority. In 1890 he received the nomination for the same office without opposition, and was elected by the flattering majority of 881. The office duties include those of Clerk, Auditor and Recorder. Mr. Hall is a man of good business ability, and believes in filling an office when elected to do so, and makes an officer worthy of the commendation of all tax-payers, Republicans and Democrats alike. While his official duties call him away from his farm, his brothers are cultivating his lands with theirs.

Mr. Hall was united in marriage on the 31st day of December, 1889, to Miss Agnes Isabel Duncan, a native of Iowa, daughter of William Duncan, of Red Bluff. She came to California with her parents in 1875, and completed an unfinished education in the State Normal School, at San José, California, and engaged in teaching school in Tehama County. In 1884 she was offered the position of second assistant in the Red Bluff High School, and filled that position until she was married to Mr. Hall. She is a member of the Christian Church, which is also attended by her husband. Mr. Hall is a member of the I. O. O. F., N. S. G. W., and the Masonic lodges at Red Bluff. An ardent lover of California and her institutions, he is ever ready to aid in any enterprise that will benefit the State or the county of his choice.

T. F. MURRAY and his brother, John Murray, are the owners of and are conducting the French Gulch meat-market, the only business of the kind in the town.

He is a native son of the Golden West, born within two miles of French Gulch, November 17, 1858. His parents, Timothy and Catherine Murray, natives of County Cork, Ireland, came to the United States in 1852, and to California in 1856. He is one of a family of six children, of whom two sons and a daughter are deceased, and two sons and a daughter survive. His sister is the wife of John C. Frank, and resides in French Gulch. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native place. He learned the blacksmith trade in Redding, and worked at the business there five years. He was the blacksmith for the Niagara mine three years. In 1886 he and his brother opened their present business, and have conducted it successfully since that time. They purchased the pioneer meat-market of the town.

Mr. Murray was married in 1878, to Miss Lovina Dale, a native of the State of Iowa. To them three children have been born, all in French Gulch, namely: Katie E., George T. and John C. Mr. Murray is Past Grand of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of French Gulch, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W. He is an active, intelligent and obliging representative son of California. In politics he is Democratic.

JOHN MURRAY, junior member of the firm of Murray Brothers, French Gulch Meat Market, was born in French Gulch, California, November 9, 1866. He is the son of Timothy and Catherine Murray, natives of County Cork, Ireland, who came to this country in 1852, and to California in 1856. Mr. Murray was reared and educated in his native place. In April, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hooper, also a native of French Gulch.

The firm of Murray Brothers is doing a successful business. They keep on hand a supply of choice meat, and make every effort to please their customers. T. F. takes charge of the indoor part of the business while John does the outside work. Both are trusty and enterprising business men. In politics they affiliate with the Democratic party. They are members of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and the subject of this sketch is Treasurer of Highland Parlor, No. 133.

EDWARD S. RUSING, railroad agent at Black's Station, Yolo County, was born in Fountain County, Indiana, about six miles from Covington, August 15, 1830, a son of John and Margaret (Loveless) Rusing, natives of South Carolina. He landed in San Francisco March 26, 1864, and in a short time went to the placer mines, where he was engaged in digging gold for eleven years, and from that time until the present he has been in the employ of the railroad company, for the last eight years in his present position. He owns a nice

little home at Black's, and is a member of the orders of Freemasonry and Chosen Friends. He is faithful to his company as well as accommodating to the public.

August 7, 1878, in Oakland, California, he married Miss Henrietta Blyther, who was born in the State of Maine, in 1848, and the children in their family are two daughters: Graee M., born October 19, 1879, and Hazel O., August 3, 1883.

MRS. DONNA M. COLEMAN, favorably known as one of the prominent teachers of Shasta County, California, is a native of Delaware County, New York. She was educated in that State and began her career as a teacher in the city of Syracuse, where she taught successfully for five years. She came to California in 1856, and nearly all the time since has been engaged in her favorite pursuit, for which she has proved herself so eminently fitted. In 1875 she was elected County Superintendent of Schools, on the Republican ticket, and served in that capacity for eleven years. It was during her administration that the system of graded schools was introduced, which has proved so beneficial and has made the schools of Shasta County compare favorably with any in the State. She is now (1890) the Principal of the Shasta schools and President of the Board of Education of the county. She is noted for her quiet, orderly and efficient school work.

H. L. LINCOLN was born January 21, 1830, in Chenango County, New York, a scion of an old New England farmer, long and prominently identified with the history of Taunton, Massachusetts. His grandfather gave the public square or green that now adorns Taunton. His father, M. Lincoln, was a Boston man, originally engaged in the cotton business. In early day he emigrated to New York State, and thence, while his son, H. L., was very young, moved further West to the then pioneer State of Illinois. The time consumed on the trip was some six months, the journey being made by flat-boat and ox teams. The family lived in Madison and Macoupin counties, and here H. L. was raised as a farmer. In 1859 he came to California, via Panama, and settled first in Solano County, then Capay Valley in Yolo County, remaining there six years. Mr. Lincoln was the first to make permanent improvements in that valley, the Central View School being built by his efforts and on his grounds. Later on he teamed extensively in Nevada, going afterward to San José, and twelve years ago came to a point a couple of miles below Calistoga, where he bought a fine farm of 300 acres, and commenced its improvement. In 1890 he sold it and has since removed to Vallejo, near which city he owns property, as also in Oakland. Wherever he has been he has always been a public-spirited citizen, prominent in his own line in each locality.

He was married in Illinois, to Miss Fennell, an old schoolmate and companion of his. They have seven children, of whom only one, a daughter, Phoebe, is at home, although his mother-in-law, Mrs. Youles, now an aged woman, also resides with him. Of three sons, George F., the oldest, is engaged on the same farm; Edward F. is in charge of a large farm in Berryessa Valley, having seven men under him; and the youngest, Lewis, is in Siskiyou County, on his farm. Of the daughters, the eldest, Anne, married R. C. Swan, and lives near Calistoga; the second, Ella M., married Mr. Garwood, and lives at Elk Grove, Sacramento County; the third, Carrie, married C. C. Jewell, now the ticket agent at Winters on the Southern Pacific Railroad; while the fourth, Phoebe, is at home.

Mr. Lincoln's brother, Dr. A. B. Lincoln, a dentist, was a well educated man, formerly very prominent in the South. He became a clerk in Perry & Co.'s (of New Orleans) extensive sawmills in Texas. In 1849 he carried passengers

Thos Ross M.D. Chr

to California, one of them being General Harvey, ferrying them across the Gila River. In 1850 he was murdered for his money on the Gila River. His uncle, Elijah Lincoln, was in the Black Hawk war, helping to drive the Indians off the country. He represented his county in the Assembly.

HENRY F. JUDY, of the firm of Judy Bros., liverymen, at Winters, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, March 21, 1858. (See sketch of David O. Judy). In March, 1860, he was taken by his parents to Missouri, where he lived until 1880, when he came to California. The first three and a half years in this State he was a resident of Lincoln, Placer County. In 1883 he came to Winters and worked for Edward Wolfskill a year, when he entered into partnership with his brother, as stated in his sketch.

He was married in Oakland, September 15, 1885, to Lucy Sparks, who was born October 26, 1864, in Sutter County, this State, a daughter of E. J. and Mary (Duncan) Sparks; her father is a native of North Carolina and her mother of Missouri.

THOMAS ROSS, M. D. — Dr. Ross has descended from the sturdy, independent Highland Scotch stock, whose influence has always been powerfully felt wherever they have resided. He himself is by birth a Canadian, and in that land of solid ideas received the practical training of every-day life so characteristic of that country, and the medical education and experience that have borne such substantial results in Dr. Ross's after life. He is the son of Murdoch Ross, a native of Rosshire, Scotland, who emigrated to Canada about 1815, and established a carriage and agricultural implement manufactory at Lancaster, Glengarry County, Ontario. This he carried on successfully, building it up into a large concern. He married, in Lancaster, Miss Catherine Ross, not a relative although of the same name, but of good Scottish lineage like himself. Her father was George Ross, originally a farmer in New York, and one of that worthy band of United Empire Loyalists who left home and possessions in the United States to follow the flag of their birth, the English—after the Revolutionary war. Of the children of Murdoch and Catherine Ross, four are now living, viz.: Mrs. Bathia Fortune, now in British Columbia; Thomas, the subject of this sketch; John, residing on the old homestead in Canada; and Janet, who is married to Andrew Harkness, a successful physician, of Lancaster, Ontario. In his latter days Murdoch Ross closed out his manufacturing business, and turned his attention to farming, an occupation that he followed until the time of his death. His farm was one of the largest in the county, consisting of 300 acres.

Thomas was born in Lancaster, Ontario, November 25, 1840. His primary education was received in the common and grammar schools of his home, and later he took a course at St. Andrews Academy. His medical studies were begun in 1858, lectures being attended at the Medical Department of that stanch old institution, McGill University, Montreal, at which he was graduated in 1863, having also become a licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Dr. Ross located at Lancaster, Ontario, and in the seven years of his residence there he built up a large and profitable practice. But at the best the opportunities at that point were limited, and besides, Dr. Ross was desirous of finding a milder climate. He came in 1870 to California, and after an examination of the State located in Woodland, with whose progress he has since been actively identified. He was led to choose this location by seeing the vast fields of wheat and grain waving over the rich and fertile lands of Yolo County, and noting the prosperous condition of the section. His experience since that time has shown him that he chose wisely and well.

In August of the same year he was married at San José, to Miss Martha, daughter of Captain Alexander Lindsay, of Malone, Franklin County, New York. She died in December, 1881, leaving one daughter, Olita. The Doctor was married to his present wife in August, 1886. She was before marriage Miss Ibby, daughter of J. W. Chiles, an old and respected pioneer of the coast, arriving in California in 1849, and has long been a resident in Yolo County. They have one daughter, Janet.

Dr. Ross has rapidly risen to the front rank professionally, and to-day stands among the foremost practitioners of this portion of the State. He is a prominent member of the California State Medical Society, as well as of the Yolo County Medical Society. From December, 1878, to June, 1882, he was official physician for this county. In political matters Dr. Ross ranks as one of the Republican leaders, though in no sense of the word as office-seeker, but takes such an active interest in all public affairs as to necessitate active work by him and in the councils of his party, and is a working member of the Yolo County Republican Central Committee. He is a Mason in good standing, and a charter member of Yolo Lodge, No. 22, A. O. U. W.

Of late years Dr. Ross has devoted considerable attention to business matters, and is interested in several important local enterprises. He is the present Vice President of the Woodland Street Railway Company, and is financially interested in the Yolo Winery and the Woodland Gas and Electric Light Company. Of all these he was among the organizers. On his ranch he has thorough-bred and graded Holstein cattle, and a number of good horses, some of them being from high-class stock. His place is but a mile and a half northwest from Woodland, and was purchased by him in 1881. It contains 100 acres of land, and is among the best improved places in the county. His attention was first given to the matter of planting grapes, of which he set out ten acres the first year, and working from this beginning he now has a large acreage in vines and fruits. One field of twenty-five acres is all planted to grapes, and of another field, of forty acres, the three outside rows are devoted to White Adriatic figs, pears and French prunes; the remaining space is all devoted to grapes. There are the Tokay and Emperor table varieties, the Muscatel and Seedless Sultana raisin grapes, while the wine varieties are represented by the standard Zinfandel and Matero. The vineyard must certainly be ranked among the finest in the State at its age. The ground seems to be peculiarly adapted to the healthy growth of the grape, the vines are all in fine condition, and the yield is surprisingly and uniformly heavy. An irrigating ditch, supplied from the waters of Cache Creek, divides the two fields mentioned, but irrigation has not yet been required on the grapes, generally, and has only been used in dry seasons alone on the raisin varieties, as it is claimed they do better with irrigation. He has five acres devoted principally to apricots, with some Bartlett pears, which also show fine growth and excellent prospects. A field of twenty acres, which is left to clover, shows handsome net results each year.

Dr. Ross has made all the improvements on this place, which was a mere grain-field when he purchased it. Among the more recent additions to its equipment is a large and well-appointed dryer, covered throughout with corrugated iron, and constructed on the plans most approved in that branch of industry. A feature of his own was the construction of the building two stories in height, so as to utilize the surplus heat from the artificial dryer in an additional dry-room, a measure resulting in much larger drying capacity without increase in amount of fuel used. Having identified himself so thoroughly with the fruit, raisin and wine interests by his investments in these directions, Dr. Ross has given much attention to the subject of their development, as well as to the problem of properly marketing products. At the convention of fruit-growers held at Woodland in May, 1890, he delivered an address, which showed such intelligent thought upon the subject of the new

and old industries of this county as to command the profound attention of all hearers. As a result a lively interest in the subject was engendered, and some opposition in sentiment was encountered among those whose attention has been given entirely to grain-raising. The able and convincing argument employed by the Doctor in support of the theory that grain is surely giving way in California to the vine and fruit trees, shows how thoroughly he has digested the subject. The entire address is here recorded, partly as a matter of instructive reading now and partly as a prophecy on the correctness of which history should pass.

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN, *Fruit Growers of Yolo County:* When I say that I am in hearty sympathy with the objects and aims of this Convention, I express myself very feebly. The object is stated in the call to be, 'To consider the advisability of establishing a raisin-packing union, and maintaining in the interests of the fruit industry of Yolo County a mutual protective and educational society.'

"The experience of each one of us, especially with commission men, proves that the establishment of an organization of this character is a great desideratum. We grow as fine table and raisin grapes, prunes, pears and apricots in Yolo County as can be produced in the world. In fact, a Yolo County man, the pioneer raisin-grower of the State of California, Mr. R. B. Bloners, demonstrated that Yolo County can produce the best raisins, by carrying off the first premium in the Centennial at Philadelphia in open and fair competition. Then why, ask you, are our raisins not first sought for? and why do they command the highest price in the market? I think you will agree with me in the opinion that it is principally because each grower has his own mode of packing,—that we have no uniform grade so that the dealers can confidentially rely on the brand stated on the box. The London layers of one grower is very different from the London layers of another. The same with the Three Crown loose and so on. This uncertainty of quality, of care in packing, etc., acts to our detriment, reduces our profits, and gives our product a bad name.

"The aim of this convention is to form an organization to correct this great error. Many benefits would be secured to the producers by the organization of a union as is to-day contemplated. Among which may be stated:

"1st.—Unity of action in effecting sales, thereby disposing of our products to the best advantage.

"2d.—The dissemination of practical information from one grower to another in regard to the cultivation, irrigation, pruning, etc., of vines and fruit trees.

"3d.—The impetus and stimulus which the raisin industry would receive, and that necessarily follows the interchange of ideas among practical men. Many other benefits could be named as instructive in planting, etc.

"I would suggest that the association take into consideration also the disposing of green fruits, as we grow here in Yolo County,—table grapes of fine quality possessed of remarkable shipping virtues. Tokays here yield enormously and are of fine quality, color beautifully and can be shipped further without injury than those grown in any other section of this State.

"The fruit-growing industry in Yolo County is yet in its infancy, but is destined to be *the industry*, and a great source of wealth.

"We may roughly divide the industrial history of California into four decades. The first may be called the Mining Period, when California was considered to be of no value except for the precious metals its mountains and river-beds contained. The second, the Live-Stock Period, when our fertile valleys and plains were considered fit for nothing but grazing stock. Wheat-raising as a profitable industry was not dreamed of. The third is the Wheat-Raising Period, which continues to the present time. The fourth, the Fruit-Growing Period, which is even now in its infancy, a healthy and vigorous youngster, threatening to crowd out the wheat industry, which now shows marked tendencies of decline and decay.

"The wheat-grower has fallen into hard lines for the past few years. He generally owns large tracts of land, which trebles and quadruples in value, so that his taxes are yearly increased on each acre. The rate is yearly getting higher while its wheat producing capacity is gradually decreasing. The value of wheat in the market is steadily growing less, while the cost of labor remains about the same. He is, however, fighting nobly, and by the aid of steam plows and steam harvesters he hopes to so curtail the cost of raising wheat that he will reap a respectable profit, even at the low prices now prevailing. If he will not succeed in this, his last effort, then wheat-raising will indeed be a thing of the past, a pleasant memory.

"I cannot but feel, when I see those enormous machines passing through our streets, that they are mighty evidences of the nearing end; that they indicate the last expiring struggle of a great and honorable industry among us, which has added millions to the wealth of the State In fact, the history of wheat-raising in the United States plainly points to the migratory habits of the wheat industry.

"I will read an extract from Erastus Wiman, an eminent writer in the *North American Review* of January, 1889, which I think will be a surprise to you. He says: 'The steady movement toward the north of the wheat producing regions of this continent is remarkable. Wheat might be supposed to be cultured safely only in the most temperate zones. But the movement of the wheat-producing areas toward the North Pole has been as steady as the movement of the needle in the compass in that direction. Within the memory of many the Genesee Valley, in the State of New York, was the great wheat-producing region, and Rochester was named the Flour City. No longer is Rochester the center of the wheat-producing areas. Westward these took their way, first to the valleys of the Ohio, then to the prairies of Illinois and Iowa, and the valleys of California, until now the most northern tier of States and Territories is found the great source of natural wealth in the production of the great cereal. The milling activities of Minnesota, the marvelous railroad development of the Northwest, both toward the West and North, and more recently toward the East, for the special accommodation of this flour and wheat trade, tell the story, so far as climate is concerned. Wheat has found its greatest success in the States of the extreme north.'

"Its steady trend to the north for so many hundreds of miles, makes it highly probable that beyond the 49th parallel wheat should be produced largely and profitably. Indeed, this is certainly so, for it so happens that north of the Minnesota line and within the Canadian territories are wheat areas possessing all the advantages of the regions to the south, but in richness, fertility and extent much greater. It will be a startling statement to make, that even in its extreme northern latitudes, the Dominion of Canada possesses a greater wheat-producing area than does the entire United States,—that the soil of this area is richer, will last longer, and will produce a higher average of better wheat than can be produced anywhere else on the continent, if not in the world. Wheat is known to have been grown in the vicinity of numerous Hudson Bay Company's stations for twenty consecutive years, without rotation and without fertilization, and annually producing crops averaging thirty bushels to the acre.

"In corroboration, I quote a portion of a letter received from a brother-in-law, A. L. Fortune, a stock-raiser and wheat-grower located over a hundred miles north of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude north of the northern boundary of the United States; and in order to show his veracity, I will state that he was a Scotch Presbyterian minister of the Gospel, whose health failed in the ministry and was regained in the occupation of farming and stock-raising. I quote from his letter: 'Now, last year, on forty-five acres of land we estimated that there was ninety tons of fall wheat, and the balance that was under crop by unfavorable tillage only yielded one ton to the acre. The year previous

twenty-five acres of the same produced twenty-eight tons, while thirty acres produced forty-five tons. All the land in this valley is wonderfully productive.'

"It is plain to every intelligent observer, who has given this matter any thought, that in the near future wheat-raising in the best parts of Yolo County, especially in the remarkable rich country around Woodland, will cease to be profitable. This, combined with the high price the land will command, will induce the land-owners to sell in small tracts to fruit-growers, who will build homes, improve the lands thus secured and contribute to the prosperity of our merchants, mechanics and all of our people, by adding a most desirable class of industrious, prosperous and intelligent citizens.

"The natural advantages of Yolo County for the successful growth of grapes of all kinds, and fruits especially, the pear, prune, apricot, fig and olives, cannot be excelled in any portion of the State. Nature seems to have designed it for the fruit-growers. We have the soil, the climate, and an immense natural reservoir of pure, fresh water, just waiting to be coaxed into this valley to make it smile like a veritable Eden—to shower treasures of wealth right and left among us. This reservoir is twenty-five miles long and ten miles broad in some places, and has an area of 200 square miles; it is situated at an altitude of 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and has an average depth of twenty feet. I allude to Clear Lake, Lake County, the main source of Cache Creek. If this beautiful body of fresh water, so vast in extent and so favorably situated for irrigation purposes, and so easy to turn to profitable account, was located in almost any other portion of the State, especially in the southern part, it would have long ago been utilized and would have contributed millions to the wealth of the State. It, however, remains unused, in seclusion, patiently awaiting the time when the dormant energies of our people shall arouse and invite it into our valleys and scatter blessings and riches along its path.

"California is the home of the raisin grape, is the only country in the United States which is especially adapted to the grape, possessing climate, soil and conditions necessary for its luxuriant growth. Wheat is considered and has been shown to do best in northern latitudes.

"By a provision of nature the extent of country where wheat can be profitably grown is immense, while that in which the raisin grape finds the peculiar combination of soil and climate necessary for its profitable culture is very limited. Raisin grapes cannot be grown in northern climates; the severe winters will destroy them; if attempted in any country it is desirable to plant or sow that which has been found to be best adapted to its soil and climate.

"This paper has exceeded in length anything I intended. I thank you for your patient and attentive hearing."

G. H. BEHRENS is a Native Son of the Golden West, and an enterprising business man of Shasta. He was born within five miles of the town of Shasta, Shasta County, the son of Ludwig Behrens. His parents, both natives of Germany, came to California in 1849. He is the fourth of a family of seven children, six of whom are living. Mr. Behrens was educated in Shasta, clerked in the Empire Hotel eleven years, was in the mercantile business three years, and sold out and engaged in the wholesale grain and hay business. Three years later he leased the Empire Hotel, and is now (1890) successfully conducting both enterprises. He is a lively and obliging business man and host. Guests receive prompt attention and are comfortably entertained at the Empire Hotel, the only hotel in the town. Mr. Behrens deals extensively in grain and hay. He furnishes supplies to parties forty and even sixty miles away.

In 1881 he married Miss Mary Kountz, a native of Shasta. Two children have been born to them, Edna and Ella.

Mr. Behrens is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is Past Master Workman and Receiver of Shasta Lodge. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor, and for seven years was Secretary of the order. He is now Treasurer of Mount Shasta Parlor, No. 35, Native Sons of the Golden West. He held the office of Constable of Shasta Township three terms, and has again received the nomination for the office.

EMIL M. DEAN, one of the young business men of Redding, Shasta County, California, was born in Goodhue County, Minnesota, July 5, 1865. His father, John Dean, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1860 and settled in Minnesota, where his son Emil was born. Young Dean received his education in his native place and there learned the trade of sash and door manufacturer. When he was sixteen years of age he was induced to go with a theatre company, who rendered what is called low comedy, and remained with them three seasons. At the end of that time he became foreman for Taylor, Madison & Co., of Minneapolis, manufacturers of doors, sash and blinds, acting in that capacity for five years. In 1887 he came to California, and ran a sash and door manufactory in Placer County one year. Then he came to Redding and entered into partnership in the door, sash and blind business with Mr. Clover and Mr. Taylor. A year later Messrs. Dean & Taylor bought out Mr. Clover's interest, and the firm is now Taylor & Dean. They built their present planing mill and barley crusher in 1890. They are doing a good business and their trade extends over many of the counties of Northern California.

June 18, 1889, Mr. Dean patented a machine of his own invention to be used in the manufacture of screens and screen doors. It is a small staple driver. The machine is filled with staples, is self-feeding, and drives a staple every blow. It shows the inventive genius of Mr. Dean's mind, and is a great time-saving machine.

Mr. Dean is a K. of P., and an active member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

JOHN B. HEWITT was born in County Down, Ireland, May 3, 1852. His parents, Samuel W. P. and Elizabeth Ann (Russell) Hewitt, were both natives of the Emerald Isle. They were farmers and also kept a hotel and store. Mr. Hewitt's father came to America in 1863. He had a plantation in Florida. From that place he returned to New York, and since that time no trace of him has ever been found. It is supposed that he met with his death in New York city.

The subject of this sketch is the fourth of a family of eleven children, four of whom are now living. He received his education in his native land, and, at the age of sixteen, came alone to California to seek his fortune. He first worked at College City, Colusa County, and built the first house there in 1872. For a time he worked on farms, and afterward learned the blacksmith trade, at which he worked four years. He was also interested in a windmill manufactory. The mill was his own patent, "The Lone Star." He sold from 175 to 200 per year. After four years he was burned out and lost heavily. He re-established the windmill business, and in 1882 added to it a foundry, conducting both three years. Then he came to Redding, and built a foundry and machine shop. In 1886 he opened his present business, collecting and abstract work. His system of abstracts is the Dufers system, which is self-correcting. He is part owner of the right, and does a large share of the business in the county.

Mr. Hewitt owns twenty acres of land near the town, which he has improved and on which he resides. He has planted a variety of fruit trees and vines, which are just coming into bearing. In 1872 he married Miss Susan J.

Oliphant, a native of Iowa. They have eight children, all but the last two born in Colusa County. Their names are Lillie V., Willington G., Harriet D., William John, Robert Perry, Harmon, Frankie and Frederick. In politics Mr. Hewitt is an independent.

THOMAS EARL.—Among the many pioneers whose labors have tended largely to the building up of California, this successful man and worthy citizen has at all times presented an example for emulation. As a young man his steadfast earnestness of purpose enabled him to overcome the difficulties by which he was surrounded, and to achieve success by dint of industry and the cultivation of good habits. No boy, no matter how meager his opportunities, need fear for his success in life if he will but follow in the same course. Left an orphan in his earliest years he was soon thrown upon his own efforts for a livelihood, and early learned that it was necessary to labor and strive for those things which are considered the prizes of life. One of his earliest ambitions was to possess for himself, some day, a home and home surroundings like those of the family in which he passed the earliest years of his orphanage. That thought and that ambition doubtless preserved him from many of the temptations of youth. The privations and dangers of the overland journey but fixed in his mind the fact that he had undergone them to better his condition. With this in view he did not throw away his time and money at the card table and fandango, as was unfortunately too often done by men who had left their homes in the East with high ambitions. He worked early and late in his shop, and the work he did was well done, so that in his early manhood he had established the home surroundings he had aimed at and worked for, and in that home installed the wife of his choice. In that home he has lived for the past thirty years, happy in the society of his wife and children, and justly proud of the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens of Napa and Napa County. Mr. Earl has been a resident of California since 1850 and of Napa since 1852, during all of which time he has been prominently identified with the business development of the city.

He was born in Ontario, near Brockville, not far from Lake Lyidae, Canada, about the year 1825; he was at an early age deprived of parental care, his father dying soon after his birth, and his mother being carried off by the cholera scourge of 1831. During the early years of his orphanage he lived in the family of a man named Hickey, at Williamsburg, on the St. Lawrence River. As a boy he had an opportunity of learning the harness and saddlery trade, which he followed as long as he remained in active business. At about the age of fifteen years he moved West, and located in Richmond, Missouri. Here he again worked at the trade of saddlery, and finished learning that business. He worked one year in Lexington, Kentucky, and then returned to Missouri and bought out a business at Independence, where he remained until 1849. In that year he sold out his interests, intending to go to California; but, not being able to settle his affairs in time to join the company leaving that summer, he made a visit to Canada to see some relatives. While East he visited New York, Philadelphia and other cities, returning to Independence that winter.

In the spring, with three friends, he fitted up a four-mule team for the overland trip, leaving Missouri early in May. From the start they made it a point to rest their animals from Saturday until Monday morning, selecting the best places in reach for grazing and water. On the way they met and traveled with many persons, since more or less prominently identified with the development of California, among them Henry Boggs, now a resident of Lake County. Mr. Earl kept a diary of events occurring on that trip, and, having brought their own mules and belongings through safely, he was enabled to compare the result of his party's careful traveling and care of team with that of others who

at first went recklessly ahead. On one day in crossing the desert west of the mountains he noted the number of dead animals, fine carriages and a great amount of other property, and figured it up at night as amounting to about $100,000 in value, and this largely the result of ignorance and mismanagement.

Mr. Earl and his company arrived in Sacramento, August 10, 1850. He engaged soon after in mining for a time, but the results not being satisfactory he returned to Sacramento and worked at his trade for about a year, when he sold out and came to Napa. There he opened the first saddler shop established in the town; and in it he did business for about ten years, finally selling out to his partner and one of his employés, thereafter devoting himself to more genial interests. Soon after arriving here he purchased a tract of eighty-five acres, which is now known as Lawley's addition to the city of Napa. In 1853 he bought a lot sixty feet square on Main Street, on which he put up the first brick building erected in the business part of Napa. At the same time he induced William H. James to erect another brick building adjoining. When he first talked of building a brick business block in Napa, most of the citizens ridiculed the idea of his erecting a brick building in this little "one horse" town, as they termed it. To such unprogressive thoughts he replied that the prosperity and advancement of every town depended mostly on the enterprise of its citizens, and his improvement would be at his own expense, etc.; and Mr. Earl knew, from its natural advantages for water transportation and for manufacturing, and the fertile territory tributary to it, that it must some time be a town of importance, as it is now, of about 6,000 inhabitants. He not only brought masons but brick and also other material from Sacramento, where they had rather overdone the brick-making business, for his own building and also that of Mr. James. He purchased the brick for these buildings for $8 per thousand, and chartered five boats to bring them to Napa. This gave a movement to the permanent development of the town, which has continued to this day. In 1859 Mr. Earl built another brick business block, forty feet front on Main street, and later supplemented it by another of the same width on Brown Street, both which still belong to him. In 1858 he made a trip to the East to buy goods and settle some unfinished business in Missouri, remaining about one year, during which he made several visits to Michigan and the Atlantic cities.

While in Michigan he married, at Monroe, Miss Frances Montgomery, a daughter of William and Sarah Montgomery of that place. They have had five children: Susie, now the wife of Benjamin Wilkins, attorney at law, in Napa; Thomas M. Earl, a graduate of the Napa public school, and also of the commercial course of the Napa Methodist College; and Clara, their youngest daughter, now attending the public school. Two children, George and William, died in infancy.

Mr. Earl was elected Public Administrator in 1861, serving two terms. He was again nominated, but declined, and being re-elected refused to qualify. In 1874 he was elected City Marshal, re-elected in 1875 and again in 1876. In 1856 he took an active part in retaining to Napa County the Soscol territory, and afterward in endeavoring to secure the location of the State Normal School at Napa, but failed, San José being selected. He also endeavored to procure the formation and location of the Odd Fellows' College and Home at Napa, which also failed. He has always been earnest in his efforts and liberal in his contributions toward building up Napa and Napa County, by inducing manufacturing enterprises and institutions to locate here. In 1862 Mr. Earl became a member of the "Old Bear Flag" Pioneer Society, retaining this connection for many years. He is a member of Yount Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M., also of Lodge No. 23, Knights of Pythias. He and his family are attendants of the Presbyterian Church. He is a stockholder and director of the Napa Woolen Mill; and also of the Napa Bank. He helped to establish the Napa Can-

nery, and was a stockholder during its existence. By the active and perserving labor of his hands and brain, Mr. Earl has acquired a competency for himself and family, has achieved a high standing in the community, has brought up a worthy and interesting family, and is to-day one of the solid men of Napa.

ERSKINE FISH, a prosperous and influential rancher of Tehama County, was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, June 23, 1829. His father, Prince William Fish and his grandfather, Nathaniel Fish, were both natives of Vermont, of English descent; the latter was a soldier in the war of 1812. P. W. Fish married Miss Lois Grover, also a native of Vermont. To them were born five children, only two of whom are living.

The subject of this sketch was the fourth son, and he was fifteen years of age when his father removed to Iowa, then a Territory, and settled in Scott County, near Davenport. There he was reared, received a common-school education, and became a "tiller of the soil." On June 1, 1852, Mr. Fish was married to Miss Mary C. Freeman, a native of New York, and they had three sons: Charles E., Prince William and Lafayette,—all born in Scott County and in what was known then as Winfield Township. Prince William died in infancy. Mr. Fish and his father-in-law were the men that were instrumental in organizing the Republican party in Hickory Grove Township, and has ever since been a true and consistent Republican.

In the summer of 1860 Mr. Fish and family, in company with two of his brothers including their families, crossed the plains to the far-famed California. He settled in Tehama County, on Thomes' Creek, seven miles west of Tehama, and followed the vocation of rancher. In the fall of 1863 Mr. Fish returned, by the way of Panama and New York, to his old home in Iowa, leaving his family in California; they joined him in August, 1864. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Fish went into the service of his country and was assigned to the Eighteenth Battalion of Illinois, as all of the Iowa regiments were full. From that time until the closing of the war, he was on garrison duty at Camp McClellan opposite Rock Island. After the close of the war he, like hundreds of thousands of honest men, went back to the plow. In 1869, his health having failed, he once more started for the sunny plains of California; coming this time by cars, arriving in Tehama County November 25. Here he purchased a farm of 240 acres, and subsequently another of 340 acres, both of which he sold at a good profit five years afterward. He and his sons followed the butcher business for a few years, first in Tehama and afterward in Red Bluff. They sold their butcher business and in 1881 Mr. Fish bought 400 acres of the finest land in Antelope Valley, one and a half miles east of Red Bluff, on which he was engaged in farming until 1887. In that year he sold out at a handsome profit and moved to Red Bluff again, where he still resides. He owns one of the handsomest business houses in Red Bluff; also a farm of 320 acres one and a half miles northwest of the town.

Mr. Fish did not forget his sons in his prosperity, but provided for them with a father's lavish hand. For his eldest son, Charles E., he bought a half interest in one of the finest ranches in Tehama County. It comprises nearly 2,000 acres, situated thirteen miles north of Red Bluff, and is known as Jelly Ferry ranch. For his youngest son, Lafayette, first he gave him a ranch of 200 acres three miles northwest of town, and in January, 1890, he bought and gave to him one of the finest little farms in Northern California, comprising 140 acres and situated a mile and a half below town.

Mr. Fish has always been an energetic, honest and upright man; his word is equivalent to his bond. He has held several minor positions, such as Justice of the Peace and Supervisor,—the former for several terms. His eldest son, Charles E., was elected Sheriff of Te-

hama County November 4, 1890, by an overwhelming majority.

SCOTT DOANE, Superintendent of the Sash, Door and Blind Factory of the Sierra Lumber Company at Red Bluff, is a native of Medina County, Ohio, born in 1843. His father, Jared P. Doane, was a native of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, born in October, 1813. He passed his life on a farm; politically he was a Democrat, and religiously an Episcopalian. He married Miss Mary R. Lewis, a native of Connecticut, and by her had four children, the subject of this sketch being the only survivor. The father died in 1853. His ancestors were early settlers of Massachusetts. They landed in the ship following the Mayflower. Grandfather Timothy Doane was a pioneer of Cleveland, Ohio, and helped to survey and lay out that town; did valiant service in the war of 1812; owned a farm near Cleveland, on which he lived until his death. The family of Doanes is a large one, scattered all over the United States, and many of them are people of wealth and influence. In 1873 they held a large family reunion at Cleveland, gathered there from all parts of the Union. The Cleveland papers contained a full account of it at the time.

The subject of this sketch received his education at the Shaw Academy, East Cleveland. In 1862, when the war of the great Rebellion had begun ao assume gigantic proportions, Mr. Doane was nineteen years of age. Believing that his country needed his aid, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio, and was placed on special duty, guarding railroads, fighting guerrillas and guarding prisoners. A greater portion of his time he was clerk and commissary of his company. He went through to the close of the war without receiving a scratch and was mustered out on the 8th day of June, 1865.

After the war he went to Alpena, Michigan, where he was engaged in the mercantile business one year, when he sold out and turned his attention to running a planing-mill. He ran that business at Alpena for four years, and manufactured most of the material that built the city. He was burned out and lost heavily. He at once rebuilt on a larger scale and to his planing-mill added a grist and feed mill, and continued the business there eight years longer. At that time the health of his family caused him to seek a change of climate. He sold out and removed to Atchison, Kansas. There he built a planing-mill, sash, door and blind factory, and ran it three years. His health becoming inpaired he purchased a fruit farm of 120 acres in Atchison County, near Farmington. After remaining on it a year he sold out and engaged in the mercantile business with George P. Allen at Effingham, same county. Two years later he disposed of his business there and came to California to take charge of the factory of the Sierra Lumber Company, as manager and superintendent, which position he has held for the past five years. Since his residence in Tehama County he has made investments in real estate, owns a home in Red Bluff and lands west of the city.

Mr. Doane was married, October 29, 1866, to Miss Margaret E. Van Valkenburg, a native of Vermont. They have had six children, all of whom are living, five born in Alpena, Michigan, and one in Effingham, Kansas, viz.: Lucy M., Clara E., Frank L., Eva M., George W. and Ruth. Mr. Doane is one of the elders of the Presbyterian Church, of which his family are members. Politically he is a Republican. While in Alpena he held the office of Police Justice for one year. He is a member of J. K. Mansfield Post, No. 75, G. A R., and a Post Commander. He is also a Mason and for years was secretary of his lodge in Michigan.

The balmy breezes of California agree with Mr. Doane, and the business in which he is engaged is highly congenial to his taste. He is at home in the midst of machinery and thoroughly understands all the intricate parts of

the business, in which he has had over twenty years' experience.

WAVERLEY STAIRLEY.—Among the prominent and influential men of Red Bluff, none are more awake to the business interests of the city than is he whose name heads this sketch.

Mr. Stairley was born in Greenville, South Carolina, August 3, 1845, the eldest of a family of seven children of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth K. (Stone) Stairley. His father and mother were both born in Greenville; and his mother was a daughter of Colonel Bannister Stone, a native of Virginia. His grandfather, George Stairley, from Virginia, married the daughter of Archibald Lester and Elizabeth Lester, *nee* Elizabeth Grymes, and sister to Lucy Grymes, the mother of "Light Horse Harry" Lee, father of General Robert E. Lee. Many of the leading families of Virginia were descendants of this Grymes family; and even George Washington's first love was a Grymes, known as the "Lowland Beauty." Benjamin F. Stairley was a close friend of Horace Greeley, the great journalist, and corresponded with the New York *Tribune* for years. Though a wealthy planter and owner of slaves, he was in favor of gradual emancipation. At that time it was his opinion that the Northern colleges were more thorough than those of the South. He, accordingly, sent his son—the subject of this sketch—to New York city to attend school.

Young Stairley was in that city in 1859 and 1860; and when the war broke out he enlisted, at the age of fifteen, in the cavalry of Wade Hampton's Legion. He did gallant service throughout the war, participating in the many battles throughout Virginia. At one time he had a horse shot from under him, and his regiment was reduced to seventy-two men. However, he came out at the close of the war without having received a wound.

The war over, he returned to New York city and finished his education. He then engaged in various pursuits, traveling much, worked and studied, and thereby developed a broad manliness of character, a large conception of men and life, and an intimate knowledge of business methods.

In 1868 he accepted the position of ticket auditor of the northern division of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, a position he filled for several years. In 1875 he was associated with the banking house of Belloc & Co.; and afterward engaged on an extensive scale in the stock brokerage business, under the firm name of Stairley & Haverstick. In 1880–'81 he was connected with the Mader Flume & Trading Company; and later on, in 1882–'83, he was with Moore & Smith, lumber merchants operating in various sections of California and Washington Territory.

Mr. Stairley has been connected with the Sierra Lumber Company, off and on, for the past nine years; and January 1, 1884, he took entire charge of their business, located at Red Bluff. In 1887–'88–'89 he was with the company at Chico, where they maintained large yards and mills. He is now superintendent of the company at this point. They saw 20,000,000 feet of lumber annually, operating at the same time a large sash, door and blind factory and planing mills; and they pay for wages at Red Bluff alone $15,000 per month. These figures give some idea of the importance of the interests over which our subject has the management, and show that it requires business talent of a superior order, which he gives evidence that he possesses in a high degree.

Mr. Stairley also takes an active interest in the growth of the county and city. He is a member of the Board of Trade and other organizations designed for the public good. As an efficient worker in public affairs his efforts have been highly esteemed, and his co-workers have frequently given him flattering evidence of their appreciation of his endeavors among them.

He was married in 1883 to Miss Mary Ridgely Tilden, a native of the eastern shore of

Maryland. She is the daughter of Thomas Ware Tilden, of Maryland, a relative of the late Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, and a descendant of Sir Rodger Tilden, who fought with Richard Cœur de Lion in the Holy Land. She is also a direct relative of the Rolles, one of the oldest noble houses of England, the title now being held by one of her grandmother's family.

Mr. and Mrs. Stairley have had two children, one born in Chico and one in Red Bluff, viz.: Marmaduke Hamilton and Louise Elizabeth. Both he and his wife are leading members of the Episcopal Church of Red Bluff, of which he is Junior Warden. He is also a member of the bishop's finance committee.

Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party; was a delegate to the three last State conventions, and has been offered the nomination of his party for State Senator. He is now a member and secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee, and is also a member of the State Central Committee.

He is a Sixth-Degree member of the American Legion of Honor.

Mr. Stairley has several relatives in Congress, among them General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, nephew of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry; William Hayne Perry, of South Carolina; General John H. Bankhead, of Alabama; and Hugh S. Thompson, at present one of the Civil Service Commissioners, and who was for two terms Governor of South Carolina.

JACOB HENRY, late a prosperous farmer of Capay Valley, Yolo County, was born March 13, 1818, in Fairfield, Ohio, a son of John and Elizabeth (Wykerd) Henry, both natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Virginia and then to Ohio, where the father died; the mother died in Michigan. At the age of eight years young Henry was "bound out" to Samuel Trexell until he was seventeen years of age. He then went to Wayne County, Indiana, was there two years, and then worked two years for his brother, John H., in Montgomery County, Ohio, then they moved to Indiana and continued together two years longer; then Jacob and a younger brother, Joseph H., went to farming for themselves. Two years afterward they bought 280 acres, which they cultivated together for sixteen years. Jacob then disposed of his interest and bought 120 acres in Illinois, which he occupied and cultivated until 1875, when he sold out and came to California. He bought a place in Capay Valley, which now contains seventy-six acres and constitutes a pretty little home.

He was married in Michigan, April 26, 1849, to Miss Caroline Conradt, a native of Germany, and they have eight children, namely: Emeline, born August 3, 1850, now the wife of H. H. Smith; George W., born August 30, 1852; Mary, born February 21, 1857, and now the wife of J. C. Duncan; Andrew J., born March 12, 1854; Schuyler C., born June 7, 1859; William A., September 30, 1868; Ira M., April 1, 1870; Alma V., born October 13, 1862, is now Mrs. R. B. Cranston. Mr. Henry died in 1890.

SAMUEL ALVORD was born near Black Rock, Erie County, New York, August 25, 1818. His father, Elihu Alvord, is a native of Connecticut, his ancestors having come to this country from England. He married Miss Alice Townsend, who was also a native of Connecticut. To them were born twelve children. Seven grew to maturity and five still survive. In 1837 the family removed to Iowa, and there Mr. Alvord took up a quarter section of land.

The subject of this sketch engaged in farming in Iowa, and finally became the possessor of 500 acres, which he improved and on which he lived for a number of years. In 1857 he sold his farm, removed to Davenport and lived there three years. He then, in 1860, came to Tehama County, California, and bought a quarter sec-

tion of land located two miles from Red Bluff. He afterward sold it and bought the Star ranch, 150 acres, which he farmed for ten years, raising vegetables, fruit, barley and wheat. This he sold and retired from business. He bought property in Red Bluff and built five or six dwelling houses, which he rents. He also has a store in the city, which he rents.

Mr. Alvord was united in marriage, in Iowa, in April, 1845, to Miss Christina Brown, a native of Canada and of Scotch ancestry. Their union has been blessed with two children. Augusta was born in Scott County, Iowa, and is now the wife of William T. Cresler. They reside at Cedarville, Modoc County, California. Charles T. was born at the same place. He is married and resides at Seattle, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Alvord are charter members of the Christian Church of Red Bluff, and they aided in building their house of worship. Mr. Alvord is a deacon in the church. Before the organization of the Republican party he was a Whig, but since that time has given his influence and vote to the Republicans.

M. H. GROSSMAN, manager of the Goldstein orchard, vineyard, wine cellars and distillery, one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the valley, has been since his boyhood engaged in horticulture and wine-making. In addition to the management of this large concern, he has a nice place of his own, containing about ninety acres, sixty acres in vines, of which about forty are in resistant stocks. He is one of the earliest advocates and practical demonstrators of the value of the use of resistant vines. He began as early as 1875, growing the Californica from the seed as well as from the roots and cuttings, but was not successful with this variety. His experience demonstrates that the Riparia and Lennar, if properly grafted, will succeed. Of course it requires thorough knowledge, skill and patience, as well as large capital to make a success of such an enterprise. It took him eight years to learn to graft these vines satisfactorily. The Goldstein ranch has over 100 acres in orchard, forty in vineyard, and over 300 acres in general farming. On the place are two wine cellars, with a storage capacity of over 150,000 gallons. He has also a very compact and effective distillery, with a special apparatus for distilling brandy from pommace, which is of Mr. Grossman's invention. This can also be used for distilling brandy from wine or other liquors. On this ranch is an old and very spacious adobe building, which is said to have been used by the Mexican Government in the early days of California history. It is a more commodious building than Sutter's Fort, and is in a better state of preservation, being still occupied, the upper part as a lodging for the farm hands, and the basement for storage purposes. The stables and other buildings are very complete, making this place one of the best equipped in the valley. Mr. Grossman's ranch near the asylum was purchased by him in 1883. Besides his vineyard he has an orchard of five acres, mostly in Bartlett pears and apricots, and in addition a well-selected general assortment of fruits. He has on this place a wine-cellar of a capacity of 30,000 gallons, a nice residence, good barns, etc. The resistant vines are still young, yet he made about 8,000 gallons of wine this season. Mr. Grossman was born in Hungary in 1849. His parents were D. S. and Maria (Silvany) Grossman, his father a native of Wurtemburg, and his mother of Hungary. While yet a lad he came to this country, staying for a time in the East, but he soon came to this State. His early experience having been entirely with vineyards and wine-making he soon found the opportunity to put his knowledge to practical use, as distiller at Buena Vista ranch and vineyard. In 1872 he leased the Huichica (Simonton) vineyard for a term of six years from Mr. Winters. He then took charge of the Dreyfus & Co. vineyards at Anaheim, in Los Angeles County, for one year, and returning to Napa leased the same ranch he now manages for Mr. Goldstein.

Mr. Grossman has never married. His life has so far been devoted to the viticultural and horticultural development of California.

SAMUEL P. FILLMAN is one of the enterprising business men of Redding, California. He is manager of the waterworks and the electric light, and thus has control of two of the important things that contribute to the well-being of the city—water and light.

Mr. Fillman was born in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1854. His parents, Cunard and Hannah (Peters) Fillman, were both natives of Pennsylvania. He was the sixth of their eight children, two of whom are deceased. Mr. Fillman received his education in Williamsport, early evinced a liking for and interest in machinery and learned the machinist's trade. In 1873 he came to California, and worked at his trade in San Francisco. Later, he became superintendent of the Oakland Mine, in Grass Valley, Nevada, in which capacity he remained a year and a half. In 1887 he came to Redding and put in the pumping system, which supplies the city with water. They pump into a reservoir which holds 350,000 gallons of water, and the pumping capacity is 58,000 gallons per hour. Mr. F. Smith, a capitalist of San Francisco, and Mr. Fillman formed a stock company, with $100,000 capital, and purchased the electric light plant, 650 lights, of Thompson & Huston. They have now in use about one-half of the lights. The works are run by a fifty-horse-power engine. As yet there are no street lights in the city, but the light is such a success that, doubtless, it will soon be used on the streets.

Mr. Fillman has a one-third interest in a very valuable patent medicine, the celebrated McClellan Diphtheria Remedy. It is being put up and is for sale by Dugan & Dickey, San Francisco. As an efficient remedy it is unexcelled.

In 1882 Mr. Fillman was united in marriage to Miss Lotty Rawson, a native of Wisconsin. To them have been born a daughter and son. The latter is deceased.

Mr. Fillman is a member of the American Legion of Honor, and politically he is a Democrat.

CALLUSTRO AND THE CALLUSTRO COMPANY.—The story of Callustro is of that strangely interesting character that always enlists the most active attention of the auditor, and told, as it was to the writer, by "one who knew," in one of the comfortable offices of the company in the Palace Hotel block, San Francisco, it struck him as one well worthy the telling, and thoroughly typical of our wonderful State and its products. For Callustro has a history, and an unusually rapid rise and development, partly as a series of most lucky accidents, but still more in consequence of the great energy and business ability displayed by the ladies in whose hands its future lay. This new mineral substance, Callustro, which is arousing so much talk and attention, is a new gift of nature to man, nothing of its peculiar constituent elements in similar proportion having ever been previously discovered. Professor H. G. Hanks, formerly State Mineralogist, gives his analysis showing it to contain almost two-thirds silica, and one-third alumina, with lesser quantities of magnesia and some other ingredients. It will be noted that in no other known substance has so large a proportion of alumina been found—that most valuable and also most plentiful, but almost ineliminable metal which is at once the hope and despair of chemists, metallurgists and inventors. The fame of Callustro has gone abroad and already the company is thronged with inquiries about it and offers to secure its product. But we are ahead of our story, for these inquiries are a later result of the knowledge that has got abroad. The story of its discovery and introduction to the public is about as follows:

Mrs. Eells chanced to be present, some time in September, 1885, at the uprooting of an old fir stump on her snug ranch of 100 acres called "Forest Farm," which is situated a couple of miles above the charming little town of Calistoga. The tenacity with which the tree seemed fixed to the soil led her to examine some of the peculiar blue-gray clay that came up with the roots. While most people would have passed the matter over with a casual glance, she, quick to perceive and equally quick to act, picked up a piece of the clay remarking its freedom from grit and smoothness. Taking out her penknife she shaved off a little of it, and on brushing off the dust from her hands noticed its great polishing power upon her rings, and in all was so taken with it that a piece of it went into the house. It was not long before it found its way to the wash-room, where more of its excellencies were discovered, not only as an adjunct to the soap, but as a scourer and polisher. Every visitor from the city examined the new substance, and aided in spreading a knowledge of its virtues. Troubles and cares, however, connected with the lamented death of her husband, and later the total destruction of her home by fire, prevented Mrs. Eells from doing anything to make practically valuable her discovery. Late in 1888, however, a company was formed, consisting wholly of Oakland ladies at first, the name Callustro was wisely chosen, and the preparations made up were placed upon the market.

But now to return to the earliest portion of my account. Mr. D. B. Huntley, a mining expert of the first rank, declares: "It proves wonderfully efficient in giving a brilliant and lasting polish to all metallic surfaces, as well as glass and precious stones," a statement worthily borne out by experience. Professor Hanks says it is entirely new to him, nothing like it ever having come to his hand before, and that in its finest powdered form, under microscope the motes still show the keenest and sharpest cutting edges, rendering it extremely valuable as a polishing agent. The extended and critical tests to which it has been subjected has more than borne out this prediction. In powdered form, though a gray, flour-like substance, free from grit, delicate and soft to the touch and exceedingly agreeable to the skin, it polishes each of the common and precious metals in use as well as glass and all precious stones with marvelous quickness and a luster that is wonderful, and possessing the invaluable property of remaining a much greater length of time than the luster of any other known polish. The first step constitutes Callustro in its various preparations, the housekeeper's greatest and hitherto unknown aid for polishing, cleaning or cleansing jewelry, plated ware, glass, marble, paint and all articles or utensils of copper, zinc, tin, brass or steel, as well as wooden ware and all woolen fabrics. Wherever polishing, scouring and cleaning is a desideratum, as on railroads, steamships, etc., it will prove the same grand labor-saving factor. Future steps will prove its value in the arts and sciences. A property which makes Callustro stand in greatest favor from the first touch is its exceeding pleasant and beneficial effects upon the skin. In fact four of its preparations already offered to the public are for the toilet. Moreover, the toilet soaps are the very finest for washing in salt water ever tried. A double appreciation attaches to them in this respect, as they are plain, pure soaps, depending for effect on Callustro solely. In each and every preparation put out by the company there is not a particle of lye, acid or any other chemical whatever added, as is so often the case. As a consequence the more one dabbles in the use of any or all of these preparations, the more soft, delicate, white and comfortable will the flesh and hands become, which fact is already abundantly verified by hundreds of the ladies of Oakland. An item important to observe in using Callustro preparations is not to use too much water. Only enough water should be used to dampen, or at most to make pasty, and after rubbing do not rinse off with water, but rub off with dry cloth or chamois, etc., as the case may be. The com-

pany guarantee each of the soaps to be the best quality of pure vegetable oil soap with Callustro added. The company has now ten preparations ready for consumers and the trade, patents for all of which having been applied for and several already secured.

The Callustro Tooth Powder is a sure remedy for tartar on the teeth, and leaves the mouth delightfully sweet and pure. (This is the writer's own experience from personal use of this agreeable dentifrice.) The company has been devoting considerable attention to the use of Callustro in the form of paint and kalsomine. The California Paint Company has been making experiments and seems satisfied that Callustro is a good thing. Mr. Percy, of Oakland, and other architects are of opinion that as paint the material is undoubtedly of great value.

The Callustro Company is proven a great success. Among its customers are the Southern Pacific Company, which has ordered a considerable quantity for use in its depots. The brass, bright steel and glass surfaces on the ferry steamers Alameda, Oakland and Newark are now polished with Callustro. The San Pablo Avenue Cable-road Company, of Oakland, uses it with beneficial effect on its cars. It is also used in the principal hotels of the city, upon the fire engines of Oakland and elsewhere, and in fact is coming into general use. The convenient window bag is an invention of the discoverer of Callustro, who evidently understands the needs of the housekeeper. It promises to become the popular "fad" of the day. In fact Callustro seems a natural glass polisher, being a perfect substitute for the costly and deadly putty of lead until now exclusively used. It is also found to make an excellent fire-brick, never cracking or breaking out as often happens now in grates or furnaces. As tiling, too, whether for the ornamental or the more ordinary uses, it is found to be the very best. For the cleansing of wool it proves a superior sort of fuller's earth. Callustro and its products are well covered by patents, the advice and assistance of the best legal talent having been secured in this respect.

The company was incorporated December 10, 1888, with a capital stock of $100,000, shares being originally issued at $1 per share. The price has now advanced to $5, and none for sale, this advance being made only after the new discoveries of the mineral's unusual value. The President is Mrs. Emma P. Eells; General Manager, C. L. Paige, and Board of Directors, Mrs. Susan L. Mills, Mrs. Clara F. Hamilton, Mrs. Sarah Haight Tompkins, Mrs. Rebecca Knox, Mrs. M. Belle Holmes and Mrs. Phœbe Watkins, a truly representative set of names. They own and operate an extensive industrial establishment in Oakland, where the soaps and other preparations are put up. Only careful and reliable people are employed, a true philanthropy being shown in securing the services chiefly of those who have known better days. To use the words of our bright San Francisco lady, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, "Callustro has brightened many other things than household matters only—hearts and homes and hopes." At the mine has lately been erected a new mill and grinding machine, run by a powerful engine, all under the charge of a skilled and competent man. The Behm mineral pulverizer used is a magnificent piece of machinery, pulverizing being done entirely by compressed air and the centripetal motion of the pulverizer. There are only three of these perpetual pulverizers in use in the world, this machine being the latest advance. All is so arranged, however, that resort may be had at any time thought necessary to the triturating process by water, of which there is abundance.

Callustro is found, strangely enough, nowhere else save on the ranch formerly owned by Mrs. Eells and the immediately adjoining property, all now controlled by the company. The deposit covers about 150 acres, and seems to have been a formation by deposit from perfectly still water at a great depth, afterward squeezed up or upheaved by some geologic agency. The longer acquaintance with it, the stranger and more valuable its properties are discovered to be, and each day shows some new development,

John T. Ellison

and, indeed, the end is not yet. It might, too, be noticed as a side issue at the present, but some day perhaps to take the lead in the valnes of this strange mineral, that it has a larger constituent proportion of aluminum in its mass than any other known substance. This fact is beginning to arouse the attention of scientists and others interested throughout the world, and much inquiry is being enlisted. The indications of quicksilver, too, upon the property are very pronounced and may eventually add largely to the wealth of the company.

As might be expected the company is in receipt of hundreds of testimonials testifying to the excellent qualities of its preparations. We give a few names: E. N. Bellisle, Master Carbuilder Southern Pacific Company; V. D. Moody, President First National Bank, Oakland; Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper; E. H. Woolsey, M. D.;D. S. Hirshburg, Chief Clerk United States Mint, San Francisco; H. T. Webster, M. D., Oakland; John Mallon, Glass Staining and Embossing Works, 19 Fremont street, San Francisco; Charles Evans, Chief of the Salvage Corps, St. Louis, Missouri; Charles E. Rector, of Rector's Oyster House, Chicago, Illinois, etc.

The company has agents in England and Australia, and the principal States of the Union, and inquiries from everywhere, with shipments increasing very fast.

HON. JOHN FRANCIS ELLISON, a prominent citizen and lawyer of Red Bluff, was born at Falls Church, Fairfax County, Virginia, November 30, 1853. His father, William H. Ellison, a native of the State of New York, removed to Virginia about 1845. He married Miss Elizabeth Fish, who was born on the farm in Virginia, where he still resides. To them were born three sons and one daughter. Mr. Ellison's grandfather, Andrew Ellison, was of English ancestry and an early settler of this country. The Ellisons were Methodists, and were highly respected for their honesty and industry.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in a private school; afterward attended college at Richmond, Virginia; read law under the instruction of Judge Cox; and graduated at the University of Virginia, in 1877. Immediately after his graduation he came to Red Bluff, California, and engaged in the practice of his profession. As a lawyer he has met with marked success and occupies an enviable position among the members of his profession. He is an enthusiastic and influential Republican, and is well known throughout the State. During the Presidential campaigns of Garfield, Blaine and Harrison he took an active part, doing much for the success of his party and dealing the opposite party powerful and effective blows. Mr. Ellison is an eloquent and argumentative speaker, carrying his opponent's position by storm. In 1884 he was nominated for the State Assembly by his party, and was elected by a large majority. He served during the session and also the extra session of 1886, in a manner which reflected credit both on himself and his constituents. While there he held the important position of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He is now a member of the Republican County Central Committee of Tehama County.

In 1888 Mr. Ellison was a Republican delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, and was strongly in favor of the greatest statesman in the country, James G. Blaine; but finally aided in the nomination of President Harrison. After the convention he visited his relatives and friends in Virginia, took a trip through the East and returned home. In 1890 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention held at Sacramento, and was one of the Committee on Resolutions. His name was urged for chairman of the convention, but he declined to accept.

Aside from the many duties of his profession and the numerous public positions he has filled, Mr. Ellison has also been engaged in other pursuits. He has a ranch of 1,500 acres, on which

he is raising hogs, mules and trotting horses. He owns 640 acres of choice farming land in Colusa County, and 240 acres near Corning, Tehama County. He has a fine residence at the corner of Main and Cedar streets, and also owns other valuable property in Red Bluff.

In 1880 Mr. Ellison was united in marriage with Miss Minnie B. Cason, a native of Howard County, Missouri. She is a daughter of Mr. Benjamin Cason, a prominent planter of Missouri before the war. He lost nearly all his property in that great struggle, and died from exposure incurred while in the Southern army.

Mr. Ellison is a member of the A. O. U. W. and a Royal-Arch Mason. He is a man of force and energy of character, a thorough lawyer, standing in the front rank of his profession. He has just been elected by a large majority Superior Judge of Tehama County.

FRED GROTEFEND, cashier of the Shasta County Bank, is a native of Shasta, California, born February 18, 1857. His father, Augustus Grotefend, was born in Germany; came to the United States when a boy; crossed the plains to California, in 1849, with Mr. H. F. Johnson. Upon arrival in this State he located at Shasta and engaged in mining. He married Miss Amelia Zumdahl, a native of Germany, who crossed the plains to California in 1852. To them were born seven children, all of whom are living. The father died in June, 1889.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native town. At the age of thirteen years he entered his father's store, and remained there until April 1, 1886. At that date he came to Redding to accept the position of cashier of the bank in which he is a stockholder. Mr. Grotefend has built a nice residence on Pine street, between Shasta and Sacramento streets; has several other residences and city properties in Redding; owns a number of ranches in Shasta and Trinity counties, and also has mining interests.

April 14, 1886, he married Miss Elizabeth Eaton, a native of California. The writer of this article learned from the files of the Redding papers that the marriage of this prominent young couple was the finest and most noted event of the kind which ever occurred in this county. They have one child, a daughter. Mr. Grotefend is a member of Mount Shasta Parlor, N. S. G. W., and is Past President of the parlor. For two terms he has been Treasurer of Redding. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Grotefend takes a lively interest in the affairs of his county and country, and is a most agreeable and obliging business man.

CHARLES R. GRITMAN, cashier of the Bank of Napa, has been a citizen of that place since 1876. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 10, 1838. Attending the local schools and academy in his native place he entered Yale College in 1861, but soon enlisted in the Twenty-third Connecticut. He remained with this regiment during its term of service, when he was employed for some time in Washington in various positions under the Government. Engaging in business in Chicago, in 1865, his firm was so crippled by the great fire that they retired a year later, and Mr. Gritman removed to Evanston, Wyoming Territory. After several years' connection in business there he decided to come to California, and settled in Napa, where he has since resided, and as will readily be seen is one of the most active and enterprising citizens. He is interested in the Napa Woolen Mills and Napa Valley Wine Company, is a director in both of these companies, and the secretary of the former. He is also the treasurer of the Napa Building and Loan Association, which has been of great assistance in the erection of a large number of houses for its members. This association is also extending its operations to

the building of houses on the ranches in the vicinity.

Mr. Gritman was married July 22, 1869, to Miss Ellen C. Head, of New Haven, Oswego County, New York. He is a member of the Masonic order, Yount Lodge, of Napa Chapter, and of Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templar, of Napa Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., of the Knights of Honor, and of the American Order of United Workmen. He is the Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of California, F. & A M., and filled for several years the position of chairman of the committee on finance of the Grand Lodge previous to being elected Grand Senior Warden.

CHARLES CAMDEN is one of the pioneers of California and one of the prominent citizens of the State who are justly entitled to the honor of having founded the great commonwealth in which its citizens and the nation take such pride. Charles Camden is not a man who desires notoriety,—indeed, he shinks from anything that would appear like it; and it was with great difficulty that he could be induced to give the modest statement on which this brief story of his life is founded. Having been one of the pioneer miners and early settlers of Shasta County, and having taken a prominent part in the development of the county and its rich mines, a history of Shasta County and her citizens would be incomplete without a few ungarnished facts in regard to him, and on that basis he has been persuaded to give them.

Mr. Camden is a native of England, born January 29, 1817, of English parents. He was educated in England, and in 1834, when seventeen years of age, emigrated to New York, remained there for some time and vibrated between there and Louisiana up to 1845, when he came to the Pacific Coast. He was one year at Valparaiso, and three years in Peru, and a large portion of the time at Cerro Pasco silver mines, where he, with associates under contract with owners, successfully drained mines still rich, but abandoned for fifty years or more through lack of local energy and machinery to do it. From there he went to San Francisco, arriving on the 2d day of October, 1849. In the following March he left San Francisco in search of the mouth of the Trinity River. From the first to the last of March there were thirteen vessels that left with passengers with that object in view. His vessel, the Jacob M. Ryerson, was the first to enter Eel River. Discovering that they were wrong, they came out of the river and passed into Humboldt Bay. His company joined the Sonoma Company that came overland, and located the town of Unionville (now called Arcata). He, in company with Levi H. Tower and two others, left the bay to go to the Trinity Mines, some ninety miles distant, after ascertaining the direction to take, from one of the Sonoma party who had come through in the fall. Mr. Camden set his compass for their course and the party started, being the first white men that went from the coast to the mines, although four others had crossed to the coast the previous fall. They were some five days in crossing and fifteen miles out of course when they got across. They established a ferry at the junction of the south fork and the main Trinity, and left John Hindman, who had crossed with them, in charge of the ferry, who afterward was driven away by hostile Indians, escaping in the dark after fighting them several hours with rifle and gun from his puncheon cabin; and Messrs. Camden and Tower mined on the Trinity and the Salmon rivers until the fall. In November, 1850, he came to Shasta County, where the Tower House now is, built by Mr. Tower, within a few yards of where the Tower House now stands, and in the avenue a little north of it they made their first camp and slept in their blankets, a few rods to the southwest of this spot. Mr. Camden, in 1852, built his house where he has since resided, with his family, but for the last twenty years they have spent their winters in their

home at Oakland, where he has large property interests. Their home near the Tower House is a beautiful and ornamental spot, surrounded with all kinds of fruit and nut trees grown in the sub-tropical zone. (The orchards were planted mostly by Levi H. Tower, now deceased, who was Mrs. Camden's brother.) For years this orchard was the principal one north of Marysville. They also have many nice flowering plants, and such a home makes a delightful retreat. The creek where Mr. Camden did placer mining for several years runs in front of the house, and only a short distance from it. It was in this creek and bars adjoining that he made his first permanent start in California. It was not as rich as some of the mines, but its yield was very uniform, his average work being from $10 to $30 per day to the man, and his richest pan of dirt $650 in fine gold. He mined that creek for nearly a mile, and followed the business there until 1866, taking out over $80,000; and, unlike most '49ers, he has kept it and added to it greatly. He has been engaged in many other enterprises, such as orcharding, water-ditching, saw-mill, the turnpike road and later quartz-mining. In 1861 he built the Camden turnpike from Shasta to Tower House, a distance of twelve miles. Previous to that time the traffic of the country was carried on with pack mules, there being no wagon roads further than Shasta.

Mr. Camden conceived the idea to build this road over a very rough, mountainous country. It was a great undertaking, but proved beneficial to himself and the community. It winds its way through and over the mountains, in some places cut out of solid rock, and forms many loops and abrupt turns. The whole road is an easy grade, is kept in good condition and affords its far-seeing and wise projector and builder a nice income in tolls; and it has greatly aided in the settlement and development of the county. He also maintains a good covered bridge on this road. He owns one-third interest in the Iron Mountain of Shasta County, containing vast quantities of iron, silver and copper. The complete silver reduction works here built cost $80,000. The mine is 130 feet wide and three-fourths of a mile in length. Here they are taking out large quantities of silver and give employment to fifty men. The iron ore in this mountain is of the finest quality known.

Mr. Camden was married in 1852, to Miss Philena Tower, a native of Rhode Island, and a daughter of Jason and Philena (Howard) Tower, her mother being a native of Massachusetts. Their union has been blessed with three daughters, all born in Shasta County, namely: Ada H., Grace and Mary Electa, who is now the wife of Clarence Wetmore, of Oakland.

Mr. Camden is not a politician, but is a Republican and holds himself independent. His parents in England were Episcopalians, and he was raised in that faith. There is not a particle of ostentation or display about him,—just a plain, substantial gentleman,—and those who know him best will not attribute any vanity to him for having furnished the facts for the story of his successful life to be placed in a history of Northern California,—a country in which he cast his lot and with which he has been identified for the last forty-one years, during its settlement and prosperity.

This sketch would not be complete without a further account of the Tower House and of its original founder and former proprietor, who was one of those most energetic and enterprising men known to all in that day and highly esteemed. Among his early doings was the building of the Globe Hotel in Shasta, in 1851. In 1852 was the building of the present commodious Tower House and planting of the orchards, the trees being procured, some over the Isthmus of Panama and some from nurseries in Oregon, at extremely high cost. A few years later, mostly through his energy, the wagon road over the Trinity and Scott mountains was commenced and built; also the first preliminary free wagon road from Tower House to Shasta and a bridge over Clear Creek by his means and efforts, where be-

fore nothing but mule trails existed. Many other enterprises of the early history of Shasta County he aided by his energy and means.

Of the Tower House and its surroundings—and it is a delightful place—perhaps we can not do better to describe it and show the material and taste possessed by some of the early pioneers of California, who could then make an Eden like this out of a wilderness, than to copy in part from a description written some ten years ago by the then proprietor of a Colusa County paper, and headed "The Home of the Camdens."

"It was our pleasure to visit during the fall months the home of Mr. Camden. It was somewhere in 1850 that he settled in Shasta County on or about the site of his present home; but in those days Mr. Tower, a brother-in-law of Mr. Camden, owned the Tower House property, which included the present comfortable retreat of Mr. Camden. There is perhaps sixty acres of land which might properly be called valley. * * * Mr. Tower, who was a practical sort of man, seems to have discovered and mapped out, very early, the beauties of the place which bears and will continue to bear, through ages to come the name of the projector and founder. * * * In this glen in the mountains thirty years ago Mr. Tower laid the foundation of the present beautiful and magnificent property, and to-day the great, broad avenue of walnut trees leading up from Clear Creek to the Tower House is one of the most magnificent sights to be seen in the country. Mr. Tower died in 1865, when the property passed into the hands of Mr. Charles Camden, since which time he has continued to improve it. * * * It is in this place that Mr. Camden now passes the meridian of life, surrounded by the cultured and amiable members of his family, seven months of the year, and the other five being spent in Oakland, where he owns a residence."

Mr. Tower sailed early in 1849 from Boston around Cape Horn in the ship Edward Everett, which he and about forty associates partly owned. Their company, formed on starting, was intended to be joint and mutual in all their undertakings here; but, like scores of other community partnerships, in less than a month their company was scattered in every direction,—some to the mining regions, some to business in San Francisco and other towns, according to inclination or taste—all bent upon making a fortune individually instead of through association as first intended. Mr. Tower's first venture was a machine shop, for which he was fully competent, having been engaged before starting in the United States armory in Springfield, Massachusetts; but the mines were the great attaction above all others, and, as before noticed, he left San Francisco in March, 1850, for the Trinity mines.

JOHN R. COOK, editor and proprietor of the Lakeport *Democrat*, was born November 15, 1845, in Matagorda, Texas. His father, H. L. Cook, was one of the early pioneers of that State. John R. entered a printing office when he was about twelve years of age, where he remained a number of years, thoroughly learning the art of printing, and before he had arrived at the age of eighteen he became editor and proprietor of a paper in his native State. He came to California in 1868, first locating in Lower Lake, Lake County, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for several years, first as a clerk and afterward on his own account. In 1872 he removed to Lakeport, where he was engaged in different lines of business until 1879. April 1 of that year he purchased the *Bee-Democrat*, a journal which resulted from the consolidation of the two leading newspapers of Lake County, viz.: the *Lake County Bee* and the *Lake Democrat*. The Lakeport *Democrat* has been the official county paper ever since it has been under the management of Mr. Cook. As it name indicates, it is strictly Democratic in politics, but Mr. Cook is independent and progressive, and is a zealous worker for the general interests of his town and

county, as well as his party. He therefore enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community, irrespective of politics. The *Democrat* is a bright newspaper, ably conducted, and will compare favorably with the leading county papers of the State. Mr. Cook has large and commodious offices and press-room, supplied with paper and job presses, employs an able corps of assistants; therefore, all work from his office is promptly done and in the finest style of the art. He is a member of the State Democratic Central Committee, which important position he has held for the past six years. He fraternizes with the Masons and Odd Fellows, and has filled all the principal offices of the lodges of each of these orders.

FREDERICK MILLER, a prominent rancher and business man of Yolo County, was born May 10, 1841, in Washington County, Maryland, the son of Charles and Rosannah (Myers) Miller, both of whom were born and died in Maryland. Mr. Miller came honestly by his occupation as farmer, for his father was that before him. He was brought up and educated in his native county, and there remained till 1860, when, at the age of nineteen years, he set out for California, the route chosen being across the Isthmus of Panama.

The voyage to Aspinwall by steamer Northern Light, and from Panama to San Francisco by the Sonora, was a long and tedious one of twenty-five days.

Mr. Miller stayed but a short time in San Francisco. Coming on directly to Yolo County, he accepted a position and worked for wages at $30 per month for three years, at the expiration of which time he bought, in partnership with N. Myers, a ranch two miles east of Woodland, where he farmed for two years; then sold out, going to his native home, by way of Nicaragua; remained there two years, but with the taste of California, was determined to return to share some of the blessings of this great and glorious State, being one among the number to witness the driving of the golden spike connecting the two roads Central Pacific and Union Pacific. He landed in California the second time in June, 1867, when he at once rented 800 acres of land, for a number of years, where he made the foundation of his present business; also became a prominent stockholder in the Bank of Woodland. In 1887 he purchased 320 acres of his present home, for $18,000; the following year bought 160 acres, for $10,000, and in 1887 purchased the last 160 acres, for $13,500, completing the section or 640 acres, which can be sold for $100 per acre at the present time. The above figures plainly show that Mr. Miller did not get his land at Government prices, and justly deserves the name of a shrewd business man, and by his honesty and faithfulness to his business has become one of Yolo County's first and best-known men. On this fertile ranch he raises large crops of grain and carries on generally farming. He is a member in high standing of the Masonic order, being connected with the blue lodge, No. 156, Chapter No. 46, and Commandery No. 21.

He was married to Miss Ella Diggs, a native of Yolo County, born October 5, 1855, the accomplished daughter of D. P. Diggs, a sketch of whose life will be found on another page. To them were born two children: Norman B., November 29, 1880, and Marie M., born December 6, 1886.

JOSEPH MATHEWSON.—The early settlers of California are fast passing away, and their places are being filled by native sons and daughters of the Golden West and by enterprising men and women from other States and countries. Among those came to this coast during the early history of California the name of Joseph Mathewson will be remembered by many.

He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland; was a soldier in the English army; came to United the

States before the Mexican war, and served the United States as a soldier in that war; spent eight years in New Orleans; and came to California in 1855, and followed mining for several years at French Gulch. Mr Mathewson was married at New Orleans, in 1842, to Eliza Leonard, a native of County Wexford, Ireland. She emigrated to England when eleven years of age. To them were born six children, five daughters and a son, three born in New Orleans and three in French Gulch, namely: Josephine, wife of Charles McConnell, of Redding, California; Mary Jane, wife of Christopher Renica; Eliza, wife of Thomas Simpson; Katie, wife of Mead Everhart; Margareta, wife of Luke McDonald; and William W., who resides at San Francisco.

While at Red Bluff, in 1876, Mr. Mathewson contracted a severe cold which terminated in pleurisy, and which caused his death. He was buried at that place.

Mrs. Mathewson was one of the early settlers of French Gulch. During the early mining times she kept boarders. She had poultry, hogs and cows, and supplied the miners with plenty of wholesome food at four bits per meal. From transients she received from six bits to a dollar for a meal. She now resides at French Gulch in her pleasant home on one of the principal streets of the town. She owns two other dwelling houses, and has a one-third interest in the J. I. C. Mine, which is now being worked successfully, and has accumulated $20,000.

HUGH H. SHUFFLETON.—The ranks of the brave pioneers who came to California in 1849 are rapidly becoming thinned. No class of people are more worthy of having their names enrolled on the pages of history than these daring Forty-niners. The subject of this sketch is one of the deserving citizens who braved the dangers of the plains and mountains, of disease and hunger, and savage bands, and made a home for himself and became one of the founders of the great State of California.

Mr. Shuffleton was born in England, of respectable parents, May 27, 1830. His parents emigrated from England to America the year he was born, 1830, and settled in Hoosick Falls, Renssalaer County, New York; moved from there to Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa Territory, in the fall of 1839. The Indians were not removed from this portion of the Territory until the following spring, 1840. Mr. Shuffleton's mother was killed by lightning at this place in 1842, and his father died in 1846, leaving four children, three boys and one girl, who are all now living in California. In the winter of 1848–'49 Mr. Shuffleton went in with five others and bought eight yoke of oxen, two wagons and a general outfit for California; left Fairfield April 1, 1849, crossed the Missouri River at Council Bluffs May 1 and arrived in the Sacramento Valley, at the place now called Vina, October 8.

In a short time he took out $1,000 in clear gold dust at that place. He then went into a river-damming speculation with others, and dropped his pile as quickly as he had found it. After that he purchased a mule and made the journey over the trail to the town of Shasta, then the Redding Upper Springs, which contained a few log cabins in which the business was done. That was in 1850. He engaged in mining for some three years, using the old-fashioned rocker process, averaging ten dollars per day. He found fifty-one dollars in a single pan of dirt. Another and a larger find was a $65 lump, which he picked up in Clear Creek, five miles above Shasta.

In 1853 Mr. Shuffleton made a trip East, and after being absent about nine months returned with a drove of cattle. In 1855 he was married, in Shasta, to Miss Ann V. Apperson, a native of Virginia. With the stock he brought from the East he conducted a dairy business, receiving seventy-five cents per gallon for milk, making about $500 per month. To accommodate his increasing herds, he removed to the southwest of Shasta, in 1859, purchased a claim of 160 acres of land, and took 300 head of cattle

there. All the lands in that vicinity were then free pastures and he had full scope for his stock. On that property he has since resided and continued the cattle business, not always with success, for, in 1862, the hardest winter known here, he lost 200 cattle. He is now also raising hogs, sheep and horses. In speaking of the productions of his soil, he says he has twelve acres of alfalfa which he irrigates and cuts four crops per year, getting from it sixty tons of hay. Without irrigation he raises large crops of corn.

Mr. Shuffleton organized the first school district in his part of the county, and by subscription raised the money with which to build the school-house. In 1860 he was elected Justice of the Peace and has held the office continuously for twenty-five years. For ten years he has been a Notary Public. In 1888 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county, in which capacity he is now acting. Since the Rebellion he has cast his vote with the Republican party. The last time he voted with the Democrats was for Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Shuffleton is a blue lodge and chapter Mason. He is also a member of the American Legion of Honor.

By his first marriage he had three children, born to him in Shasta County, namely: Isabella, Mary and Edward T. In 1861 the relentless hand of death took this loving wife and kind and affectionate mother from them. Six years later Mr. Shuffleton married Mrs. Mary Tipton. By her former marriage she had two sons. By her present husband she has one son, to whom they have given his father's name, Hugh H.

JOSEPH R. KETTLEWELL.—One of the most prominent merchants and citizens of northern Napa County, is the gentleman whose name heads this article. During the seventeen years of his residence in St. Helena he has seen that lively little town grow from a population of 300 persons to upward of 2,500, while the sourrounding country has received a like or even greater accession—a progress and prosperity towards which he himself has aided not a little by his energy and public spirit. Mr. Kettlewell was born May 13, 1825, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, his father being Joseph Kettlewell, a carpenter and builder as well as a farmer of that section. The family removed to Belmont County, Ohio, when the subject of this sketch was two years old, and resided there for six years when in 1833 they went to Wheeling, West Virginia. Here Joseph received his education and laid the foundations of diligence and economy that, with his natural good judgment, made him what he is to-day, a man of property and influence wherever known. When eighteen years of age he started out in life for himself, carrying with him little but the paternal blessing and a good upbringing to make the beginning. He had in fact only the sum of "six bits," in addition to his wardrobe, but he had energy and honesty, which are worth far more than anything else in making one's way in the world. He went first to Wheeling, West Virginia and worked at his chosen trade of blacksmithing for one year, when he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and for ten years carried on a shop. In 1854 Mr. Kettlewell started West, removing to Iowa City, Iowa, where he carried on a prosperous business until in 1863 he determined to come to California, setting out for the journey over the plains with his young family in April of that year. For a year he tarried on the way,—at Austin, Nevada, engaging in mining as well as his trade. Thence he came on down to San Francisco, reaching there in July, 1864. For eight years Mr. Kettlewell carried on a lucrative trade until in 1872, the health of his wife being much impaired, he rented his shop and came up to St. Helena on a visit. Mrs. Kettlewell's health being much better here, he determined to settle here, purchased the block on Main Street, which is still his property, and opened a shop. Having accumulated a comfortable living and being desirous to extend his opportunities, Mr. Kettlewell gave up work

at his trade ten years ago, although the shop was not finally closed out until last year (1888). Thirteen years ago he began a mercantile business on the site of his present fine store in general hardware, agricultural implements, paints, oils, etc., etc. The present store was built in 1884, and is a handsome brick structure 39 x 75 feet in size, two stories in height. It cost $10,000 to build and, 43,000 bricks were consumed in its erection. It is by far the best and finest building in St. Helena, well finished and fitted. Adjoining it is another structure equally as good of the fine sandstone that is a feature in St. Helena. Mr. Kettlewell owns 85 x 300 feet on the corner, fronting three streets, a most valuable property, upon the centre of which his homestead is situated. In addition he owns much other valuable property both in the town and in the country adjoining. Mr. Kettlewell was married April 15, 1847, to Miss Eliza Paul in Cincinnati. Mrs. Kettlewell was born August 11, 1825, but was left an orphan at an early age, her parents being carried off by cholera. They have four sons, all of whom are prosperously following in the footsteps of their father, and are all actively engaged in business. Joseph A., the eldest, carries on the leading boot and shoe store in St. Helena; George W., the second, is a well-to-do farmer in Franz Valley, Sonoma County; James O. has a large carriage and painting business in St. Helena; and Ben F., the youngest, is an equal partner with his father in the hardware business. All are happily married, and the heart of Mr. Kettlewell is gladdensd by the sight of promising grandchildren growing up at his knees. The youngest son, B. F., has been Town Trustee on two several occasions and has held other public positions. Mr. Paul, his wife's brother, is a prominent editor and politician of Iowa City, and has represented his county in the State Legislature for sixteen years together. While residing in Iowa City, Mr. Kettlewell also took an active part in politics, but has confined himself strictly to business since his residence in St. Helena.

In conclusion it should be stated that Mr. Kettlewell is one of the solid citizens of Napa County, and is equally respected for his business qualifications and goodness of heart. He is one of our best examples of a self-made man, one who has made his way by hard work, good judgment and strict integrity, and his career is one that can be wisely studied by the rising generation.

WILLIAM J. BIDWELL came to this State in 1852, when a lad eight years of age. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 30, 1844, the son of John H. and Elizabeth (Hayburn) Bidwell, the former a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. Grandfather Henry Hayburn was a native of the Emerald Isle, who came to the United States when a boy.

Upon their arrival in California, Mr. Bidwell's father settled at Horsetown, Shasta County, and mined during the winter of 1852. He then engaged in the blacksmith and wagon-making business, which he followed until 1858. In that year they removed to the western part of the county and took up 160 acres of land. After remaining on it three years he sold out, went to Shasta and worked at his trade. William learned the trade with his father, after which he removed to Millville and opened a shop of his own. His father died in 1875 and his mother in 1877. After working at the blacksmith business in Millville for sixteen years, Mr. Bidwell removed to Burney Valley, opened a store and also, in connection with his brother, carried on blacksmithing. They afterward sold their store and shop and purchased 600 acres of land and engaged in stock-raising. He raises both horses and cattle. His ranch contains meadow, grain and pasture land, and is also adapted for fruit, as he has a fine apple orchard on it.

Mr. Bidwell was married, in 1871, to Miss Mary A. Harrington, a native of Iowa. They

have had five children, all born in Shasta County, and all living, namely: Elma, John N., William J., Burney and Nellie. Mr. Bidwell is a Republican. In 1888 he was elected one of the Supervisors of the county, and since he has been a member of the board he has favored the many improvements which have been made, such as building new roads and fine bridges and the construction of the court-house and jail. These much needed improvements are of great value to the county and reflect credit on the Board of Supervisors, who so earnestly labored for the public benefit. A number of times Mr. Bidwell has held the office of school trustee in his district. He is an active member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs of the order.

In connection with his mining experience, Mr. Bidwell states that he has taken out as much as $50 per day in placer mines.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ALLISON, Principal of the schools of Redding, Shasta County, California, was born in Missouri, February 8, 1860. He comes of good old Revolutionary stock, the ancestors of his family having settled in the colonies at an early period in the history of this country, and having been active partipants in the Revolutionary struggle. His grandfather, John Allison, was one of the pioneers of Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, and his father, James W. Allison, was born there. Mr. Allison's mother, *nee* Laura A. Martin, was also a native of Kentucky. His parents had five children, of whom he was the third. He is now the only survivor of the family.

Mr. Allison received his education in Kentucky and Ohio; graduated at the academy at Greenville, Kentucky, and afterward in both the scientific and classical courses of the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He is also a graduate of the commercial course of Kentucky University at Lexington. His first intentions were to enter the medical profession, but his natural talent and adaptation for teaching became so apparent that he turned his attention to the profession of teaching. For the past twelve years he has been a successful teacher. He had charge of the Columbia High School, Kentucky, from 1881 till 1883; was superintendent of the Hamilton College, Texas, from 1883 till 1886; conducted the Apopka public schools, in Florida, three years; and came to Redding and took his present position April 1, 1889. His school work here, as it has been elsewhere, is thorough and systematic. Everything goes on like clock-work, without friction or disorder. As a teacher, Professor Allison is regarded with high esteem by both pupils and patrons. In the higher departments of the school the young ladies and gentlemen of his classes are thrown entirely upon their honor for deportment, and their conduct is such that it reflects credit not only upon themselves but also upon their worthy instructor.

In 1888 Professor was united in marriage, in Texas, to Miss Mary Hart, a native of Iuka, Mississippi. At the time of their marriage she was a teacher of ability and experience. Mr. Allison and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Social and affable, they are valuable acquisitions to the good society of the city of Redding.

SIDNEY M. TAYLOR, the senior member of the firm of Taylor & Dean, sash, door and blind manufacturers of Redding, California, is a native of Halifax County, Nova Scotia, born July 26, 1848. His father, John Taylor, was a native of Scotland, and his mother, *nee* Jane Henderson, was born in the north of Ireland. She emigrated to America with her parents when ten years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor had four children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. He received his education and learned the trade of carpenter in his native place. From there he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and worked at his busi-

ness there three years, after which he located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he engaged in the manufacture of sash and doors for Smith & Parker, remaining with them eleven years. Then he was in the same business there three years for himself and had the misfortune to be burned out. After that he removed to British Columbia, where he built a shop and commenced business. His next move was in 1887 to Red Bluff, Tehama County, California. There he accepted the position of foreman of the Sierra Lumber Company's mill and remained there two years. Then he came to Redding, where he is now well established in business. He and his partner, Mr. Dean, built their planing-mill, with barley crusher attached, in the spring of 1890 and are meeting with fair success in their enterprise.

Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Rebecca E. Taylor, a native of Halifax County, Nova Scotia. Their union has been blessed with four children: Earnest, Stewart, Estella and Viola, all born in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Politically Mr. Taylor is a Republican. He is a good citizen and a reliable business man. He is an excellent mechanic and takes charge of the mill while his partner does the office work.

M. P. MINEAR & SONS.—Mr. Minear was born March 10, 1828, at Saint George, at that time Randolph County, Virginia, left his home (which had then belonged to the family for more than a hundred years, and is still held by them) for California and arrived in San Francisco March 26, 1850. He first engaged in grading lots on Clark's Point in that city, and continued in that business for about one year; then until May, 1854, he manufactured lumber for a San Francisco company, composed of three men, with headquarters at Bolinas in Marin County. The company then failed. One ran away to Mexico, one died, and nothing could be made out of the third. At this time the company owed Minear $40,000, which he sued for, attached the company's property, got judgment by confession for $30,000 and collected the money. Besides this debt, Minear had expended about as much more sawing and peeling logs, making roads. and getting ready for another summer's work. This was a great loss to Minear, but he closed business, paid his debts, and had but little money left.

In the meantime he had sent to Iowa for his brother-in-law, Henry M. Stemple, and sister, Eliza, his wife, to come to California, bought and gave them a farm of 600 acres of fine land, at Tomales, in Marin County, which the family still own and live on; and after he wound up his business at Bolinas he went to Rainier, Oregon, on the left bank of the Columbia, where he met Miss Lucretia M. Moody, of Illinois, and February 28, 1856, they were married. They have had six children, four of whom are living; three of these are married: Clara C. married Colonel E. C. Boudinot, April 16, 1885, and they live at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Mr. Boudinot is a prominent lawyer of the South. John I. married Eva D. Minear, of Iowa. They have one child, born May 22, 1888, named Asby Pool; M. married Ward P. Winchell, a Lieutenant Engineer in the United States Navy, January 3, 1889, and they have one child, born July 23, 1890, whom they have named Dorothy Colonna.

After his marriage Mr. Minear moved to California, but returned to Oregon the same year, and entered into the mercantile business, in connection with lumbering, built and rebuilt one steam saw-mill three times in one year, as it was burned down as often; also one water saw-mill, which was burnt up the same year. His loss that year in saw-mills alone was not less than $40,000; but so great was his trade that he rapidly recovered.

All went well until 1862, when the big flood of the Columbia River ruined nearly all the farms along the river. Mr. Minear lost $30,000 to $40,000. Determining then to change base again, he took ox teams and went further up the river (to the Dalles) and contracted to fur-

nish cord-wood to the river steamboats, out of which he made $10.000 in six months. This was in 1862. The ensuing winter he put his oxen, about seventy-five head, in charge of an Indian chief, who returned them all in fine condition the next spring. He hauled wood until June, 1863, when he loaded his twelve big ox teams with miners' supplies for Idaho, arriving at Placerville November 3, 1863, in a terrific snow storm. There was no feed in the country, and his cattle nearly went crazy before he could get them out. He made $19,000 on this trip.

In the spring of 1864 he finished his wood contract, bought a fine stamp quartz-mill, loaded it on his teams with a good supply of provision for his own use, all that twelve big teams could pull with six to eight yokes of oxen to each wagon. In short the whole outfit belonged to Mr. Minear; besides he had about $35,000 in money. By the end of the next year all was gone, and he was $40,000 in debt! That is one of the dark sides of mining.

In 1868 he left Idaho to join his wife and children at San José, where the children were going to school; but, as the combined capital of both himself and his wife was at that time only seventy-five cents, he could not long remain idle. Borrowing $50 he moved to San Francisco, but meantime all their clothing was destroyed by fire! but it was not long until he got the appointment as superintendent of three companies in Idaho, each at a salary of $300 a month, and very soon after he was elected superintendent of five other companies, with total salary of $2,650 a month; and in less than twelve months after his and his family's clothing was burnt up he had made $85,000! He continued in business until he had accumulated nearly half a million dollars.

Then he went East, got into railroad speculation,—new and deep water,—and again his money went! It seems never to have been any trouble for him to make money out of mines, and just as easy to lose it in something else. He made $150,000 out of Arizona mines in one summer. He again tried Idaho, but this time on Wood River among the lead and silver mines; took in a large concentrating plant, spent about $75,000, and, like most of the big operators in that section, failed. The ore was of too low grade as a rule to stand the high railroad charges; besides, the ore does not extend to a great depth.

Mr. Minear then bought the Amador gold mine for $20,000, and after spending on it about $300,000 of his own and others' money, under the immediate direction of his son, John I. as superintendent. A. P. as he is familiarly called, went to London and sold the property for $1,250,000, part cash and part stock. It was organized in London under the name of "Amador Gold Mine, Limited." It continued John I. Minear as its superintendent, at $500 a month, who is now in charge of the property and enjoys a fine reputation as a mining and business man. The younger brother, W. C., has charge of the machinery for John I., but is now in partnership with Jo. Catlow in southern Oregon, raising fine horses.

From the *Idaho Weekly Avalanche* of August 31, 1889, we learn that Mr. Minear built the first telegraph line through that Territory from the State of Nevada to Washington Territory, 500 to 600 miles long, at a time when everything was expensive. It cost about $100,000. Many of the old residents of Silver remember the procession of five or six hundred strong, with three bands of music made up of all classes of people and headed by the governor of the Territory, who all marched out on the road three miles to meet Minear on his arrival from San Francisco, at the opening of telegraph communication with the outside world.

Mr. A. P. Minear has bought some mining property in Julian Mining district, San Diego County, and has gone down to open them up. He took down a quartz-mill, saw-mill and his own team, with a good supply of everything necessary to open and carry on a big mining enterprise; and it is his intention to have his two sons with him if he can, John to act as superintendent and W. C. as machinist.

The elder Minear has always been a "rustler,"

and his children are like him in that respect. The greater the task before him, the greater the effort put forth to overcome difficulties. He and his sons do not smoke or drink, taking their pleasure in their work. The Minears are numerous in Ohio and West Virginia, and are to be found in many parts of the West. They are a hardy, industrious, long-lived people.

A. P. Minear has been a Master Mason for many years. John I. is a Royal Arch Mason.

ROLLA FULLER, one of the successful business men of Red Bluff, is a native of Massachusetts, born June 26, 1850. His parents, Luther and Mary F. (Gates) Fuller, also natives of Massachusetts, came to California in 1852. In 1862 his father died. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of a family of five children. He attended the public schools and subsequently took a course of study at Heald's Business College, San Francisco. After leaving school he was employed for three years as a clerk for Mr. E. Rose of Chico. He then entered into partnership with Mr. Ackerman, in the meat-market business, and continued that for two years. After this Mr. Fuller became interested in and ran a mill for two years. In April, 1881, he came to Red Bluff and opened his grocery and provision business. He began on a small scale, gave strict attention to his work, gradually built up a good trade and is now doing a fine business. He counts among his customers many of the best citizens of Red Bluff and vicinity, and his trade extends from twenty to thirty miles out of the city.

Mr. Fuller was married in 1885 to Miss Jennie Ferson, a native of New Hampshire, and a daughter of Mr. H. D. Ferson, now of Chico, California. They have two interesting children, both born in Chico—Pauline and Dane. Mr. Fuller is a member of the I. O. O. F. His political views are in harmony with the Republican party. He has been a member of the County Central Committee four years and has twice been elected City Trustee. In 1890 he was elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention. He resides with his family in a comfortable home on Jefferson street

MRS. CATHARINE JACKSON HUDSON, of Woodland, was the first wife of Eden R. Jackson, a native of Ohio who came to California in 1860, locating upon a ranch about seven miles south of Woodland, where he lived until 1873, when he disposed of the place and purchased property in town. He died December 24, that year, leaving a wife and four children: Halsey G., Andrew, Metta and an unnamed infant now deceased. December 2, 1875, Mrs. Jackson married her present husband, John G. Hudson, who is now engaged in the manufacture of shoes in Oakland. By this marriage there is one son, named Frederick. Mrs. Hudson was born in Ohio August 13, 1833, and is an estimable lady, moving in the best circles of society.

DR. JOHN M. WEST, a prominent physician of Red Bluff, was born in Athens, Illinois, December 22, 1837. His remote ancestors came to this country from England and settled in the South long before the Revolution. His father, J. C. West, was a native of Tennessee, a strict Methodist and a farmer. His grandfather, Jacob West, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The Doctor's mother, Eliza (White) West, was a native of Kentucky. He is one of a family of eight children, only two of whom survive.

The subject of this sketch took his first course in the Missouri Medical College, and graduated from the Rush Medical College, February 27, 1864. He entered the Union army as contract surgeon in June, 1862, and was with the Twenty-eighth Illinois Regiment, doing regiment and hospital service. It was after leaving

the army that he graduated and commenced the practice of his profession in Springfield, Illinois, where he continued until 1877. In that year he came to California, located in San Francisco and practiced medicine until 1880, when he came to Red Bluff. Here he established a medical practice and has met with eminent success. A love for the study of medicine caused Dr. West to make it his life profession, and it is with a deep interest and untiring zeal that he engages in its practice.

Since coming to Red Bluff, Dr. West has purchased property on Washington street, between Oak and Sycamore, where he has erected a handsome and commodious home. He is also interested in farming lands and fruit culture.

In 1863 he married Miss Susie Lockwood, a native of Connecticut. To them have been born three children, viz.: Jacob H. and Edna, born near Springfield, Illinois, and Neva, born at Red Bluff. Mrs. West is an interesting and amiable lady, and an earnest and efficient member of the Presbyterian Church of Red Bluff.

Politically the Doctor's views are in harmony with Democratic principles. Twice he has been elected Coroner and Administrator of his county, and he now (1890) holds that position. He is a blue lodge, Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason, and is also a Knight of Pythias.

JOSEPH COOK, a horticulturist near Woodland, is the son of George Cook, a native of Virginia, who died in Kentucky. Joseph was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, July 14, 1814, and October 5, 1837, he married, in that State, Miss Elizabeth Chiles, who was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, March 10, 1821. In 1843 they moved to Missouri, and made their home there until the spring of 1853, when they came over land with ox teams to California, locating in Yolo County, on a ranch situated on the Willow Slough. The ranch then belonged to his wife's brother. His wife and Mr. Chiles' wife were the only women in that neighborhood. In 1860, Mr. Cook bought a squatter's right to 160 acres, and lived thereon till 1878, when he sold it and bought twenty acres near Woodland and set it in fruit.

He has seven children, named and born as follows: George T., born September 3, 1838; Mary B., January 12, 1841; John M., April 6, 1844; Julia L., October 27, 1847; William J., November 30, 1852; James R., November 28, 1857; and Susie, August 14, 1865. Mary B. is now the wife of William Gibson; Julia L. is the wife of Isaac Keys, and John M. married Miss Lulu Horton.

HENRY M. ALLBRIGHT was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, November 11, 1833. His maternal ancestors had been residents of that State for more than a hundred years. His father, Frederick Allbright, was born in Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Orenbaum, a native of Virginia, and by her had ten children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest except one. When he was twelve years of age the family removed to Indiana, where he attended school and also learned the blacksmith's trade. At the age of eighteen years he had a shop, carried on business and supported his aged parents. They lived in Indiana until 1854, when the father's death occurred. In that year they came across the plains with ox teams to California, and had a pleasant journey of one hundred and sixty-five days.

Mr. Albright came to Red Bluff in 1860, and has been a resident of this city for thirty years. In November, 1860, in connection with his brother Lewis, he opened a shop in a wooden structure, erected that year, and together they continued in business for six years. At that time he bought out his brother's interest and has since conducted the business alone. After a few years he built a brick shop, 150 feet deep and a part of it sixty feet wide. This he sold

and, in 1884, built his present brick shop, 40 x 60 feet, in which he is doing a wagon-manufacturing and blacksmith business. He has been an exceedingly hard worker and still holds the trade of many of his first customers. Mr. Allbright has been attended with success, and, in 1881 built an attractive home for himself and family.

He was married, in 1858, to Miss Adaline Wright, a native of Kentucky. Three children were born to them, two of whom are living, namely: Frederick, who is attending the Dental College at San Francisco, and Frankie, who is at home with her parents. Mrs. Allbright is a member of the Baptish Church. Mr. Allbright was a Union man during the war and has since been a Republican. He is one of Red Bluff's most creditable citizens, who by sturdy blows with is brawny right arm, has made himself independent.

JEPHTHA JEANS, dealer in fresh meats at Winters, Yolo County, is a son of B. F. Jeans. Both his parents were natives of Kentucky, and he was born in Pike County, Missouri, June 28, 1842. In 1866 he came overland to California, stopping at Vacaville two months and then locating at Smith's Landing, where he purchased a band of dairy cows, drove them to the Humboldt River, and wintered there, but in the spring of 1860 went to Idaho and ran a dairy for three and a half months. Disposing of his stock there he returned to Vacaville and was engaged in the butcher business there three years, when he sold out, in 1875, and located in Winters, where he now conducts a neat butcher shop, or meat market, doing a good business. The town of Winters was started during the spring preceding the autumn in which he settled there.

He was married in Solano County, in 1874 to Miss A. Starks, and they have four children, named Frank L., Ida, Mabel and Robert H. She died in 1881, and he afterward married Mrs. Swan, and by this marriage there is one child, Veda by name.

JAMES CAMPBELL, a farmer near Davisville, is the son of M. and Agnes (Crummy) Campbell, natives of Ireland, and was born June 10, 1837. In 1848 the family removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and two years afterward to Lee County. Illinois, where the father died in 1856. Mr. Campbell, our subject, then resided in Kansas four years and then, in 1860, came to California. The first year here he worked in the mines; the second year in the lumber business; the next six years he drove a mule team between Sacramento city and Virginia City, and next went to Davisville and rented land of Green & Hutchinson, for six years, and finally, in 1876, he purchased the place where he now lives, which contains 265 acres, a mile west of Davisville.

In 1867 he was united in marriage with Ellen Fitzgerald, in Sacramento, and their four children are: Ella, born in 1869; Mary, 1872; Frank, 1876; and Charlie, 1879.

JOHN CLEMENTS was born near New Orleans, Louisiana, June 21, 1844. His father, Henry Clements. was born in Bristol, England, and his mother, Rebecca (Rowland) Clements, was also a native of England. The ancestors of both were purely English. Mr. and Mrs. Clements arrived in Louisiana from their native land the day previous to the birth of their son John. They afterward removed to St. Louis, Missouri, but the father, being a strong Union man, found that place uncongenial to him during the agitation preceding the war, and he removed to Bloomington, Illinois. Later he returned to St. Louis and resided there for a number of years. At this writing (1890) he is a resident of Red Bluff, and is sixty-eight years of age.

The subject of this sketch was educated at St. Charles College, twenty miles west of St. Louis. In 1862, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the Union army, Company K, Eighty-second Illinois Infantry, and while engaged at the battle of Lookout Mountain, he received a wound in the shoulder. When he recovered he was placed in detached service, United States Military Railway, under General McColum, of Ohio, and continued in that service until the close of the war.

In 1865 he returned to Chicago and from there went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he engaged in the service of the Union Pacific Railway Company. The road was being built across the continent at that time, and he remained in the employ of the company until they reached Promontory. Then he came to California, first to Sacramento and then, June 21, 1868, to Red Bluff. When he arrived at this place he was in poor health and had only $42 in his pocket. With Mr. George Champlin he engaged in the sheep business. Being an engineer, the charge of the Red Bluff water works was offered him and he accepted the position, running them nearly four years. He was then appointed Postmaster of Red Bluff by President Hayes and was reappointed by President Garfield, holding the office for about eight years. After this he engaged in the grocery business. He began on the corner of Main and Oak streets, and had the misfortune to go through two fires, sustaining a loss of over $13,000. Since then, with remarkable courage and enterprise, he built one of the most substantial business blocks second only to one other fine building in the town. It is a large brick block with two stores below and offices above. Mr. Clements is now conducting his grocery business on Walnut street and enjoys a good trade.

In 1876 he built a comfortable residence, and was married to Miss Augusta Lorn, a native of San Francisco. Her parents were natives of Germany and came from the extreme western border of that country. Mr. and Mrs. Clements are the parents of two daughters, Blanch and March, both born in Red Bluff. They are members of the Episcopal Church. For three years Mr. Clements has been Past Master of the Masonic lodge. He is Past High Priest, and has been for seven years a Royal Arch Mason. For two years he has served as Commander of the G. A. R. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. Politically he is a Republican, and was nominated by that party for Assemblyman and ran far ahead of his ticket.

J. F. EDMUNDS, dealer in harness and saddles at Lakeport, California, was born in Scottville, Allen County, Kentucky, in 1832. His parents were natives of that State. He received his education in the schools of Scottville. At the age of fourteen he entered a harness and saddlery store in his native town, where he served two years in learning that trade. He then went to Elkton, where he was engaged for a little more than a year, completing his apprenticeship, after which he traveled in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, working as a journeyman in the harness and saddlery business. While in Missouri he worked two years at New Madrid. In March, 1853, he started for California via New Orleans. He traveled down the Mississippi River on a steamboat. At New Orleans he embarked on the steamship United States for Aspinwall. Crossing the Isthmus to Panama, he sailed on the steamer Cortes for San Francisco, where he arrived May 4. From San Francisco he went to Marysville and from there to the northern part of Sierra County, where he engaged in mining for a few months. He then engaged in merchandising, in which he continued until 1858. During this time he was also engaged in mining ventures, with the variable results incident to that business. In 1858 he bought the Columbus House, a hotel located at Strawberry Valley, Yuba County, where he remained till 1862, doing a very profitable business. He then sold his hotel and removed to Marysville, where he engaged

A. W. Brown

in the wholesale liquor business, in which he continued two years. In 1864 he sold his business in Marysville and engaged as a traveling salesman for a wholesale liquor house of San Francisco, in which he continued till about 1870. He then again engaged in the liquor business in Marysville, in which he continued about a year and a half, when he sold out and renewed his engagement as a traveling salesman. In 1880 he went to Pennington, Sutter County, where he built a hotel, and also a store building, which he occupied as a harness and saddle and variety store. In 1883 he disposed of his property in Pennington and removed to Lake County, where he opened a harness and saddlery store in Lakeport. His business here is constantly increasing and he now carries a line of carriages, sewing-machines, etc., in connection with his other business. He is also engaged in the insurance business and represents a number of first-class companies.

He was married, in 1857, to Miss Mary C. Spillman, a native of Allen County, Kentucky, They have three children living: Alice, Samuel and James R. Alice is married to Read McCraney, a jeweler of Lockport. Samuel is a painter and James R. is in the harness business in Hopland, Mendocino County. Mr. Edmunds is connected with the Christian Church, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HENRY W. BROWN came to California in 1850, and is one of the best known and most respectable citizens of Tehama County. He was born in Jackson County, Ohio, February 10, 1823, the son of Zephaniah and Elizabeth (Rawls) Brown, the former a native of New York State, and the latter of Kentucky. He was the youngest except one of a family of ten children, five of whom are still living. When he was a child the family removed to Indiana and settled on a farm, where he was inured to the hard labors accompanying farm life and where he received but meagre educational advantages. There he laid the foundation for his future useful life. In 1844, after having remained with his father until he was twenty-three years old, he removed to Illinois, which was at that time considered the far West. Four years later he removed to Iowa. Hearing of the wonderful gold discoveries in California, he became filled with a desire to seek the new El Dorado of the West. In 1850 he crossed the plains with ox teams in company with a small party of emigrants, and arrived at Hangtown (now Placerville) in the middle of September of that year. Mr. Brown mined at Mud Springs during the fall, with moderate success. He then went to Forbestown and mined the following winter, spring and summer, with equally good success. In 1852 he engaged in the general merchandise business, selling supplies to the miners for about six months, also doing well at that. Then he built a large hotel, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. Again the infatuation to dig for gold returned to him, and for a time he mined on Ohio Flat.

After mining off and on for about seven years, he removed to Newville, Colusa County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, a business in which he was experienced and for which he was eminently qualified. His first purchase of land was 160 acres. To this he added until he had about 1,200 acres, which he improved and on which he built. He remained on this ranch and prospered until 1872, when he sold out for $11,000. In that year he came to Tehama County, and, in company with Mr. John Curtis, purchased a large tract of grazing land and several thousand sheep, the purchase price being $46,000. They held it only a short time, however, after which they sold it back to the same parties. From the Gooch Brothers they then bought 3,500 acres of land with all the stock running on the place, which included 7,000 sheep, for which they paid $75,000. Their able management of this property soon developed it into a large and remunerative business, and in 1874 Mr. Brown purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor.

At this time he turned his attention to breeding fine sheep, bought five pure-bred bucks, and soon his flocks became the finest in the country. He was well repaid for his wisdom and his enterprise, both by the increased value of his stock and the quantity and quality of his wool. In 1877 Mr. Brown conceived the idea of finding a more profitable market for his sheep, and sent 10,000 very fine ones to Colorado, under the care of Mr. Reardon, an experienced sheep man, who found a ready and profitable market for them. This proved Mr. Brown's judgment to be keen, and opened a new market for the immense flocks of Tehama County. In 1879 he sent over 6,200 sheep to the same place, with the same fortunate results. From time to time he made accessions to his landed estate until he became the owner of 11,000 acres. On it he built, and made many improvements, and it became one of the finest sheep ranches in the country, yielding Mr. Brown a handsome income. This property he sold for $100,000, and in 1882 moved into Red Bluff and bought a home at the corner of Main and Cedar streets, where he now resides. In partnership with Dr. West he bought 3,800 acres of land, on which they are running about 2,800 sheep. On this place they have the buildings and appliances necessary to conduct the business in a most successful manner. Mr. Brown also owns another farm of 320 acres, on which there is an orchard and fine buildings.

December 31, 1840, is the date of Mr. Brown's marriage to Miss Juliette Parish, a native of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. He was only eighteen years old at that time, but his judgment was as unerring as it has been in later years and the union has proved a most happy one. Mrs. Brown has been a constant sharer of her husband's joys and sorrows, and has ever been a faithful and loving wife and mother. When Mr. Brown came to California, in 1850, he wisely left his young wife in Iowa with their three little children. After mining nearly two years he returned to Iowa for his family. April 20, 1852, they turned their faces toward the setting sun and their new home. On this journey across the plains they suffered the greatest calamity of their lives. The cholera, that fearful scourge, seized upon them and their two first-born sons found a resting-place, with many others who were victims to that same dread disease, in that great wilderness near the Rocky Mountains. With sad and heavy hearts the sorrowing family continued their way westward and arrived at Forbestown in September, 1852, after a weary journey of five months. Their daughter, Elizabeth, who was born in Iowa, is now the wife of A. F. Roberts, and resides in Forbestown, Butte County, California. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown after their arrival in this State: Charles L., in Forbestown. He married Miss Amanda Boatman, and is at present book-keeper in the Tehama County Bank at Red Bluff; Acil L. is the popular Treasurer of Tehama County. (See history of him on another page of this book.)

All his life Mr. Brown has affiliated with the Democratic party. Twice he was elected Assessor of Colusa County. Since his residence in this county he has served two terms as Supervisor. For eight years he has been Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and his earnest work and sound judgment have been of great value to his party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for several years has been Master of his lodge. Since his residence in the Golden State he has aided in the organization of a number of lodges.

This worthy couple, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, are nearing the anniversary af their golden wedding. Notwithstanding they have seen so many years of pioneer life, they are both well preserved. Long may they live in their beautiful California home to enjoy the fruits of a well-spent life.

CAPTAIN ELBRIDGE G. REED, one of the prominent citizens and honored pioneers of Red Bluff, came to California in 1850. A brief sketch of his life is herewith

given and will be found of interest to many. He was born in Maine, in July, 1819. His father, William Reed, was born on Plumb Island, and his grandfather Reed was a native of Massachusetts. Their ancestors were Scotch people. William Reed married Hannah Hutchings a native of Maine. To them were born nine children, all of whom are now living, so far as Captain Reed knows. His father was a Methodist and, in politics, he was a Democrat before the war, but after that struggle he gave his vote and influence to the Republican party. He was a seaman and was both owner and captain of the ship, the William Reed. He was also the owner of and had an interest in several other vessels.

The subject of this sketch received his education in his native State, and, at the age of fourteen years, entered upon a seafaring life with his father, going before the mast. When he was fifteen years old he was mate, sailing in summer with his father and going to school in the winter. At the age of eighteen he had command of the schooner Diamond. After that at various times he had charge of different vessels. At twenty-three he was commander of the brig Lamertine, in the West India trade. He also sailed the schooner Odd Fellow, a packet from Augusta, Maine, to Boston.

In 1849 Captain Reed set sail in the ship Rob Roy for San Francisco. He was one of a company who built the steamer Kennebec, to ply on the Sacramento River between Sacramento and Marysville. His brother William was commander while Captain Reed was mate. They ran her for two years and during that time made a considerable amount of money. They then sold the vessel, and Captain Reed went as mate for Captain William Moore on board the San Joaquin. Soon after this he bought the United States Hotel, conducted it about two years and sold it to Mr. Brown. In the spring of 1852 he came to Red Bluff and built the first frame house in the town. It was located about thirty rods east and north of the north end of the bridge on Reed's Creek, that creek having been named for the captain. For years he entertained travelers in his house, and hunters and miners also found a temporary home with him. Mr. Cavit, the first merchant of Red Bluff, had a small stock of goods in a little board store on the bank of the river. Bull & Baker also started a little store there. These early merchants boarded with Captain Reed. After he moved on his ranch the old hotel was utilized for a school-house, and was finally blown down. In 1870 the captain built his present brick house. At that time his ranch contained 200 acres, but he has since sold a part of it for $100 per acre.

For a time during the navigation of the river Captain Reed acted as night watchman. Before the bridge was built for many years he ran a pontoon. More recently he has engaged to some extent in the real-estate business.

In 1843 he married Miss Susan Randall, a native of Augusta, Maine, and the daughter of Captain Samuel Randall. They had a family of six children, three of whom are living: Ellen M., married A. W. Bishop, and resides with him in Oakland, California; Alvira B. married Charles Adams, with whom she resides at Sacramento; and Annie wedded William Cahoon, cashier of the Tehama Bank at Red Bluff. After thirty-six years of married life Mrs. Reed died. Captain Reed subsequently married Mrs. Emily A. Eastman, widow of Mr. Harvy Eastman. They reside on their ranch south of Red Bluff.

This worthy pioneer has had many interesting experiences which he is unable to relate, and regrets that he did not keep a diary of the events as they occurred.

EDMOND G. BURGER, a farmer near Black's Station, Yolo County, was born in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1826, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Schoch) Burger, natives also of that State; the father was the most of his life in the gold and

silver watch dial business. Edmond was seven years of age when he went with his parents in their change of residence to New York, where he served his time in the same trade, working at it until 1849, when he sailed for California, landing at San Francisco. From July to September he followed mining on the Yuba River, and next until the fall of 1851 he was at Shasta City; then he visited the valley, and soon afterward settled upon the place where he now resides, about three miles from Black's Station, and where he has been a constant resident ever since 1852. At present he has 160 acres, which is well improved.

He was married in Philadelphia, February 16, 1860, to Miss Susan Schoch, a native of Pennsylvania, born February 16, 1842, and they have had eight children, six of whom are living: Lynford E., born in 1861; Joseph, deceased, born in 1862; Clara, born in 1866; William, 1863; Nellie, 1868; Howard, 1872; Edna, 1883; and Edmond, deceased, born in 1865.

ROBERT O. ARMSTRONG, an enterprising farmer of the Capay Valley, in Yolo County, is a son of William C. and Elizabeth (Smith) Armstrong. His father, a native of Kentucky, was a farmer most of his days, and crossed the plains to California in 1857; followed farming and stock-raising here and in Capay Valley, and later he went to Lake County, where he died in 1885. The subject's mother, a native of Tennessee, died in Capay Valley, in 1862. All their seven children are living in California. Mr. Armstrong, the subject of this paragraph, was born June 14, 1848, in Andrew County, Missouri, where he lived until 1877, when, as before stated, the family came to California. They lived in Nevada County for a few months, and then came into Capay Valley, where Robert and five brothers are still living. Mr. Armstrong started out in the world for himself in 1866, first renting a place of Mr. Davis for three years, and in 1871 purchased his present place, which is situated in the finest little valley in the State; it consists of 165 acres of excellent land.

Mr. Armstrong was married in the "City of the Woods," February 21, 1873, to Miss Maggie J. Alexander, who was born in Capay Valley in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have two sons and three daughters, namely, Otta M., Robert A., Erma P., Alma L., Agnes L. and Ernest C.

JACOB GUYSI, a Yolo County farmer, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born November 26, 1827. His parents were natives of Switzerland. His father was born in 1774 and his mother in 1784. They came to the United States when young and were married in Philadelphia about 1819, and raised a family of seven children. Jacob, the fourth, received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati. He left home March 7, 1849, and went to New York city, where he took passage on the bark Rising Sun for San Francisco via Cape Horn.

The bark was fitted out by a company of 100 men to come to California to engage in mining. They took about twenty passengers, who paid $250 each for their tickets. They landed at San Francisco September 10th, having been 165 days on the ocean. Mr. Guysi remained a few days at San Francisco, then went to Auburn, Placer County, where he engaged in mining for the winter. In the spring of 1850 he went to Sacramento, where he worked at putting up iron buildings for a time. He also bought an interest in a sloop, which was used for carrying freight and passengers between Sacramento and Marysville. In the fall of 1850 he returned to Auburn and resumed work in the mines on the same ground that he had left in the spring. In March, 1851, he sold his mining interests at Auburn and went to the east branch of the north fork of Feather River, where he mined on

Rich Bar till about the first of July. He then came to Yolo County and bought out a squatter, who had settled on land nine miles southwest of Sacramento. He now owns 320 acres of good land, and is engaged in raising grain and stock.

He was married in 1878 to Mrs. Morgan, a native of Ireland. They have five children: Charles, George, Henry, Robert and William. Mrs. Guysi is the mother of one child, resulting from her first marriage, Frederick Morgan. Mr. Guysi has a fine property, with good improvements, which is rapidly increasing in value. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party.

DAVID S. SCOTT, a contractor of Woodland, was born in West Virginia, December 11, 1834, a son of Peter W. and Lucinda (Spielman) Scott, father a native of Pennsylvania and mother of Maryland; his father was born in 1803, and was a mason by trade. In 1853 Mr. Scott went to Dayton, Ohio, and served his time at the mason's trade, learning it of Daniel Richmond. In 1855 he traveled to some extent and finally located at Leavenworth, Kansas, and from there he came to California, arriving first in the southern part of the State in 1860; then came to Nevada City; and in 1867 he went to Sacramento and worked upon the State capitol during the summer. He then came to Woodland for a short time, returned East on a visit, and to Woodland again in 1870; in 1874 to San Francisco and was employed upon the Palace Hotel until the next year; was then in Oregon until 1880, when he finally returned to Woodland, where he has had the building of the best blocks in that beautiful town,—such as the Opera House Exchange Hotel, Bune's Hotel, Prior Block, Gibson & Co.'s Block, J. S. White's residence, etc. He owns eight acres of ground on Oak avenue, on which he has a comfortable residence.

He was married in Ohio, April 28, 1869, to Miss Shellhamer, a native of Michigan, born April 30, 1844. Mr. Scott, by a former marriage, has a son, named Chester C.; and his wife, also by a former marriage, has a daughter, named Effie J. Tethers.

JAMES F. TOBIN, deceased, was for many years one of the prominent business men of Vallejo and a large contractor with the United States Government in the supply of the navy and navy yard in the line of fresh meats. He was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, August 15, 1830, and served an apprenticeship in the grocery business in his native town, and in that country an apprentice to any business becomes thorough before he leaves it. At the age of nineteen years he came to America, settling in New York, where he spent about five years, on Staten Island, in the grocery business. In 1855 he came to California, remaining in San Francisco a short time, and then came to Vallejo, where he remained permanently and where his family still continue. He at once engaged in the butcher business, which he soon enlarged, so that for many years he had heavy contracts to supply the man-of-war vessels, and the foreign shipping that came to Vallejo for wheat. This business he continued until his death. He was also interested in farming and stock-raising, being at the time of his death one of the largest land owners in the county, possessing not less than 3,000 acres in this county alone. His stock ranch is still conducted by Mrs. Tobin, who supplies from it all the beef used in filling these and many other contracts, and also the shop, which has been purchased by Mr. James McCudden. The family live in their lovely home on Virginia street in Vallejo. Mr. Tobin was all through his life an active and devoted business man, continually extending his operations. He had no time to devote to politics except as required by his duty as a citizen, but always supported the Republican party. He

died in Vallejo, July 24, 1889, of Bright's disease, after one year's illness.

He was married in San Francisco, in 1860, to Miss Catherine Lynch, a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and five of their children are living, namely: William J , born September 1, 1861, and now in the grocery and provision trade in Vallejo; Lizzie, who received her education at the Convent of Notre Dame at San José; Marie E., who is a graduate of St. Vincent's Convent at Vallejo; Lilly A., also a graduate of the same and now attending a course at San Rafael; and Cecilia, now attending the Convent of St. Vincent at Vallejo. Two children have died,—Martin E. and James P.

HENRY SEAMAN, a prominent farmer five miles west of Winters, Yolo County, was born October 12, 1826, in Prussia. His parents, Jacob and Catherine (Jacobs) Seaman, natives also of Prussia, emigrated in 1837 to Cincinnati, Ohio, and the next year to Indiana, where he died in 1845; he was a farmer most of his days. Henry's mother died when he was very young. As he grew up he was first employed in a general store, from 1837 to 1847. In 1858 he came across plain and mountain to California, with ox teams, and for the first seven years he was a resident of Sacramento: ten months of this time he was clerk in the Bee-Hive Hotel. In 1859 he purchased a ranch on Putah Creek, in Solano County. His place now contains 2,000 acres, fifty acres of which are in orchard. He has also been a very extensive stock-raiser. In 1890 he bought a nice residence,—a house and four lots—in Winters, where also he is raising some very fine fruit.

He was united in marriage in Sacramento, in 1858, to Miss Peredes, a native of Chili, who died in 1864. The next year, in Suisun City, Mr. Seaman married Ellen Ryan, a native of Ireland, born November 15, 1837. Their only child, Henry, was born August 19, 1866, and died in 1875.

PETER MORRISON CLEGHORN was born in Lenoxshire, Scotland, April 25, 1820. His parents, James and Betsey (Morrison) Cleghorn, were natives of Scotland. They carried on farming, in a limited way, and were faithful members of the Presbyterian Church. To them were born fourteen children, and all except one lived to adult age. Eight of the family still survive. The oldest brother, James, is a resident of Iowa and, at this writing, is eighty-three years of age. The subject of this sketch was the fifth child. He received his education in his native land and became proficient in farming and in the care of stock, especially sheep. He emigrated to Canada in 1848. He there worked at lumbering, both in the woods and saw-mills, and later became an engineer. After remaining in Canada for five years and losing his health, he sought a change of climate, went to the State of New York and for four years drove a team for Seymore Bros. & Co. He then went to Iowa, where he spent a year, after which, in 1859, he crossed the plains to California. He immediately engaged in mining, on Butte Creek, and made good wages. From there he went to Chico and worked for General Bidwell, driving and breaking horses. Next he assisted Mr. John N. Montgomery in the sheep business. In 1866 he entered into that business for himself. He began with about 475 head of sheep and not a foot of land, and continued the business for eighteen years. At the end of that time he had 3,400 acres of land and from 2,500 to 3,000 sheep. In 1884 he sold out, and purchased a neat and tasteful home in Red Bluff, where he now resides. He employs his time in caring for the grounds around his home, and he lives on the interest of his money.

June 24, 1889, Mr. Cleghorn married Miss Sarah O'Brian, a native of Canada. She is a

member of the Catholic Church. Politically Mr. Cleghorn is a Republican. He is a member of the F. & A. M.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, a prominent farmer between Winters and Madison, in Yolo County, was born April 17, 1834, in Ohio County, Kentucky, being a son of J. G. and Mary (Dudley) Russell, natives of that State. At the age of seventeen years he came to California, landing in San Francisco in May, 1852, and worked in the gold mines until autumn, when he settled upon a ranch on Willow Slough, near Woodland, and lived there until 1856, when he settled upon the place where he now resides. In 1864 he took a trip to Oregon, Nevada and Montana, spending one season on the journey; and in 1886 he visited his old Kentucky home, in company with his brother Samuel. His ranch, containing 160 acres, is situated between Winters and Madison and consists of very fine land, well improved. He has twenty-three acres in figs, fifty in oranges and twenty-five in other kinds of fruit, besides three acres in grapes. He is continuing to improve the farm by planting fruits of all kinds, and the time is not distant when his farm will be truly a garden spot. It is so peculiarly situated that fruit ripens here three or four days sooner than in any other part of the State.

He was married September 17, 1874, to Miss Susan Wilson, who was born in Missouri, June 25, 1841, a daughter of Joseph A. and Mary J. (Dairing) Wilson, natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Russell's children are: Susan M., born July 18, 1875; James W., February 16, 1877; and Florence, December 26, 1878.

JOSEPH WEXELBERGER is one of the enterprising business men of Red Bluff. He is a native of Austria, born December 11, 1849. His parents were both natives of that country, and were members of the Catholic Church. His mother died in 1876, and his father in 1882. Mr. Wexelberger received his education in Austria, learned the cabinet trade with his father, and worked at the business there for eleven years. He then came to America, went first to Clarksburg, West Virginia, where he worked in the coal mines for three years, and from there went to Alabama, where, for three more years, he also worked in the coal mines. After that he came to California, and for three years was employed in a quartz mine at Auburn, working for wages. Next he purchased a toll bridge, which he kept for two years and a half. In 1884 Mr. Wexelberger sold out and came to Red Bluff. Here he bought a bakery and saloon of Mr. John Dyer, put the property in fine condition, now employs three hands, and is doing a prosperous business. He has the patronage of the leading citizens of Red Bluff, and sells a large proportion of the bread and cakes used. He combines the two great commodities of life for which people expect to pay money; and, being a shrewd, obliging business man, his enterprise is a successful one.

Mr. Wexelberger was married, November 5, 1882, to Miss Maggie Frech, a native of Bavaria. Their union has been blessed with two children: Charles and Thraca, the former born in Tehama and the latter in Placer County. Mrs. Wexelberger is a Methodist. He was reared a Catholic. Politically he is a Republican, and is liberal in his views on all subjects.

FRANCIS E. RUSSELL, a farmer between Winters and Davisville, Yolo County, was born October 7, 1824, in Canada, a son of Peter and Abigail (May) Russell, both natives of that dominion, who passed their lives there, except eight or ten years in Vermont. At the age of fourteen years young Russell went to Vermont, and in 1849 sailed from Boston for California on the ship Herculean, coming around Cape Horn and arriving in San Francisco May

3, following. The first season he was engaged in gold-mining, and then settled on grant land in Suisun Valley. In the fall of 1853 he sold out his interest there, went to Vaca Valley, Solano County, and bought a piece of grant land, which he held and occupied until the autumn of 1858. He sold out again and bought 396 acres of the Wolfskill grant, where he now lives. He has increased his landed estate to 800 acres. In 1868 he erected a fine large residence, both beautiful and comfortable.

He was married in Vacaville, September 25, 1856, to Miss Lucy C. Ogburn, a native of Texas, and a daughter of John C. and Mary M. (Love) Ogburn; her father was a native of Virginia, and a physician, and her mother was a native of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have five children, living: Cornelius E., born June 13, 1858; Mary A., August 31, 1861; Charlie F., born November 25, 1864, and died September 10, 1869; William O., born June 1, 1867; Lucy L., born July 3, 1869, died October 9, 1872; Frank E., born September 25, 1875; and Lulu M., March 20, 1882.

TOBIAS OSSMANN is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, born December 22, 1822, of German parents. He was educated in his native country, graduating at Giessen College, In 1836; held the position of reporter for the court; served nine years in the German army; and came to America in 1848. In this country he learned the trade of carriage painter, and worked at it in one house in Cleveland, Ohio, for nineteen years, from 1851 till 1870. When he came to Cleveland that city contained only 7,000 inhabitants, and when he left it had increased to 200,000. During his residence there he purchased property in the city, which he owned for a number of years. For five years he was Captain of militia at Cleveland. He met with a railroad accident by which he lost his right limb.

Mr. Ossmann was married September 23, 1853, to Miss Catherine Hauser, a native of Germany, by whom he has had eight children, all of whom are living: Amelia, born in Ohio, is the wife of Henry Kern, by whom she has five children. Gustave A. is married, has three sons, and resides in San Francisco. Louisa married Harry Ellmore and resides in San Francisco. Emma B. is single. The family were reared Protestants.

Since coming to California Mr. Ossmann has resided in Redding. He was Deputy County Treasurer during the years 1870 and 1871. Twelve years he acted as Assessor of the city. He was Notary Public eighteen years. He has 160 acres of land and owns three houses and lots in Redding. He is a man of much experience, intelligence and reliability.

THOMAS J. MAXWELL, a farmer at Winters, Yolo County, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, January 3, 1815, His father, Thomas Maxwell, was among the first settlers of Kentucky, moving to Madison County, Missouri, in 1825, where he died March 18, 1826. His mother, who was a Miss Gardes, was born on the Potomac River and died in 1862, in Madison County, Missouri. The first school that she ever attended was at the house of General Washington. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents in Missouri until 1856, when he came overland to California, landing near Cacheville, Yolo County, and took up a tract of land which proved to be upon a grant. He accordingly abandoned it, moved to Buckeye, bought a claim and built there the first store in the place, and also held the office of Postmaster from 1857 to 1859. He then disposed of his ranch and store and went into the hills with a band of stock and afterward disposed of his stock, and he now lives in Winters, retired from active business. He is the proprietor of 500 acres of good land, seven acres of which are set out in fruit.

He was married December 8, 1836, in Cooper

County, Missouri, to Miss Rhoda Campbell, who was born February 4, 1817, in Tennessee, the daughter of James B. and Nellie (Stevens) Campbell, both natives of Virginia. Their children are: J. O., born May 26, 1838; Susan F., born January 14, 1848, and is now the wife of R. York; and Thomas J., born January 20, 1856.

MARSHALL ARNOLD, Cashier of the Bank of Lake at Lakeport, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, March 24, 1856, educated in St. Lawrence University at Canton, New York, and graduated at the Hastings College of Law in May, 1882, and during the next two years was engaged in surveying. In 1884 was he elected to his present position. He was married in December, 1883, to Miss M. A. Castlio, and has one child, a daughter. Mr. Arnold is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is now (April, 1890) Master of Hartley Lodge, No. 199; he is also treasurer of Lakeport Lodge, No. 351, I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM J. DE FRIES, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Woodland, is a son of John William and Susanna (Hergenga) De Fries, natives of Monroe County, New York. His father was born August 31, 1816, graduated at Leyden, Holland, Europe, when twenty-two years of age; was a physician by profession, and died in Paineville Center, New York, in 1817; and the subject's mother, who was born September 15, 1818, died in 1871.

Dr. De Fries was born February 5, 1841, in Monroe County, New York, and at the age of twenty-one years graduated at the Leyden Medical College of Holland. He then went to Tippecanoe, Indiana, where he entered the service of the Second Indiana Cavalry, in 1863, enlisting as a surgeon. Serving until 1866 in this capacity, he entered the corresponding department in the regular army. While in the volunteer service he was shot several times. His nervous system at length becoming somewhat affected, he was transferred to the position of Veterinary Surgeon, and served as such from 1867 until 1880. He then practiced his profession as surgeon on the Sandwich Islands three years, and in 1884 he located in Petaluma, California, for one year, when he finally came to Woodland, where he enjoys a supremacy in the surgical practice of the county. He takes great pride in his profession.

June 15, 1882, in the Sandwich Islands, the Doctor married Miss Valmena Boremann, a native of Bremen, Germany, born there in 1861, and they have had five children, viz: John William, born in 1883, and died the next year; Wilhelmine M., September 20, 1885; Fredie L., February 17, 1887; and Bertie, December 21, 1888.

FRANK N. FULLER is a native of Red Bluff, California, born May 28, 1858. His father, who was born in the State of New York in 1828, came to California in 1856. For a time he was engaged in the lumber business at Spring Creek, Shasta County. He afterward turned his attention to brick-laying and contracting, and many of the first brick buildings in the county were constructed by him. He married Miss Sarah Mears, a native of Wisconsin. Six children were born to them, five in Red Bluff and the youngest at Santa Rosa. The father died in 1887, and the mother is still living.

Frank N. was educated in the public schools of Red Bluff. In 1879 he began the study of dentistry at Santa Rosa with Dr. Caldwell. After remaining with him two years he went to Chico and continued his studies two years more in the office of Dr. W. L. King. At the end of that time he opened an office in Red Bluff, and did a successful business there for five years. December 5, 1888, he removed to Redding and has since continued his business here, having a

fair share of the practice and giving entire satisfaction to his patrons.

Mr. Fuller is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is justly proud of the State in which he was born. In politics he is a Republican.

ELIZA WELSH, Superintendent of Public Schools of Shasta County, California, is a lady endowed with remarkable mental vigor and unusual executive ability. A few facts, briefly stated, in connection with her life and work are as follows:

Miss Welsh is a native of California, born near Shasta, in Shasta County, July 16, 1857, the daughter of M. K. and Margaret (Welsh) Welsh. She has two brothers and two sisters. Her father was born in Ireland, and was reared and educated there, coming to America when quite a young man. He married at Sacramento, and in 1856 settled in Shasta County. A fact worthy of note in the history of Miss Welsh's ancestry is that both her paternal and maternal grandfathers were named Welsh,—John and Michael,—both were born in the County of Cork, Ireland, and, although their names were the same they were not related to each other. Her father has been a miner for thirty years, and has only recently retired from that business. He resides on his fruit farm near the village of Shasta.

Miss Welsh obtained her education as well as nearly all her experience in teaching in her native county. She posted herself thoroughly in regard to text-books, methods of teaching, school government and all matters concerning her profession. During her twelve years' experience as a teacher and member of the Board of Education, she has won for herself an enviable reputation. She has the rare ability to express her ideas and convictions in a clear and concise manner; and she not only holds the attention of her listeners by her easy and affable address, but also convinces them of the truth of her statements. The citizens of her county showed their appreciation of her as an enthusiastic educator by electing her Superintendent of Public Schools. When she was first elected in a Republican county, by a majority of 500 (though on the Democratic ticket), the editor of her home paper called her the "Rock Creek Racer," in honor of the days when he used to see her walking three miles a day to school. Her first term in office proved a success, and she was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. He then began to think he must give her a higher sounding name and called her the "Maid of Orleans." Miss Welsh very gracefully gives credit to her predecessor in office, Mrs. D. M. Coleman, for the fine condition of the schools in the county. She says that the county is rapidly developing and that the schools and school facilities keep pace with the other advancements. The subject of this sketch furnishes a fine illustration of the many things her sex can accomplish just as well, if not a little better than, the "lords of creation."

P. J. MORBY, a native of Sweden, was born in Linkoping, a city in central Sweden, January 13, 1850. At the age of ten years he went to serve an apprenticeship in the harness and saddlery trade in his native town. After serving five years, he traveled through Sweden and worked as a journeyman. In 1869 he went to Copenhagen, Denmark, where he worked at his trade one and a half years. He then went to Berlin, Germany, where he worked for six months. From here he traveled through France and England, on his way back to Sweden. On his return to Sweden he opened a business for himself in Stockholm, where he remained till 1888. On November 28th of that year he sailed for the United States, on the steamship Heckla, and landed in New York, January 1, 1889. From New York he came direct to Middletown, Lake County, California, where a brother re-

sides, who had preceded him to this country. On June 24th he bought out the harness and saddlery store of C. T. McHarvey in Lakeport, where he is now established in business. He manufactures a greater portion of his stock of harness, and does a general line of repairing.

He was married in Stockholm, January 18, 1876, to Miss Christina Nyberg. They have two children, a son and a daughter: Seht and Rode.

G. W. GOULD, one of the prominent agriculturists of Yolo County, was born in that county, in 1858. His parents were Samuel and Mary Ann (O'Conners) Gould, early settlers of this State. His father was born in the State of Maine and lost his life in 1877, possibly in being drowned in the Sacramento River. He was a well and favorably known citizen of Sacramento Valley. Mrs. Gould, the mother, was born in Ireland, and she is still living in Woodland, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. Gould, whose name commences this paragraph, has a farm of 160 acres four miles from Woodland, where he raises wheat, barley, live-stock, etc.

His wife, *nee* Hattie Griffith, was born also in this county, and they were married in Cacheville. Their two children are: Mabel and Abraham.

DR. WILLIAM D. OLENDORF, who for many years has been a resident and practicing physician of Red Bluff, came to California in 1849. He was born in Cooperstown, Otsego County, New York, June 18, 1820. His father, Peter Olendorf, was a native of that State, born in the Mohawk Valley. Grandfather David Olendorf was a native of Germany, came to America before the Revolution, and participated in the struggle of he colonies for their independence. The Doctor's mother was *nee* Cornelia Murry. Her father, William Murry, came to this country from England before the Revolution and was a soldier in that war.

The subject of this sketch is the only son and the fifth born in a family of ten children, six of whom are living. He was educated at Clinton, New York; read medicine with Dr. F. G. Thrall, of Hartwick; and attended a course of lectures at the Geneva Medical College, graduating at the session of 1842–'43. He was then engaged in the practice of his profession in his native State for five years. In 1849, as already stated at the beginning of this article, Dr. Olendorf came to California and settled in Shasta County, where he resumed practice and remained seven years. In 1858 he located in Red Bluff. Dr. Bradway had preceded him to the town, but Dr. Olendorf is now the living pioneer physician of the city. By devoting close attention to his business he soon established a lucrative practice in Red Bluff and vicinity, which he has continued for thirty-two years, meeting with eminent success and numbering among his patients nearly all the old residents of the place. He has had charge of the county hospital, and has been honored with the office of president of the Medical Society of Tehama County.

In 1844 he married Miss Emily A. Harrington, who has since that time shared the joys and sorrows of his life. Their union has been blessed with three daughters, all born in Red Bluff. Georgene is the wife of D. B. Lyon, a prominent business man of Red Bluff, whose history appears in this book. Frankie C. and Nettie reside with their parents. The single daughters are members of the Episcopal Church. The Doctor built an attractive home on the corner of Oak and Jefferson streets, where he is spending the evening of his busy life in quietude and comfort. He has taken an active interest in the growth and development of Red Bluff and from time to time has made investments in real estate here. He is the owner of several dwelling-houses, has a half interest in a book-

store, and has ten acres of land, one-half mile from the city, which is devoted to French prunes.

Dr. Olendorf is a Mason and has held the office of Master of the lodge. In politics he is a Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

JOHN G. J. DIESTELHORST, of Redding, came through the Golden Gate to California and sought a home in this sunny clime in 1851.

He was born in Germany, April 3, 1821, the son of German parents. His father was a carpenter and cabinet-maker. In religious belief he was a Lutheran. Mr. Diestelhorst received his education in his native land; learned his father's trade, and worked at it there; married Miss Caroline Meine, a native of Germany, and brought her and his two sisters with him to California. After his arrival in this State he worked for six months in San Francisco, and made money. Then he purchased a land claim of 160 acres, and after living on it six months sold it and came to Shasta County and settled in the new town of Shasta. At that time it was a mining town of twenty-three restaurants and private boarding houses, besides a large number of business establishments. It was a place where supplies were obtained, and frequently there would be 500 pack mules in the town at once, and more than 1,000 transient people to be fed. When the table was ready, two men stood at the open door and collected one dollar from each one as he went in to eat, and as soon as the tables were filled the doors were shut and kept so until they were again ready for the crowd. Lumber was twenty-one cents per foot, or $210 per thousand feet.

When Mr. Diestelhorst went to Shasta he was nearly out of money, and they made fifty dollars per week by washing. Seeing the lack of garden stuff and that there would be a great demand for it, he conceived the idea of going into the business of gardening. He purchased a little mule with which he hauled brush from the hills to fence the ground. He asked a teamster what he would charge a load to haul manure to it from a corral near by. His reply was "four dollars per load." Mr. Diestelhorst helped, and they drew nine loads in the day. He tried to get a reduction in the price, but could not; but this enterprise was a good investment. The lot he had already purchased, so he spaded it up, planted his seeds and raised some fine radishes, lettuce and onions. He had never peddled garden stuff and was ashamed to do it, but his wife was sick and they needed money, so he was forced to do it by stern necessity. He suspended two large baskets from his shoulders and these he filled with his garden productions. The lettuce he sold at two bits each, or five for a dollar, and the other vegetables at the same rate. He made several trips that day before the first bell rang for dinner, and he came far from supplying the eager demand. When he went home his wife sat up in bed and asked him how well he had done. He told her to hold her hands, which she did, and he took from his pockets $26 and put in them! For some time after this his little garden yielded $10 each time he gathered the vegetables. In the meantime he purchased some cows and sold milk at $2.50 per gallon.

In 1852 there was a flood that stopped communication, except by swimming the river with the mules. Flour went up to $1 per pound, hay to $400 a ton, barley $600, and other things in proportion. Mr. Diestelhorst says he lost about $1,500 that winter. The Indians stole his mules. With some men to assist him he pursued them, but they succeeded in getting away with one mule and the other they tied to a tree and cut his ham strings, so that he was afterward of little account.

Mr. Diestelhorst purchased four cows and their calves for $380, and sold the calves to the butchers for $100. His cows and his garden brought him $1,000 per month, and he soon recovered what he had lost.

He remained in Shasta until 1865. Four of his children were born there, namely: Louise, the first white child born in Shasta; William, Justice and Carrie. The following were born at Clover Creek and at Redding: Jennie, Charles and John.

In 1859 he purchased eighty-three acres of land, now included in the corporation of Redding. At that time, however, there was no sign of a town there. He moved to this place, built and improved it, and raised hay, vegetables and other farm products. He sold his farm to his sons and retired from active work. He resides at his home, and still cultivates a nice garden, not from necessity, but to have some pleasing employment to occupy his time. He surprises himself with almost every plant he cultivates. What may be expected, therefore, with a good system of irrigation? Mr. Diestelhorst retains his mental faculties, and is a fine representative of the worthy pioneers of this great State.

In 1889, after a useful and happy life, Mrs. Diestelhorst was called home to her reward. For forty-nine years she was a loving and faithful wife, and her loss was deeply felt by her aged companion, her children and her many friends. She is buried at Redding.

MR. YORK, a farmer of Yolo County, and at present one of the Supervisors, is the son of Meredith and Martha (Browning) York. His mother was born in Kentucky in 1805, and died in 1887. His father, born in Tennessee in 1800, was a farmer and a minister of the Christian Church, and died in 1851. Mr. York, our subject, was born in Clay County, Tennessee, in 1839, and came to Woodland in 1859, where he received most of his schooling. At the present time, 1890, he is a County Supervisor from the fifth district, being elected January 1, 1889. The same year he erected a beautiful residence upon his farm, which comprises 320 acres of well improved land, and whereon the principal product is wheat

Mr. York, November 3, 1867, married Susan Maxwell, a native of Cooper County, Missouri, and the names of their children are: Mattie, Rhoda, William N. and Ella. Another child, Maud, died March 29, 1884.

JOHN S. TUTT, a prosperous farmer of Yolo County, is the son of Philip and Catherine Tutt. His father, a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, followed school teaching to 1835, and then moved to Cooper County, Missouri, where he was County Surveyor for sixteen years, and where he died in 1871; and the mother, native also of Culpeper County, Virginia, died in Cooper County, Missouri.

Mr. Tutt, the subject of this notice, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1836, and when he was nine years of age he was taken by his parents to Cooper County, Missouri. In 1849 he came overland to California, reaching Hangtown August 15. He followed mining there during the ensuing autumn, and then went to Nevada City, where he continued mining until the next spring. Going then to Sacramento, he had the position of turnkey of the county jail for a time, and then he returned to Nevada City and remained there until 1853; he then moved into Yolo County, where he has improved 260 acres of fine land, on which he raises live-stock and grain, and all the fruit necessary for home consumption. He is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 153, F. & A. M., and also of Madison Lodge, No. 150, O. C. F.

In 1857, in Yolo County, he married Miss Mary E. Gordon, and they have six children: Elizabeth, William L., Susan, Thomas, Hattie and Kate.

J. B. EVERETT, a farmer of Capay Valley, Yolo County, is the son of P. G. and Sarah (Disbrow) Everett. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, of New

York State, came to California in 1864, settling at Lincoln, Placer County, and one year afterward located on Cache Creek, Yolo County, and finally moved into the Capay Valley, in 1866, where they both died,—the latter in 1882, and the former in 1887, at the home of their son, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Everett was born in 1857, in Hancock County, Illinois, and came with his parents to California. He now has 1,200 acres of grain and fruit land, on which he raises principally grain and live-stock. He is a member of Capay Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F.

He was married in 1879 to Eliza Hughes, a native of Alabama, and their children are: Ivy E., Mary E., Mabel F. and Florence. A fifth child, Irene, is deceased.

JAMES RIDLEY, a farmer north of Black's, Yolo County, was born May 27, 1818, in Bledsoe County, Tennessee, a son of William and Margaret (Maxwell) Ridley, natives also of that State. At the age of sixteen years he went to Alabama, and resided there until 1835, when he moved to the northern part of Missouri. In 1861 he came with ox teams to California, locating immediately in Yolo County and renting land of Charles Barnes, the first year, and the next year (1863) he purchased the place where he now resides, three miles north of Black's. It embraces 163 acres of excellent land.

He was married in 1835 to Miss Louisa Shumate, a native of Tennessee. Their ten children are: James T., Thomas, William, Margaret, Louisa, Francis, Mary, Larate, Ella and Susie.

GEORGE W. EATON is one of the prominent citizens of Tehama County. He was born in Weston, Platte County, Missouri, in sight of the city of Leavenworth, August 27, 1840. His parents, John and Susan Eaton, were both natives of Kentucky, the former of English, and the latter of Scotch ancestry. Mr. Eaton's grandfather and great-grandfather were both soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and were pioneers of Kentucky.

The subject of this sketch was educated in western Missouri. In 1854, when in his fifteenth year, he came to the Pacific coast. Previous to that time, in 1849, his father had started to the far West and had died of cholera while on the way. When Mr. Eaton arrived in California he went direct to the mines at Hangtown, engaged in mining on his own account and met with good success. He then went to San Francisco with the intention of returning East. He changed his mind, however, and attended school there for ten months. Next he went to Marysville and worked at ranching for Mr. George Briggs, a noted fruit-raiser, working for him in summer and attending school in winter for two years.

In 1859 Mr. Eaton went to Butte County and engaged in stock-raising. At that time the range there was large and free. He began business in a small way, but soon his flocks and herds increased. In 1864 he purchased 320 acres of land, and soon added 320 acres more, making a section of land. This property he improved and on it continued his stock business until 1881, when he sold out and came to Tehama County. He had previously, in 1876, purchased 800 acres of land on Elder Creek, this county, and from time to time, up to 1886, he increased this tract by purchase until he now has 2,400 acres in one body. From 600 to 800 of this he farms to hay and grain and the rest he pastures. He also has some tracts of land in the mountains where he pastures his stock in the summer. From a small beginning, Mr. Eaton's stock business has increased to large proportions. He now (1890) has 2,400 head of sheep, 260 head of cattle, forty-seven mules and sixty-five horses.

Mr. Eaton has an interest in a valuable chrome mine located just back of his ranch

from which 3,000 tons of chrome are taken per annum. They ship to Baltimore and Philadelphia, to the only chrome works in the United States.

In 1865 Mr. Eaton was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Holland, a native of Illinois. To them have been born six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Fred R., Leath, Adelbert and Grace, born in Butte County, and Charles and Alice, born in Tehama County. Mrs. Eaton is a member of the Christian Church. Politically, Mr. Eaton is a Democrat. In 1884 he was elected a Supervisor of the county. When his term of office expired he was re-elected and is now serving as Chairman of the Board of County Supervisors. Mr. Eaton is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a modest and unassuming but enterprising citizen. Every movement that has for its object the advancement and development of the community in which he resides finds in him an earnest supporter.

DANIEL F. HOUX, a farmer near Black's, Yolo County, was born December 7, 1845, in Johnson County, Missouri, a son of Leonard and Sarah (Tebbs) Houx, natives of Kentucky, and old-time settlers of California, coming in 1852. Daniel's uncle was captain of the train coming overland, and he being well acquainted with the features of the route, they were only about three months on their way. After remaining in Washington about a month, they moved up upon the place of Mr. E. G. Berger, camped there about two weeks and then went to the place of the above-mentioned uncle and followed farming there the ensuing winter. During the next autumn they returned and settled on a place where the subject of this sketch is now residing, and has occupied it ever since 1853.

The subject of this sketch attended business college in San Francisco and school at Vacaville; 1873–'86 was engaged in farming in Colusa County, and then bought out the heirs of the old homestead. The place now contains 160 acres of excellent land, being situated three-fourths of a mile east of Black's. In the spring of 1877 he built upon this place a fine residence.

He was married in Arbuckle, Colusa County, August 29, 1878, to Miss Lucinda F. Maupin, a native of Humboldt County, California, and they have two children living and one deceased, namely: Minnie M., born April 5, 1881, and Royal R., July 6, 1886. The deceased is Lulu M.

NAPA COLLEGE, of which Rev. J. N. Beard, D. D., is President, was first established as a Collegiate Institute in 1870, and received its charter as a college in 1885. The main building was erected about the beginning of the civil war, and a private school was conducted in it until it was purchased by a board of trustees who represent the California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For the past twenty years an institution of learning has been continuously and successfully maintained under their management. The school is, and has been from the first, self-sustaining; but within the last year contributions toward an endowment fund have been received which now amount to about $25,000. The campus comprises about five acres of ground, and is beautifully situated and laid out. The college enrolls about 200 students.

Dr. Beard was born near Frankfort, Clinton County, Indiana, in 1850. He attended the public schools and the academy of his native county, and afterward the State Normal Schools of Indiana and of New York, and De Pauw University. After teaching for several years, he entered the pastorate, having charge successively of churches in Frankfort, La Fayette, Terre Haute and Indianapolis, Indiana. In 1884 he removed to California, and took charge of Central Methodist Church in San Francisco. After a successful pastorate of three years, he

was elected to the position which he now occupies. Though in the early prime of life, he has had a wide experience, and as a preacher and lecturer has addressed large audiences of the most intelligent people in widely separated centers of population and influence. His present position at the head of one of the most rapidly growing and aggressive educational institutions of the State gives him a relation of peculiar interest and influence to the young men and young women of Northern California.

CAPTAIN R. W. CRUMP, an attorney at Lakeport, was born in Greensville County, Virginia, September 25, 1828, and when about fifteen years of age he moved with his mother and the family (his father having died several years previously) to Shelby County, Tennessee, near Memphis; and during his residence there he was married to Miss Caroline Pierce, of Halifax, North Carolina. In the fall of 1851 he moved with his wife to Poinsett County, Arkansas, and there he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1855. In the early part of 1860 he moved to Panola County, Mississippi, and was a resident there until June, 1875, when he came to Santa Rosa, California, and moved thence to Lakeport, in the fall of 1877. He was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Mississippi in 1860, and in the District Courts of California in Santa Rosa in 1875. Having seriously impaired his voice before coming to California, he did not make the law a specialty until he was elected District Attorney of Lake County, in 1879. Before that date he was for about two years engaged on the staff of the Santa Rosa *Democrat* as city editor; then took charge of the *Lake County Bee*, and was its principal editor until the spring of 1880. He remained in the District Attorney's office until December, 1883, having been re-elected in 1881; in the fall election of 1886 he was again chosen for another term of two years.

Though actively engaged in the practice of law since 1858, he has also engaged in cotton-planting from the time of his majority until the close of the war, when his negroes were emancipated.

Captain Crump has been twice married. His present wife was Mrs. Leonora B. Clanton, in Sardis, Mississippi, and they were married in the fall of 1871. He has seven living children.

TURNER W. CRUMP, son of Captain R. W. Crump, was born in Sardis, Mississippi, in 1865, and came with his parents on their removal to California. In 1887 he engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, in company with his father. He is now (April, 1890,) serving as City Clerk of Lakeport, having been elected to that office by the Board of Trustees, in February, 1890.

JAMES J. BLACK, a farmer at the town of Black's, Yolo County, is a son of Thomas G. and Margaret (Morrison) Black, the father a native of Georgia, and the mother of Illinois. His father, born in 1809, became one of the early gold hunters of California in 1849, returned East in 1851 and came to the Golden State in 1852, bringing with him his family and locating in Sacramento County, where he lived until 1856; he then came to Yolo County and settled where the town of Black is now situated. In 1866 he moved to Colusa County, and died there August 1, 1868.

Mr. James J. Black was born December 22, 1857, in Scott County, Illinois, and was with his parents until they settled in the place where Black's now stands. Then, May 1, 1869, he married Miss Margaret Tennis, a native of Illinois, and shortly afterward purchased 160 acres of land, in the center of which Black's is now located; from him the town is named. He was engaged in mercantile business from 1885 to 1887, when he sold out. He is now keeping a warehouse. He has been a dealer in grain ever since the town was started in 1875. He

Geo. Champlin

is a member of the orders of Chosen Friends and Odd Fellows at Galesburg, Illinois. His children are: William B., born September 21, 1865; Clarence O., October 17, 1870; James L., November 13, 1885; and Ida J., February 3, 1887.

GEORGE CHAMPLIN.—Among the representative citizens of Northern California, and especially of Tehama County, this gentleman holds an honorable place. He is a native of Rhode Island, born at Providence June 14, 1827, his parents being Jabez and Sarah Ann (Cole) Champlin.

His father, a descendant of an old New England family and a farmer, was born in Mystic, Connecticut. He learned the shoemaker's trade when young, but later became an engineer and held that position on the renowned Robert Fulton. He also ran on the steamer lines from New York to Norwich, Providence and Newark. He was so engaged about fifteen years, during which time his residence was by turns in New York, Providence and Newark. While in the latter city he contracted malarial fever, and in consequence removed to the country, locating on a farm in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, in 1832. There he resided with his family until about 1854, when he traded his farm for another situated about two miles from Owego, New York, and removed thither. There he lived until 1868, when he went back to Providence, invested in some houses and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1888, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was a Democrat politically until the breaking out of the civil war, when he allied himself to the Republican party. His widow, who was also born in Providence, is yet living, and resides again at her birthplace with her youngest son, aged eighty-six years in 1891. Her father was Horace Cole, who also sprang from one of the old families of New England. He was a seafaring man, as were most of the Coles. Mr. and Mrs. Jabez Champlin were the parents of eleven, children, as follows: George, whose name heads this sketch; John, who resides in Oakland, where he is a merchant in the boot and shoe trade, doing business on Broadway; Ira, who left Pennsylvania at the age of twenty-two years, going to New York for the purpose of shipping on a steamer for Lake Erie, since which time he has never been heard of; Abbie, who married William Woodward, and died in 1870; Eliza (Mrs. Barnes by marriage), who, with her husband, bought the old homestead near Owego, of which place they are now residents; Hester, who came to California in 1858, lived with our subject on a ranch in Sutter County, near the Buttes, for about a year, then taught school two years in Yuba City and two years in San Francisco, then was married to Charles Waldeyer, of Cherokee, Butte County, and now lives with her husband and family in Oroville; Horace, who, after serving as a Union soldier in the war of the Rebellion, made a trip to California, then went East again, and now resides in Massachusetts not far from Providence; Hanson, who lost his life in defense of his country's flag, being killed at the battle of Fredericksburg; Martha, formerly a school-teacher and instructor of music, but now a graduated physician, and engaged in the practice of medicine in Boston; Lester, another soldier of the Union, who returned from the war broken in health, and came to California about 1869, where he now resides with our subject on a sheep ranch, and who has made three trips across the plains and mountains from this State to Montana and Colorado with large bands of sheep; and Irvin, the youngest son, a resident of Providence, Rhode Island, who took up the study of law, was admitted to the courts of his State, and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice which his high reputation has brought him.

George Champlin, the subject of our sketch and eldest of the above eleven children of Jabez Champlin, lived from the age of five to eighteen years on a farm in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, attending the common schools of that county until he was sixteen, and the two sub-

sequent years at the high school of Owego, New York. He taught school one year in Bradford County, and subsequently went to Norwich, Connecticut, for the purpose of recuperating and recovering his wonted strength, lost in an attack of sickness two years before. He remained at Norwich one summer, during the fall went to Providence and New Bedford visiting, and in the winter attended school at the latter place, making his home with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Ryder; Mrs. Ryder is the sister of his mother. The following summer he worked upon a farm east of Providence, and in the fall engaged as baggage boy on the steamer Bay State, plying between New York and Fall River, and was engaged on her for six months, after which he was on another steamer under Captain Van Pelt, running between Norwich and New York, until the commencement of the winter, 1848. Early in 1849 he, in company with twenty others, bought the schooner Odd Fellow, a fishing smack of ninety-two tons' burden, provisioned her for a three-years' cruise, and sailed from New London, Connecticut, February 2, 1849, for California. They made only one stop at Port Famine, in the Straits of Magellan, for wood and water, and then set sail again direct for San Francisco, where they arrived July 2, 1849. There they loaded their vessel with passengers and freight and sailed for Sacramento, and on their arrival there they put up a skeleton house, covered it with canvas which the company had made on shipboard on the way to California, and put in it their provisions and cooking stove, thus making a home for the company, which was a joint-stock concern. Then a portion of the company went to the mines, while the rest remained on the vessel, and ran her on the river transporting freight and passengers. Mr. Champlin was among the former number. They went up on the North Yuba River, and, after mining there for about a month with poor success, they returned to Sacramento, from which point each one struck out for himself.

Mr. Champlin again went up the Yuba River, this time alone; but becoming sick there he again went back to Sacramento, having on his way back, at Marysville, his first experience with chills and fever. Arriving at Sacramento he went directly to the company house, and after a few days' rest there he started out again for the American River, and brought up at a place called Rock Springs, about two miles from Condemned Bar. There he found a Mormon living with his family in a brush house, which he conducted as a boarding-house, with one eating table, and in which he also kept a store. He also had a yoke of oxen, a wagon and two cows. As he was anxious to sell out Mr. Champlin and a man named Bronson bought his effects. Mr. Champlin carried on business there from October, 1849, until the following summer, when he sold out to B. N. Bugbee, afterward sheriff, and the man who started the Natoma vineyard and failed.

Mr. Champlin then went to Sacramento and entered a commission house with James Barnett from Virginia. He was thus engaged until the following summer, when the firm dissolved partnership and went out of business, our subject going up the Sacramento River to Grand Island, where, in company with Isaac Rand, he engaged in cutting hay, which was sold to parties all the way from there up the Sacramento River to Shasta. After that he engaged in ranching at the head of Grand Island, in partnership with John Fitch. He remained there about two years, but as he suffered severely from fever and ague, he left there and went up South Yuba River to the mountains and engaged in mining, which he followed with very poor success for the next year. He then went to Snow Point and went to work in the drift diggings, at underground work for Frank Hayes. After a year there he and John Miller took up a quartz ledge at Eureka, where they took out a six-horse load of quartz, had it hauled to a water-mill about three miles from Eureka, where it was crushed, and then they found that they had hardly enough gold to pay the cost of crushing. From there Mr. Champ-

lin went to Moore's Flat, Nevada County, where he went to work in the Paradise Lost drifting mine, and after two weeks was promoted to the position of night foreman, which he held for about two years. He then left there and went to Sutter County, where he engaged in the cattle business in company with John Miller, his sister keeping house for him, she having come out meantime. This partnership was dissolved in 1860, and Mr. Champlin came in November of that year to Tehama County. On the day on which Abraham Lincoln was first elected president, he bought 500 sheep in partnership with his brother-in-law, William Woodward, from Rawson & Grayson. He bought lands and managed them in connection with his sheep until 1865, when he sold sheep and ranch to J. S. Cone. In 1866 he went to Oregon and bought a band of wethers, which he drove down here and sold them to J. S. Todhunter, late in the fall of the same year.

In November, 1866, he was married, in San Francisco, and went directly thence to Red Bluff. In February, 1867, he bought the ranch of Rawson & Grayson, consisting of 3,300 acres of land, together with 2,000 sheep and about 1,600 lambs. He conducted that ranch alone for about a year, then Phillips & Chandler acquired an interest with him. They carried on the business together about three years, and in the fall of 1869 Mr. Champlin sold the ranch and sheep to Brown & Curtis.

In the summer of 1871 he went East with his wife, and while on this trip their son was born in August, 1870, at Lima, LaGrange County, Indiana. They returned to California in the fall of 1871, and soon after our subject, in company with Phillips & Chandler, bought back the old ranch from Brown & Curtis. They ran it together until February, 1884, when they sold the ranch and farming utensils with a portion of the sheep to Albert Gallatin. In November, 1883, Hon. John Boggs, of Colusa, acquired Phillips & Chandler's interest, eight years before selling to Gallatin, and Boggs & Champlin sold to Gallatin.

Governor Stanford, by Ariel Lathrop, his attorney, went into partnership with Mr. Champlin in the sheep business on the outside lands of the Vina ranch, where they owned from 18,000 to 20,000 head. He also has a one-half interest with Drs. West and Westlake in 509 acres of orchard land at Vina, of which 400 acres are in fruit rented out with an annual increasing rental, which is now $5,000 per year. He owns, with W. H. Kruger, Bell & Waldeyer and E. T. Farnham, a one-quarter interest in 14,000 acres of timber land in Butte and Plumas counties, the concern being organized into a joint-stock company. He also owns 1,500 acres of timber land in Mendocino County. Mr. Champlin has had a busy life, and for years has had large interests to look after, but has always preserved a calm exterior and a pleasant demeanor. He is a good example of the typical California pioneer—a "success" among that grand body of men—the pick and flower of all States and all countries, who congregated in California in 1849, and here met in the great struggle of supremacy. Only the best specimens came to the top in that struggle between such competitors.

While taking an active interest in public affairs as a citizen, he has never been in any sense an office-seeker, and indeed has never held office outside of the local government. He has, however, attended many conventions as a delegate. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and is yet a stanch supporter of its firm principles. He is a zealous Mason and belongs to the subordinate lodge, chapter and commandery at Red Bluff.

Mr. and Mrs. Champlin have two children: George Beecher, who was born at Lima, Indiana, August 25, 1871, and Mamie, who was born in Red Bluff May 6, 1878. Mrs. Champlin's maiden name was Nellie Beecher. She is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lancaster County, and daughter of Isaac and Mary (Shaw) Beecher, the father born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, of German and English ancestry, and the mother in Philadelphia, of Scotch ori-

gin. When Mrs. Champlin was in her third year, her parents removed to eastern Ohio and thence to northern Indiana, when she was a young girl. Her father died at Lima, Indiana, about 1873, and her mother now resides there, at the age of eighty-one years. Mrs. Champlin came to California in 1859, arriving in October, and was married to Mr. Champlin at San Francisco, November 24, 1867. She is a lady of rare accomplishments, and with her husband takes a great interest and pride in the future of their promising children.

N. H. SLAVENS, dry-goods merchant at Woodland, is the son of H. and Lydia (Goodman) Slavens. His father, a native of Kentucky, and a farmer and drover, died in Iowa in 1869; and his mother, born in Indiana, is still living in Ottumwa, Iowa. In 1855 Mr. Slavens, when seventeen years of age, came to California, landing first at Stockton, where he worked at odd jobs, mostly farm work, until he came in 1883 to Woodland, where he has since been successfully engaged in mercantile business. For several years he was on Main street; but the present year, 1890, he opened a dry-goods and clothing store opposite the old stand and near the Capital Hotel. The establishment is now known as the Star Clothing House, and they carry a large stock of fancy goods and are well known throughout the county.

Mr. Slavens was married in 1881, to Emma Canion, who was born in Santa Clara County, and their two children are: Harold, aged five years, and Effie, one year.

HERMAN KUHN, a tinner at Woodland, is the son of Stephen and Katharine Kuhn, both natives of Germany; the father died in that country in 1864, and the mother is still living in Sacramento, at the age of sixty-seven years. Mr. Kuhn was born in Germany, in 1851, and at the age of seventeen years emigrated to America, landing at New York city, and thence he came by water to California, landing in San Francisco in 1867. He then learned the trade of tinner of D. Wyman, on J street, between Ninth and Tenth, Sacramento; and after working there three years he moved to Woodland and was employed by C. D. Morin, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; and after working for him three years he entered partnership with C. Rosenkrans in the tinware trade, and at the end of two years he purchased the interest of his partner, and since has conducted the business alone; he enjoys a good patronage. He has held the office of Constable two years; is a member of Lodge No. 24, O. C. F., and of Woodland Lodge, No. 43, K. of P.

He was first married to Lizzie Hummer, in 1875, who died in 1878, leaving two children, —Herman and Willie. He was married the second time to Lydia Bower, a native of Germany, and they have three children,—Lydia, Josie and Vilio.

STEPHEN SPURLOCK RUSSELL, Deputy County Clerk of Colusa County, was born in Whiteside County, Illinois, March 6, 1839. His father, Rev. Benjamin H. Russell, was a member of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, but since 1852 has been a member of the California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He now (April, 1890), resides at Knight's Landing, Yolo County, in the enjoyment of a hale old age. He has been in the ministry fifty-seven years. The subject of this sketch was brought to California by his parents. In 1858 he left home and began the battle of life for himself. In the early part of that year he went to Colusa County and entered the employ of Case & Goodhue at Grand Island, where he remained two years. He then went to Sutter County, where he served as Deputy County Clerk for eight years. About 1877 he went to

Los Angeles, where for a time he was engaged in the Grange store, at the same time carrying on extensive farming operations outside of the city. Returning to Colusa County in 1879, he accepted the position of Deputy County Clerk, which position he has ever since held, except a short time spent in the vicinity of Red Bluff.

In 1872 he was united in marriage with Miss Marcella G. Newell, a daughter of George Newell, then residing near Sonoma, and since near Gayoso, Pemiscot County, Missouri.

FRANK G. HASKEY, County Superintendent of Schools, has been a resident of California almost thirteen years and of Napa County about eleven years. He was born near Carlinville, Macoupin County, Illinois, December 22, 1850; was educated at Blackburn University in his native town, and in September, 1871, commenced teaching in that vicinity and has nearly ever since been engaged in educational work.

In February, 1877, he came to California, and has been engaged as a teacher in the public schools of Napa County for about eleven years. In 1886 he was elected for four years as County Superintendent of Schools. He has been a member of the Board of Education of Napa County for the past ten years and was president of the board for two years. He is a member of Napa Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., of which he is Past Grand.

In 1880 he married Miss Adella Gosling, daughter of ex-Supervisor Caleb Gosling, of Berryesa Valley, and they have two children, Daphne Elizabeth and Mary Adella.

P. PALMER, sexton of the Woodland Cemetery, is the son of Alvia and Rhoda (Bordman) Palmer, natives of New York State; his father died when the son was nine years old, and the mother is still living in Sanders County, New Brunswick, at the age of seventy-eight years. The subject of this brief sketch was born in Marion County, Ohio, November 18, 1837, and was ten years of age when his widowed mother moved with him to Michigan, where he received three months schooling. After a residence there of ten years, he moved to Illinois and lived there eight years; then resided for a short time in New Brunswick, and finally, in 1880, he came to California, since which time he has resided mostly in Yolo County. He has 160 acres of land near Madison, and he has had the situation of sexton of the present cemetery six years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary E. Fleming, is a native of Pennsylvania, and they were married in 1860, in Mercer County, Illinois. Their two living children are: Adelia A. and Robert C., and there are two deceased, Charles and Harry. Mr. Palmer is a member of Grafton Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Lodge No. 215, A. O. U. W., and Post No. 65, G. A. R.

MATTHIAS DANY is the fashionable merchant tailor of Red Bluff. He is a native of Austria, born February 18, 1859. His father, Matthias Dany, Sr., was a native of Bohemia, and his mother was an Austrian. Mr. Dany's parents were farmers and to that life he was reared. He received his education in his native town, learned his trade, and then spent three years and two months as a soldier in the Austrian army. In 1884 Mr. Dany came to New York and worked at his trade in that city for Delury, a fashionable tailor. He then went to Boston, where he continued work at his trade, getting an insight into the best methods of making fashionable clothing in the most fashionable cities of the United States.

In September, 1885, he came to San Francisco and soon afterward located in Chico, where he worked a year. He came to Red Bluff in 1886 and established himself in business here

on Main street. He employs four first-class workers in his tailor shop and does the leading business in the city. He was burned out in the beginning of the present year (1890), but he established himself in another building the same day.

Mr. Dany is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a go-ahead and enterprising business man and takes an interest in the affairs of the city and State of his adoption.

G. W. DOW, manager of the Ecadanti Hotel at Woodland. This hotel was erected in 1889 and furnished December 19 that year, and is ably conducted by the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this brief notice, who took charge the nineteenth of that month, opening by a large ball, for which two special railroad trains were run. Mr. Dow was born in 1855 in New Hampshire, has traveled a great deal, been manager of several hotels in the United States, and is therefore well qualified to attain the popularity he enjoys in this community. His hotel is owned by a company in Woodland. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Miss Pauline Avery, and they have a family of four interesting children, named: Harry D., Arthur S., Helen L. and Alice A. Mr. Dow is a member of the Union Lodge, No. 79, F. & A. M., at Bristol, New Hampshire.

W. F. FISHER, who ranks as a leading citizen of Calistoga, has lead a very busy, active and useful life, and has proved himself possessed of the sterling independence and go-ahead instincts that we recognize as the best characteristic of the American people. A sketch of Mr. Fisher's life, although necessarily short and imperfect, will yet be found of unusual value and interest, and we are glad to present it herewith.

Mr. Fisher was born December 14, 1834, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, his father being a farmer of German parentage, being born in Stuttgart, Germany. His mother was also of German descent, but born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Fisher was brought up on a border Western farm, as farmers' boys of that day were raised, to hard work and economical habits, and gaining thereby the energy and independence that have made him the man he is. He came to California in the spring of 1856, via Panama. During his stay upon the Isthmus occurred the riots of that year, which took place under his eyes. Upon reaching California Mr. Fisher engaged in the stage business at Napa for the late Hon. Nathan Coombs of that city, running a line from Napa to Benicia, remaining with Mr. Coombs for seven years. Later Mr. Fisher started a line of stages from Napa to Calistoga after Brannan bought and improved the hot springs at the latter point. This line also served the white sulphur springs at St. Helena. When the railroad was built up the valley as far as Oakland Mr. Fisher became agent for the railway at that point, continuing there until the road was extended to Calistoga. He then became messenger for the Pacific Union Express Company on the route from Calistoga to San Francisco, a position he held until the company sold out to Wells-Fargo some eighteen months later. Then Mr. Fisher put on a line of stages between Healdsburg and Calistoga, doing a large and profitable business until the construction of the Donahue line up through Sonoma County took away the profits. He then sold out and purchased the livery stable and business formerly conducted by Clifford in Calistoga. He immediately organized the Clear Lake & Navigation Company and began to run a line of stages from Calistoga into Lake County. Of this company he was general superintendent and a director as well as stockholder. He had four partners,—such men as Tiburcio Parrott and others. After two years he bought out the lines from the company, continuing the livery business. Finally, in 1884, he sold out the stage line to Mr. Wellington and the Lodi

stable to Mr. Spiars, the present proprietor, in 1886. It is as a live stage and livery man that Mr. Fisher made his reputation as a man of unconquerable spirit and enbending integrity, hard-working, energetic and untiring, he won the confidence and esteem of every one and gained almost a national reputation for promptness and ability.

After selling out his stage and stable business, it would seem as if Mr. Fisher had earned the right to spend the remainder of his life in ease and comfort; but no, he at once turned his attention to benefiting his chosen town of Calistoga. He went to work to build water-works, constructing a reservoir in Fieg's Cañon a couple of miles away, piping down to the town, giving an inexhaustible supply of pure, cold water at the pressure of seventy pounds. By this means Calistoga has been greatly benefited, though at no personal gain to Mr. Fisher. He was also largely interested in having the town incorporated, and thus clearing the place of the strong rowdy and saloon element that formerly predominated, raising the license for saloons from $15 to $400 a quarter and diminishing their number from fourteen to four. He is a Republican in politics and a most active and effective worker for his party, always striving to benefit the better side and to advance the general good, public-spirited and generous in good causes. He was the chairman of the last Republican convention at Napa, but although active and influential yet never a self-seeker. He possesses the most handsome and comfortable risidence in his town and is rightly considered as the leading citizen. At present he is engaged in the real-estate and insurance busines, conducting most of the business of the town in that direction.

Mr. Fisher was married in 1874 to Miss Agnes M. Safley, a native of Iowa and of Scotch parentage, the daughter of Andrew Safley, now deceased, one of the prominent older settlers of the county. They have had three children: Howard F. and Alice Hortense, one son and one daughter, being still alive, and promising to reproduce physically and mentally the good examples of their parents. Such in brief is an account of the busy life of W. F. Fisher, the pioneer stage man of Napa County, a man of immense determination and consequently of deserved success.

GEORGE H. FOREE, a Lakeport merchant, was born in Solano County, California, in July, 1853, and was early left an orphan. He first graduated at Lincoln Grammar School in San Francisco and afterward at Heald's Business College in the same city. He was then for several years engaged in various occupations,—bookkeeping, clerking in a store and mining; in the latter he was employed about seven years, in Siskiyou, Klamath and El Dorado counties. In 1883 he went to Lakeport, Lake County and bought the hardware store of Tate & Co., and has ever since been engaged in that trade, with varying fortune. His store has been twice burned,—in 1885 and 1887; and his dwelling was burned in August, 1888, the fire in each case catching fron adjoining buildings. He is still a bachelor, but his sister has resided wfth him since his first arrival in Lakeport.

WILLIAM HAYS, a prominent farmer near Madison, Yolo County, was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, in 1838. His father Jacob Hays, was all his life a farmer, and is still living, in Woodland; and his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Rhiraid, died in Davis County, Missouri, whither the family had moved in 1847. In 1855 Mr. Hays went to Iowa, remaining there ten months and then started for California without a dollar, working his way through by driving cattle, and reaching Sacramento in September, 1856. He at once went to Sonoma County and worked at odd jobs for a year, and

similarly in other counties until 1860, by which time he had two horses. He then rented a piece of good farming land in Yolo County, and cultivated it until 1868, when he came to the place where he now resides, three miles west of Madison, and where he has 620 acres of well-improved land and raises grain and live-stock; has some very fine horses.

He was first married in Yolo County in 1867, to Miss Albinia Cloyed, and they had four children, all of whom are living. By his second marriage Mr. Hays was united with Miss Melissa White, in Yolo County, in 1878, and they have had one child, now deceased. The children living are Albertie and Albert, twins, Alice G. and Inowa N. Mr. Hays is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 135, F. & A. M.

ELIAS SEABOLD, a prominent farmer three and a half miles west of Madison, Yolo County, has 465 acres there, upon which he raises wheat and barley. He was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, October 5, 1827. His parents, Nicholas and Elizabeth (Zindel) Seabold, natives of the father-land, died when he was a small boy. At the age of twenty years he came to America, landing at New Orleans, and at once went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained a year and a half, then he spent six months at Quincy, Illinois; and then he came to California, in 1850, stopping at Placerville, having been four months and a half on the journey. He followed mining for some time in the neighborhood of Placerville, spent three months in Sacramento, then mined five months on the Salmon River, returned to Sacramento again with the intention of going East; but on arriving there he changed his mind, concluding that if other people could stand it here he could. Accordingly, he bought a team in Sacramento and went to freighting, following that business from October, 1851 to 1867; he then entered Yolo County, where he has since remained, purchasing that year the place which he still occupies. For his wife he married Ellen Kegan, who was born in Ireland in 1837, their marriage taking place in Placer County, January 29, 1859. Their children are: Elizabeth J., who was born in March, 1872, and Annie S., who was born in March, 1874.

GMEZGER, proprietor of the bakery and restaurant in Woodland, was born in Europe, in 1846, and in 1856 he was brought to America, landing at New York city. Within seven years he learned his trade in the Pine Bakery, and then came by water to San Francisco, in 1866, and a short time afterward to Yolo County, where he was first engaged upon a ranch for three years; and then he went to Woodland, worked for Otto Sloan. Fourteen years afterward he bought the place on Main Street in Woodland, which he now occupies, near the Bank of Woodland. He married Mary Orlner, who was born in 1870, and they have six children: Otto C., Max J., Bertha M., Harry, Ernest and Lawrence.

JS. DOWNS, M. D., one of the oldest practicing physicians of Northern California, was born in the city of Haverhill, New Hampshire, April 14, 1831. He received his early education in the schools of Newbury, Vermont. At the age of fourteen he went to Battle Creek, Michigan, where he studied medicine with Dr. Edward Cox, for five years. In 1847 he went to Chicago, where he attended one session of the Rush Medical College. He then went to St. Louis and entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he graduated in 1848. In the spring of 1849 he crossed the plains to California, arriving at Sacramento in July, where he engaged in the practice of medicine, uninterruptedly for the following ten years. In 1859, having lost his health, through overwork and exposure incidental to the practice of

his profession, he went to Lakeport, Lake County, where he practiced for three years. Having regained his health, he then went to Napa City where he engaged in practice with Dr. W. W. Stillwagon until 1864. His health again failing him, he returned to Lakeport, where he has since resided and followed his profession, and where he has established a very pleasant and comfortable home. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Kate Sheridan, a daughter of Hon. James E. Sheridan, who has served in both branches of the California Legislature. He was a cousin to General Phil H. Sheridan. They have three children: Frank, Charles S. and Ernst.

Frank is in business in San Francisco, Charles S. in the drug business in Oakland, and Ernst, the youngest, is reading medicine with his father.

WILLIAM H. FISHER is one of Red Bluff's promising young men. He is a native of Ontario, Canada, born June 23, 1864. His parents, John and Frances (Bishop) Fisher, were natives of England, and were the parents of three children, of whom he is the youngest. The family removed to Iowa, where the subject of this sketch was educated, and where the father died. William H. and his mother subsequently engaged in the restaurant business. In 1876 they removed to Minnesota, continuing in the same business there. They sold out in 1884 and came to California, locating in Red Bluff. For two and a half years Mr. Fisher clerked, first for Mr. J. S. Davenport and later for Mr. Rolla Fuller. He then bought out Mr. Davenport and succeeded him in business. He has a fine location and an extensive trade, his business extending out thirty miles from the city.

Mr. Fisher is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican. His parents were Methodists. He, however, is not a member of any church. He is an intelligent and practical business young man, and enjoys the confidence of his patrons and all who know him.

FRANK HIDER, hardware merchant at Woodland, was born in Germany, in 1851, and is now a true and honest citizen of Woodland, prospering in his trade and having a large establishment. He settled there from San Francisco in August, 1809; he had come to San Francisco from Germany ten years previously and learned his trade there, namely, that of tinsmith. His parents, Christ and Johanna (Konig) Hider, were natives of Germany. His father was a baker by trade, and died in Germany, at the age of sixty-four years, in 1870; and his mother died in 1874, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Frank Hider married Miss Therese Bottcher in Germany, in 1874, and their children are Emily, Frank, Adele, and Hattie. Mr. Hider is a member of Woodland Lodge, No. 24, K. of P., and of Woodland Lodge, No. 43, O. C. F.

G. J. GAREY, a farmer and stock-raiser on Cache Creek, in Yolo County, is the son of William and Sarah (Glower) Garey. His father was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, in 1801; was a brick-mason by trade; put up the first brick building in St. Louis, Missouri; came to California in 1849, and was engaged in farming most of his life-time on Cache Creek until a few years before his death, which took place in December, 1888. G. J.'s mother, a few years younger than his father, died in the same place.

The subject of this sketch was born in Iowa in 1837, and came overland to California in 1852, stopped at Bidwell's Bar, Butte County, where he mined for two years. Afterward he came to Yolo County, and in 1870 settled on Cache Creek, where he has since remained, raising grain and stock. His home ranch con-

tains 141 acres of well improved land; and he also has 500 acres of grazing land, on which he pastures 400 cattle. He is not yet married; is a member of Woodland Lodge, No. 81, F. & A. M., and also of Chapter No. 46.

WALFRID BURKMAN, superintendent of the brick department of the Union Press Brick and Terra Cotta Company of San Francisco—whose works are situated at Vallejo—has been engaged in the manufacture of brick for the past nine years. Born in Landskrona, Sweden, in 1850, he attended the public schools up to the age of fifteen years; then, until nineteen, he was learning the machinist's trade, and then commenced traveling as a journeyman, working in machine shops in Germany three years, Vienna one year, Constantinople three years, various cities in Asia, then Greece, Italy and Switzerland. Then, after spending three years in his native country, he came, in 1879, to the United States, and for three years was employed in machine shops in Chicago, especially in the machinery department of the Anderson Pressed-Brick Company; and while there he invented a number of improvements, taking out five patents, three of which were for reducing the various kinds of clay to fine powder, and two for a brick-pressing machine for pressing the dry clay into brick; and some of his devices were used by the Anderson Company. In November, 1886, he removed to the Pacific coast, first locating at Los Angeles, where he was engaged by a pressed-brick company; and while there he invented another reducer and an improved brick-pressing machine, for which he received patents. His machine is now used by the Los Angeles company and by the works at Vallejo. These bricks are intended more for ornamental purposes than anything else, selling for $40 per thousand, while the ordinary brick sells for about $10. However, by means of the machinery invented by Mr. Burkman, brick can be made by the dry process, not so finely finished, and consequently not requiring expensive labor, that could be sold almost as cheaply as the fine-finished brick and that would stand four times the pressure. The brick made by the common process require drying for a number of days and additional handling, while brick made by Mr. Burkman's process are ready for the kiln immediately. Mr. Burkman is now superintendent of the brick department of these works and a stockholder. The establishment has a capacity of 12,000 bricks in ten hours, and it can be easily enlarged to double its present capacity.

Mr. Burkman was married in Chicago, in 1880, to Miss Mary Jones, a native of Sweden, who died in 1885, leaving one child, Werner. Mr. Burkman is a member of the First Swedish Lodge, No. 479, I. O. O. F., of Chicago. He still retains stock in the Los Angeles Pressed-brick and Terra Cotta Company.

GEORGE CAHILL, a merchant tailor of Lakeport, was born in Kingstown, Ireland, November 1, 1840. When he was ten years old, he went to London, England, where he learned the tailor's trade. In 1858 he came to New York city, where he worked at his trade as a journeyman for several years. About the year 1856 he went to Chicago and engaged on his own account in the merchant-tailoring business, where he was very successful. In 1871 he was burned out by the great fire, by which he lost about $15,000. In 1872 he came to California and engaged in business in San Francisco, where he remained about one year. He then went to Eureka, Humboldt County, where he engaged in the tailoring business for seven or eight years. He then went back to San Francisco, where he worked for one year, and finally came to Lake County and engaged in the merchant-tailoring business. He carries about $2,000 worth of stock, employing four hands, and is one of the successful business men of Lakeport. He owns real estate in the town of

Lakeport valued at $7,000, and $1,000 worth in Kelseyville. He is a member of the order of the Iron Hall, and also of the Chosen Friends.

JOHN ABSHIER, foreman of Goble Bros.' ranch, in Yolo County, is a son of Elizur and Mary (Reed) Abshier, natives of Iowa. His father, a farmer, came to California in 1863. He had four children, of whom John is the youngest. He was born in Lee County, Iowa, in 1863, and was but five months old when his parents crossed the plains to this State, and ever since then he has been a resident of Woodland, of which place also the Goble Bros. are residents. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and in 1885 took charge of their ranch of 160 acres, where he raises clover principally. His wife, whose maiden name was Parr, is a native of this State, born in 1853, and they have two children,—Leroy and Lenora.

EDWARD VON PESSL is the intelligent and gentlemanly superintendent of the Schramsburg wine cellars, Napa County. He is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born on the 2d of April, 1862, a son of Edward and Eva (Schieffmann) Von Pessl. Commencing his education in the government schools of his native land, he received their training until fourteen years old, then attended college at Amberg for five years, and was graduated in 1881.

In 1883 he came to the United States, and to Napa Valley, California, direct from New Orleans. Having selected the wine business as his field of operation and determined to learn it from its fundamental principles up, he entered the employ of Mr. Schram as a workman in the vineyard. He next went into the cellar, and was placed in charge thereof in 1887. There is no detail in cellar handling of the Schramsburg wines that does not receive the benefit of his intelligent supervision, and some of the credit for their great reputation must be conceded him. Mr. Von Pessl has a ranch of his own in Douglas County, Oregon, near Rossburg, comprising 250 acres, which is operated by his brother John.

Hosts of visitors to the Schram vineyards and cellars are under obligations to Mr. Von Pessl for courtesies and kindness shown them there.

DR. WILLIAM D. CLARK, a prominent citizen and physician of Cottonwood, was born in the city of San Francisco, California, October 22, 1863. He is the son of T. P. Clark, a California pioneer, who came around the Horn in the ship Sarah and Eliza, and after a voyage of 213 days arrived in San Francisco September 17, 1849. He was one of the prominent members of the Vigilance Committee, which took such an active part in the early days of this State. He was a contractor and builder by trade, having built many of the fine buildings which now adorn the great and beautiful city of San Francisco. He has also been a prominent Mason, being a member of Occidental Lodge of San Francisco, F. & A. M., and has received the thirty-second degree in the order. He is a native of Fairfield, Monroe County, Connecticut, born August 31, 1823. After nearly three years' residence in California he returned to the East, in 1852, via Panama, and in the same year brought his young wife to the Golden State. She was formerly Miss P. Dible, a native of Seymour, Connecticut, and the daughter of Lyman Dible, an early settler of that State. They were the parents of seven children, five girls and two boys.

Our subject, the youngest child, was educated in his native city, and in his fourteenth year was obliged on account of poor health to give up his studies and go to the country for a time. He remained on the ranch of his sister, Mrs. B. F. Davidson, of Capay Valley, until he recov-

ered his health, and then returned to the city and resumed his studies. He spent a year at the high school, under the charge of Professor William T. Reid, when sickness again compelled him to give up study. In 1879 he took a course in the California Business College, and after receiving his diploma he went into the office of Dr. William F. Hale, one of San Francisco's most prominent physicians. In 1881 he entered the Medical Department of the University of California, finished the course in 1884, and at once engaged in practice. In 1885 he removed to Cottonwood, Shasta County, where he built and stocked the first drug store in the town, which he conducted in connection with his general practice.

In 1888 Dr. Clark married Miss Lillie Simmons of San Francisco, a graduate of the Normal School. She and the Doctor, with other young business men of the place, are doing what they can to build up and improve their town. The Doctor has been an industrious student, and takes a deep interest in surgery. He has been very successful in his practice, and enjoys the confidence, respect and patronage of many of the best citizens of Cottonwood and the surrounding country. He is a bright, pleasing and talented gentleman, interested in his State and county, and always holds himself in readiness to help any enterprise that has for its object healthy growth and improvement. He is also Vice President of the Northern Medical Association.

J. W. BROWN, blacksmith and wagon-maker at Woodland, is a son of Hanford and Keziah (Penn) Brown. His mother, a native of Virginia, is a grand-niece of the colebrated William Penn, and is now living in Ralls County, Missouri, at the age of eighty-four years; and her mother lived to the age of 101 years, and her grandmother to the age of 104 years. For eight years the latter was blind, but four years before her death she recovered her sight so that she could see without glasses. Mr. Brown's father, also a native of Virginia, was a blacksmith by trade and moved to Ralls County, Missouri, in 1828, where he died, in February, 1875.

The subject of this brief mention was born in New London, Missouri, March 18, 1838. He arrived in California August 12, 1887, and November 7 following he opened his present shop. His oldest son, William P., is now a partner in the business.

Mr. Brown married Melinda Caldwell, in New London, September 26, 1859, and their children are William P., George A., James H., Eliza L. and Ruth C.

FRED MARTINELLI, a wholesale vegetable dealer of Woodland, was born in Italy, a son of Francisco and Teresa (Contana) Martinelli, and came to San Francisco in 1869. Eight years afterward he moved to Woodland, where he is now conducting a large wholesale and retail vegetable trade, running several wagons throughout the county. He opened his present place in 1887, and is driving a prosperous business. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and has the reputation of being an industrious and honorable citizen.

THOMAS J. ROBBINS, was born in San Antonio, Texas, March 30, 1845. His parents were natives of Tennessee. They were among the early settlers of Texas. In 1847 they moved to Ray County, Missouri, where they remained till 1852. In that year they crossed the plains to California and settled in Sonoma County. In 1868 they returned to Missouri.

Thomas J., the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of Sonoma County. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the Second Regiment California

Volunteers, Company D. The regiment rendezvoused from September to November, 1861, at San Francisco, awaiting orders. In November it was ordered to Fort Collins, near the line of British Columbia. From Fort Collins they returned to San Francisco, and were then ordered to Fort Gaston, Humboldt County, where they remained till 1868, when the regiment was ordered to San Francisco for final discharge.

After being discharged, Mr. Robbins traveled over the State for two years, making no permanent settlement. In 1868 he came to Lake County, where he worked in quicksilver mines for ten years. In 1878 he discovered a valuable compound, which he named "Oil of Orioto," and on which he secured a patent February 24, 1880. This remedy has proved to be very efficacious, in many diseases, both for man and beast, and has become justly celebrated throughout the State. Mr. Robbins was married January 8, 1868, to Miss Hester Ann Goodwin, a native of Salt Lake, Utah. They have seven children: Ada, Minnie, Lena, Hila, Hugh, Willie Leroy and Martin. He is a member of Rosseau Post, No. 64, Grand Army of the Republic, located at Kelseyville, Lake County.

AUGUST DIENDONNI, a farmer residing in Woodland, is the son of Joseph and Mary (Darras) Diendonni, natives of France. The father died at Knight's Landing, Yolo County, in 1879, at the age of seventy-four years; his mother died in France, in 1854. August was born in the Province of Lorraine, France, and in 1853 came to California around Cape Horn, all the way on a sailing vessel named Sacramento. He at once went into Yuba County and mined for two weeks on Foster Bar; thence he went to Marysville, and from there to Sacramento, where he remained three years, employed as a gardener; he then came to Yolo County, settling in the sink of Cache Creek, where he lived one year. Then he purchased a ranch on the Sacramento River, which he occupied until 1879, when he moved to Woodland, in 1883, and purchased his present place, adjoining the grounds of the Catholic seminary. He still has five acres there and ten acres between Woodland and Cacheville, in grapes.

He married Mary Alexander, who was born in Sacramento, and they have seven children: Eugene, Josephine, Edmond, Frank W. E., Louis, Mary M. and Charles A.

D. B. SPAGNOLI, attorney and counselor at law, at Jackson, was born in Piedmont, Italy, November 13, 1840. He received his education in Italy, France and Switzerland, having finished at Vevay. In 1854 he came with his parents and a younger brother direct to San Francisco, and from there on to Amador County. They first engaged in mining for a few months, after which they opened a store of general merchandise. His father died September 24, 1863, aged fifty-four years, and his mother March 17, 1873, at the age of sixty-six years.

SYLVESTER G. SPAGNOLI, his brother, was born September 22, 1845, and is now Deputy County Clerk, which position he has filled for the past six years.

LOUIS J., the subject of this sketch was appointed Deputy County Recorder and Auditor of Amador County, March 1, 1866, which position he held for four years, having been reappointed in 1868. In 1869 he received the nomination for County Clerk, by the Democratic party, and was elected. In 1871 he was again the nominee of his party for Clerk, but was defeated, the Republicans having elected the entire ticket. In March, 1871, his term of office not having expired, he obtained a leave of absence from the State Legislature, and returned to Italy on a visit to his old home and the scenes of his childhood. On his return he formed a law partnership with Judge R. M. Briggs, with whom he continued in the practice

of law till 1876. He was then appointed Deputy County Clerk, which position he held till 1880. He then opened an office and engaged in the practice of law till 1884, when he formed a partnership with Judge Curtis H. Lindley. Judge Lindley had been a Superior Judge of Amador County previous to this partnership, having been appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge George Moore, deceased. This partnership lasted for three years. From 1887 to the present time Mr. Spagnoli has conducted the law business alone. In 1871 he was appointed a Notary Public by Governor H. H. Haight, which office he has held uninterruptedly to the present time.

Mr. Spagnoli has been twice married: first to Miss Isabella Bryant, a lady from Maine. They had two children: Sylvester N. D. was born December 14, 1872, and has received a collegiate education in Santa Clara College and is now engaged in the drug business in Jackson. Urbano G. D. was born December 27, 1873, and is now attending school in Jackson. Mrs. Spagnoli died August 8, 1874. In 1882 Mr. Spagnoli was again married, to Miss Ida Bell Kerr, a native of California. They had three children, Lizzie M., Ernest B. D., and Roma V. Mr. Spagnoli is a member of Amador Lodge, No. 60, F. & A. M., Sutter Chapter No. 11, and has also taken the Scottish rite, the highest degree in Masonry. He is also a member of Jackson Lodge, No. 138, A. O. U. W., and Jackson Council, No. 80, Chosen Friends. He is progressive, energetic, attached to his profession and consequently is successful, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

A. S. HASKIN, a farmer of Lake County, was born November 11, 1821, in Trimble County, Kentucky. His father was a native of Virginia. A. S. Haskin remained in his native State till 1866. In that year he went to Marion County, Missouri, and in 1868 he went to Saline County of the same State, where he was for twelve years engaged in farming. In 1880 he came to California and settled in Fresno County, where he remained three years. He then went to San Louis Obispo County, where he remained until 1888, when he came to Lake County. He owns 108 acres of excellent land, all under cultivation. It lies about six miles south of Lakeport on the Highland Springs road, and is beautifully located. He raises grain and stock. He was married February 17, 1843, to Miss Lucy Mothersead, a native of Virginia. Her parents moved to Kentucky when she was three years old. They have nine children: Armsted G., America M., Sarah Ann, Narcissa J., Mary E., Octavie C., Orretta T., Annie Lee, Thomas E. Octavie and Annie are at home with their parents. The other children have made homes of their own. Mr. Haskin was a magistrate for the county in which he lived in Kentucky, for twelve years. Although he has always been actively engaged in farming and other laborious pursuits, time has dealt gently with him, and his present appearance is that of an energetic, middle-aged man, in the prime of life. In politics, Mr. Haskin affilliates with the Democratic party.

JAMES H. COMBS, a farmer of Lake County, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, December 21, 1832. In 1842 his parents moved to Independence, Missouri. His father died in 1849. In 1850 James H. returned to Mount Sterling, Kentucky, to finish his education. He graduated from the Mt. Sterling Academy, an institution of note in that part of the State, in 1852. In 1853 he crossed the plains, with ox and mule teams, to California. He first settled in San Ramon Valley, where he remained one year. He then went to San José, where he remained about two years. In 1856 he returned to Missouri, where he remained till 1872. He then returned to California and settled near Redwood City, where he

engaged in farming. In the fall of 1875 he came to Lake County and settled in Lakeport, where he resided for two years, not engaging in active business on account of poor health. In 1887 he purchased his present farm, on which he has since resided. He has 140 acres situated about three miles south of Lakeport on the Kelseyville and Highland Springs road. He raises grain and fruit. He has five acres in fruit trees, including a general variety. He is also engaged to some extent in raising horses.

Mr. Combs was married July 15, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Marshall, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Marshall, natives of Kentucky. They have six children: Robert Marshall, M. Sue, Carrie H., James H., Jr., Marshall R. and Bessie.

Mr. Combs is a member of the A. O. U. W.

W. H. CHAPMAN, residing on Brown's Valley Road, about a mile from Napa, has a ranch of forty-three acres, of which twenty are in orchard, about fourteen in full bearing and six coming into bearing. There are about six acres of cherries, five of peaches, and the remainder in apricots, prunes and a variety of fruits. These were mostly planted by Mr. Chapman, there being two acres of young orchard on the place when he came here in 1867. The rest of the place he planted at different times since he came here. He is one of the pioneers, as he arrived in California in December, 1850.

Mr. Chapman was born in New London, Connecticut, April 5, 1830, was brought up on a farm, and in his twentieth year came to California. Not having the means to pay the large passage fee then required, he managed to secure an opportunity to work for his passage, on the barque Autumn, leaving Connecticut in June and arriving in San Francisco, after a seven months trip around the Horn, in December. For a little more than a year he engaged himself in mining near Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County. For the next four years he was engaged in various pursuits, with varying success. In 1855 he returned to Connecticut, and while there married Elizabeth Lamb, a native of that State. During the next year he came again to California, by way of Panama, bringing with him eight hives of honey bees,—one half of them through successfully. For the first year after that he was engaged in the bee industry, increasing his stock largely and then selling and trading them all off for real estate and other property. After a year and a half in California he went again to the East and remained three years on a farm he purchased in Connecticut. About 1860 he returned again to California, where he remained ever since. After engaging in farming in Brown's Valley for a number of years, he in 1869 located on his present place, which he afterward purchased. For six years Mr. Chapman was Road-master of the Brown's Valley road. He is a member of Napa Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F. His fine residence is surrounded by a beautiful grove of evergreen trees and magnificent Monterey cypress hedge.

By his first marriage Mr. Chapman had six children, who are yet living, namely: Frank N., William E., Emeline, now the wife of Dolom McCord, of Tulare County; Henrietta, now the wife of William Bartram, of Martinez; Flora, the wife of Mr. Bernard, of Napa, and Georgia now Mrs. Ellworth Leonard of Napa. In 1874, Mr. Chapman was again married, this time to Hannah Christenson, a native of Norway, and by this marriage there are five children living: Edward, Julia, Lyman, Lena and Hazel.

FRANK W. BUSH, whose ranch is situated a mile and a half from Napa, has been a resident of this county for the past thirteen years. The ranch comprises 132 acres, of which thirty-two are in bearing orchard. This is divided into eight acres of peaches, nine of French prunes, eight of Yellow Egg plumbs, two of Italian prunes and five of Oregon Silver prunes.

To this Mr. Bush will add six acres more of the last mentioned. This year was the first crop. The peach trees bore heavily for their age—four years—there being about 1,000 boxes of the fruit. Most of these were sold to families in Napa for home canning, as they were of superior quality. The later varieties are shipped to San Francisco, where they brought the highest price in the market, namely, $1 and $1.25 per box, being of especially fine quality. There were only about three tons of prunes and plums in the rest of the orchard. Besides the above there were about four acres in small fruits and family orchard. The remainder of the ranch is devoted to general farming.

Mr. Bush was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1864, and brought up on his father's farm, which was situated within the city limits, and on which there was an orchard that had been largely cared for by Mr. Bush. He graduated at the commercial college of that town. For about three years he was employed in a pork-packing establishment and then came to California in 1876. The first two months were devoted to looking over California, in which examination he went as far south as San Diego. The result was that he decided to settle in Napa Valley, and accordingly in 1877 he purchased his present ranch. This he conducted as a general farm until 1885, when he planted out his present orchard. He has been School Trustee in this district for three years.

His parents were John D. and Anna (Myers) Bush, pioneer settlers in Iowa. In 1876 Mr. Bush married Miss Susie Sullivan, a native of that State, who died in 1887, leaving five children: Edith, Jennie, Nellie, Frank and Mabel.

SETH T. KEITHLY, a Lake County farmer, is a native of Harrison County, Indiana, born April 29, 1836. When he was quite young, his parents moved to McDonough County, Illinois, where his father engaged in farming. In 1860 S. T. came to California and settled in Yolo County, where he remained till 1865. He then went to Sonoma County, where he bought a small farm, on which he lived for ten years. In the fall of 1875 he sold his farm and came to Lake County, and bought the farm on which he now resides. He has 144 acres of land in Big Valley, lying between the Kelseyville road and Clear Lake, which he devotes to the raising of wheat. He was married February 23, 1865, to Miss Sarah Ann Peugh. They have six children: Jacob A., David E., Georgia, Adda, Lem and Lillian A.

HON. ANTHONY CAMINETTI, attorney at law, Jackson, was born near Jackson, Amador County, July 30, 1854. He received his early education in the public schools of Amador County, after which he graduated in the grammar schools of San Francisco, in 1867. From March 14, 1871, to October, 1873, he attended the University of California, at Berkeley. His health failing him at this time, he took a position in a store, in which capacity he served about three years. In 1870 he came to Jackson and studied law in the office of J. T. Farley, where he remained till 1877. He was then elected District Attorney, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected for a second term, which expired in 1882. In the fall of that year he was elected to the State Legislature, to represent Amador County. In 1886 he was nominated in joint convention of Amador and Calaveras counties, on the Democratic ticket, for State Senator, and was elected. In 1880 he was an alternate elector on the Hancock and English ticket. In 1888 he was an elector on the Cleveland ticket, and received the highest number of votes of all of the electors on the ticket. He is a member of the order of Native Sons of the Golden West, and is Past President of Excelsior Parlor, No. 31. Mr. Caminetti was married May 26, to Miss Ella Martin, a native of Tuolumne County, California. They have two children: Farley Drew and John B.

D. D. Stephens

Mr. C. is the author of the bill for the erection of a monument to Marshall, the first discoverer of gold in California, and is also president of the commission. He also secured the location for the "Agricultural Experimental Station" for the foot-hill section of California. He also introduced the bill, which was passed, locating the Preston School of Industry, a reform school for boys. Mr. Caminetti is strictly Democratic in his political views; is progressive and liberal in his ideas, and consequently has the respect and support of a large number of friends.

JOHN D. STEPHENS, of Woodland.—In a historical volume of Northern California such as this, treating of the country within its territorial limits in all its varied phases from aboriginal times to the present day, the most prominent feature must necessarily be the known history of the days since the discovery of gold in 1848. As many of the men who made that history and were the authors of this region's progress from a condition of nature to its present position as one of the finest spots and proudest commonwealths in the American Union, are yet living and still in the front rank of trade and enterprise, a recital of their individual narratives, and the part they have taken in the great work, becomes at once interesting and an essential portion of this volume. One truth that particularly attracts the attention of the historian in collecting material for it is the fact that the principal impetus to this growth has been given, not so much by the political leaders as by men in the private walks of life. Of this latter class it is probable that Northern California affords no better example than John D. Stephens, with whose name this sketch commences, and a brief outline of his career, giving some of its salient points, is herewith appended.

He was born in Cooper County, Missouri, where the town of Bunceton now stands, September 23, 1826. His father, Joseph Stephens, was born in Virginia, of Welsh and German parents, who came to this country prior to the Revolutionary war. He removed from Virginia, and in 1817 settled in Missouri. He was a stock-raiser and farmer and kept packs of hounds and large numbers of horses for the chase, a sport to which he was greatly attached, and one of the frequent occurrences in which all ages joined with delight. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Dickson, was descended from Josiah and Isabella (Reed) Dickson, both of whom were born in Scotland and emigrated to America in colonial days. The Stephens family in Missouri occupied a high place in the community, and then as now their influence was felt in civil and political circles. Among its members most prominent in later days was the late Joseph L. Stephens, nephew of our subject, who was a banker and capitalist, a prominent factor in State politics, and but few years ago a leading candidate for Governor of the State. When just merging into manhood he responded to General Gaines' call for troops for the Mexican war by promptly offering his services in behalf of his country, and though the youngest of a company of about 110 men he was unanimously chosen as its Captain.

The subject of this sketch received much of his schooling at his home, being furnished by his father with teachers, who were men of exceptional ability and learning, and his education thus received was enhanced by later experience as a teacher, which vocation he followed for two years previous to 1846. Then he enlisted for the war with Mexico, being a member of the company of which Joseph L. Stephens, previously mentioned, was chosen Captain. This company was a portion of the force designed for the relief of General Taylor, and, when mustered into the United States service by Colonel Robert Campbell, was ordered to quarters at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. While there a dispatch was received conveying the information that General Taylor had already

been relieved, and the command was sent to Poonville, subject to orders, and afterward discharged by general proclamation.

At the close of his term of service Mr. Stephens entered upon a course of study with a view to acquiring the profession of medicine. For two years he applied himself diligently to fitting himself for this field of labor, studying under Dr. Chilton, of Vermont, Missouri, a celebrated physician. His progress during this time had been sufficiently encouraging to warrant him in the hope of soon becoming himself a practitioner, but about this time an event occurred which changed the entire trend of his career. That event was the discovery of gold in California,—one which had as much effect, perhaps, upon this country as had some of her wars. The apparent genuineness of the discovery had the effect of sending to California the flower of all States and of all countries. The youth, the enterprise, the adventure and daring of the world were represented in that throng of 1849, which had for its common center California. Rightly judging that the best means of making the long journey to the coast was one which would allow of expedition, while not sacrificing safety or comfort, Mr. Stephens decided to pack across, and by this means he arrived at Sacramento on August 1. He was accompanied by his brother, George D., and five others at the outset, and on the way they joined a party of mountaineers and trappers with whom the journey, while one of interest, was accomplished without unusual incident.

But little time was spent in Sacramento, and after getting as thorough an idea as possible of the country he went to Mormon Island, and in company with his brother and a couple other members of their party, he commenced mining there, panning out the gold in the primitive manner of the early days. By this means he was able to clean up about $8 a day; but a couple months of such work showed him that it was a pretty difficult way to make money, and not such a fine one as his mind had pictured, while attended with considerable inconvenience and more or less privation, provisions being sometimes scarce, and the work compelling him to be always in the water, which was not conducive to good health. Accordingly, after studying over the situation, he concluded that there were other sources of revenue than the mines, and one probably more to his taste, and he went about looking up the possibilities.

After inspecting considerable territory in Sacramento and Yolo counties, with a view of selecting a location for the stock business, he chose the Capay grant, in the latter county, as the place most suitable for his purpose, and there he and his brother located. In 1851 they bought a league and a half of land there, in partnership with John S. Jury and John Q. Adams. In 1856 they bought out Mr. Jury's interest, and later Mr. Adams sold his interest in the property. The title was perfected by a United States patent, which our subject secured on a personal visit to Washington. During this time Mr. Stephens had been active in importing and improving the quality of stock, and for this purpose made trips East in 1853 and 1854, while others made similar journeys for them, with the same object in view at other times, bringing back some excellent stock, including cattle, horses and mules. He also bought sheep of Rowles & Rawson, at Oakland, and did much toward giving an impetus to improvement in that quarter. Among his purchases was that of the famous Southdown ram, World's Prize, which cost $2,000. When the State Fair was organized he took an active interest in its success, and lent to it his encouragement, being a constant exhibiter from its organization until 1864.

In 1861 Mr. Stephens, accompanied by his wife and daughter, went East, and upon landing at New York first learned that the civil war had broken out. While he was at his old home in Missouri the battle of Booneville took place, and he will never forget the comical side of the situation as he saw the vanquished scurrying along in retreat after their first battle,

one of them occasionally explaining how they were mowed down, with all the exaggeration occasioned by their excited frame of mind. In 1862 he took another trip East, via Panama, and spent the winter there, returning in the spring. In 1859 Mr. Stephens organized the Capay Ditch Company and was elected president, a position he has ever since held. This enterprise was one of the first of its kind in this part of the State, and besides is one of considerable magnitude. He gave his personal attention to the management of the large land, stock and water interests in the Capay Valley until 1864, when, leaving his brother George D. in immediate charge, he went to Virginia City, Nevada, with capital to invest in mining enterprises, etc., there. For a time he was engaged in operating a quartz mill there, and during his entire stay of four weeks was active in financial matters. Leaving there in 1868 he went overland to San Diego in search of grazing land, and having concluded his mission there returned to Yolo County. He then bent his energies to the establishment of the Bank of Woodland, which he accomplished in connection with others, he taking nearly half the stock. This bank, which is noticed at length elsewhere, is the largest financial institution on the Pacific coast outside of San Francisco. It is safe to say that no bank in California has been the medium of more genuine accommodation to men in need of assistance than the Bank of Woodland. Its immense power and prestige, with its paid-up capital and surplus of over $1,000,000, has always been used to build up rather than to tear down, and it has been of incalculable benefit to the community. Ever since its organization Mr. Stephens has been its president, and the only change in the officers have been in that of cashier, now ably filled by C. F. Thomas.

In 1871 the Pneumatic Gas Company, which had undertaken to supply Woodland with light, failed on account of defects in its system, and a company was formed to buy its plant, with Mr. Stephens as its president. The purchase effected, coal gas was substituted, and the new system, which at once proved a success, has since been in vogue. In 1872 J. W. Peek undertook to supply the city with water, but his project ended in failure. Recognizing the fact that Woodland's prosperity demanded a plentiful supply of water, Mr. Stephens came to the front, took hold of the enterprise, and in company with two other enterprising gentlemen soon placed at the disposal of the citizens a supply more than sufficient for all purposes. These are but a few of the undertakings to which he has lent a helping hand and assisted to place upon a substantial foundation. Hardly a church is there in Yolo County but acknowledges his liberal generosity, and this though he is not himself identified with any denomination. He has been the consistent champion and patron of education, this fact being particularly emphasized in the case of Hesperian College, to which his donation was double that of any others and of which he is now a trustee. He has never allowed a benevolent scheme of merit to pass him without substantial encouragement, and yet it is not in such a manner that his benevolence has been. There are men to-day living in California in comfortable and even affluent circumstances, and some who have passed away bore similar testimony, that ascribe—and justly too—to Mr. Stephens their success in life. He found them sometimes in the midst of financial difficulty, made personal investments for them, gave them the results and stood by them when they were on their feet. While one of California's successful men, he has truly attained his independent affluence without harm to other men. No man is the power for his riches, but many are better and more prosperous.

Perhaps the most striking feature of Mr. Stephens' character is the entire absence of greed of gain, which so often characterizes men who are the architects of their own fortunes. A cool, collected, self-contained and apparently easy-going man, of plain, entirely unostentatious demeanor, fond of art and of collecting the relics and mementoes of aboriginal times,

one wonders where there is room for the business side of his nature which has accomplished such results in the world of commerce and of finance. It is a latent strength which, if unseen, is none the less felt for that effect. In this respect Mr. Stephens may justly be considered a remarkable man, illustrating to a nicety the idea of force without friction.

He has for over forty years been connected with the Masonic order, in which he yet takes an active interest. He was one of the charter members of the Woodland Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he has since served as Eminent Commander. He is a member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers, believing with the best minds of the day in the preservation of the annals of the early days of the State and the recollection of the memories of the men who made the present California possible. He has been a member of the Union Club of San Francisco since 1883. While it may be said that he has never been a man of leisure, but rather one without leisure from boyhood, he has recognized the necessity of a man with his many business cares abstaining at times from his customary active methods, and has usually spent his vacations in travel. Among the trips thus taken was one in 1876, during which year he visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia and attended the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. In 1878 he made a tour of Europe, visiting all points of interest. In 1881 he made his last trip East, combining business with pleasure, and in 1885 he visited the New Orleans Exposition and traveled through the Southern States. He also visited Alaska in 1888. Perhaps the most memorable of his pleasure excursions, however, was the one to the Sandwich Islands, in 1887, as one of the Masonic guests of King Kalakaua, a trip which will be incidentally mentioned in connection with its sequel further on in this article.

Mr. Stephens was married at Bellair, Missouri, January 4, 1854, to Miss Mary F. Alexander, a native of Kentucky, who removed with her parents to Missouri in 1845. She is of Scotch descent, and her ancestors settled in Virginia at an early day, the city of Alexandria in that State having been named after her grandfather. Three children were born to them, of whom the only one surviving is a daughter, now the wife of Joseph Craig, of Woodland. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens make their home in the block surrounded by College, First, Cross and Pendegast streets, where they have a stately mansion surrounded by grounds embellished in a happy style of art, which is yet suggestive of nature. These grounds are traversed by walks and drives and ornamented by semi-tropical and other trees, palms, century plants, orange and other trees. One spot is in the form of a circle completely embowered by tropical trees, and in this circle on October 12, 1887, occurred the banquet which may here be recounted as a feature of one of the most noted entertainments that has ever occurred in California.

The following extract from the San Francisco *Call* well describes the event and the occasion for it.

"The Stephens' Luau at Woodland.—The luau which took place at the residence of Mr. J. D. Stephens, in Woodland last Tuesday evening, was an event that will not be forgotten by those present for a long time to come. Mr. Stephens spent a part of last summer on the Hawaiian and neighboring islands, having gone there in company with a large number of Masons, who were invited there by their brother Masons, residents of the island. To illustrate to his neighbors and friends the habits and customs of the natives in the Cannibal Islands, Mr. Stephens conceived the idea of giving a social party at his residence which would represent similar gatherings of the upper class in that country. While Mr. Stephens and party were at the Hawaiian Islands they were tendered a reception after their return home, and requested Mrs. George D. Hall, then of Virginia City, Nevada, now of Alameda, and Miss Josie Watkins, now of Tacoma, Washington, who were among his companions to make minute

note of the details that it might be faithfully reproduced, which was done in the most successful manner, being both amusing and instructive to the large number of people present.

"The beautiful residence is situated in the southern part of Woodland city and occupies a place in the middle of a park of about four acres of ground. The park is laid off in walks and driveways, and is ornamented with shade trees, flowers and fountains. On the east side of the park there is an arbor which is of an oblong shape, 30 x 80 feet, inclosed by thickly planted cypress trees, which make a solid foliage on all sides, the branches being sufficiently long to inclose the top, and which has been used for playing toka, and a dining-room on special occasions. It was in this arbor that the aloha was held. The ground had been thickly covered with straw, which was covered with matting. The novel dining-room had three long tables running lengthwise, ten inches high, and the room was lighted by fifty Chinese lanterns, which included all its furniture, there being no chairs. The low tables were well loaded with all the good things of the State, including stewed dog meat, which is prized so highly by the natives of Hawaii, together with many things brought from the islands for the occasion.

"Everything having been put in readiness long before the setting of the sun, the invited guests commenced to arrive before the sun hid itself behind the Coast Range of mountains. As fast as the guests arrived they were conducted to a room on the second floor of the residence, were they were provided with a wreath of flowers, which passed under one arm and around the neck. The Woodland orchestra soon took its place on the lawn and filled the park with excellent music, the park being lighted with more than 100 Chinese lanterns, some of which were as large as flour barrels, giving it a most beautiful appearance.

"About six o'clock the grand march commenced to the arbor, where the royal banquet was spread, all things being represented that were given to the Masons by King Kalakaua on their arrival at Honolulu, the capital city. The guests first took their places around the table, where the order was given to sit down on the matting with feet under the tables, which was not much of a feat for the young and light weights, but no easy task for the old and corpulent. After much time had been spent in feasting of the dainties, G. C. Grimes, who had been selected as master of the ceremonies, arose and announced the first toast, "Aloha," which was responded to by Professor J. I. McConnell.

"The toasts and responses continued as follows: California, R. H. Beamer; Fraternal Friendship, F. M. Brown; Masonic Excursions to Honolulu, Judge Crowly; Yolo County, F. S. Sprague; Poi, Dr. Ross; Pleasure of a Sea Voyage, E. C. Dozier, of Rio Vista; The Social Side of Life, Hudson Grand; Our Lady Guests, Hon. F. E. Baker; The Pioneers and Native Sons, C. H. Garoutte; Music and Flowers, Colonel G. P. Harding; Our Host, Judge J. C. Ball.

"The responses were well received by quiet recognitions of the audience, who were twisting their bodies in all kinds of positions hoping to find an easier position, with their feet still under the table. While there were many dishes on the tables that are common with the Kanakas, "poi" is the national dish of the Sandwich Islanders. It is obtained from the root of the kalo, which, after having been baked and well beaten on a board with a stone pestle, is then made into a paste with water and allowed to ferment for a few days, when it is fit to be eaten. There is a peculiar breed of dogs which, when exclusively fed on poi, is considered a great delicacy. The kalo plant is grown in wet places. It is said that a patch of kalo forty feet square will yield sufficient food to support a native for a whole year. A square mile would support 1,700 persons. The stewed dog looked tempting, and several partook freely of the dainty dish and pronounced it good. After all had risen and had a good stretch, the music commenced, when a social hour was enjoyed in

a free-and-easy way which was most suitable to each individual until after midnight."

THOMAS WESTWATER, whose ranch of fifty acres is about half a mile from Napa, has forty acres in orchard and ten acres in vineyard. The orchard consists of sixteen acres of French prunes, ten acres of Kelsey Japan plums, eight acres of Bartlett pears, two acres of cherries, two acres of apricots, one acre of peaches, and the remainder in a family variety orchard. The vines are all of the Zinfandel variety. All the fruit trees were planted by Mr. Westwater, the grapes having been planted before he purchased the ranch.

Mr. Westwater has been a resident of California since —— and has ever since exhibited a good example to older citizens in the thorough development he has made.

Mr. Westwater was born in Kirkudbrightshire, Scotland, in 1863. He was educated in his native town up to the age of eighteen years, and then engaged in learning the trade of linen manufacturer, in which he spent two years. Business in that line becoming dull, he went to New Zealand and spent two years there in the printing business. His father having come to California and purchased this ranch and some other property, persuaded him to come here also, and he has since developed the great model farm just described. His parents were Andrew and Maggie (Patterson) Westwater, natives and still residents of Scotland.

GEORGE W. AND WILLIAM F. OLIVER, two young farmers well known throughout Yolo County, are natives of Missouri and the sons of James and Louise Ann (Yornnell) Oliver. Their father was born in Kentucky, in 1807, and has been a farmer all his life; their mother is a native of Missouri, and they are still living, about two miles from their sons. The family came to California overland in 1859, having a weary voyage of five months. First they rented 200 acres of land in Sacramento County and worked upon it two years. They next moved to a point on the upper Stockton road, five miles southeast of Sacramento, and remained there but one year; then they went into Yolo County and the first year rented a tract of land, and finally, in 1882, entered the quarter section where they now reside, three miles from Woodland. At present there are eighty acres, which is principally devoted to the raising of grain, and a moderate quantity of fruit.

George W. Oliver was born in 1837; William F. Oliver was born in 1851, and in 1885 married Miss Mary Billings, in Yolo County, and their children are Elma L. and Daisy E.

M FLANAGAN.—Riverdale, Stanley's ranch, comprises 1,600 acres, all tillable land,—sixty acres in orchard, mostly Bartlett and Beurre Clairgeau pears and French prunes, 110 acres in grapevines, all resistant stocks, grafted with a variety Clarette grapes, about half of which is now in bearing. There is also a dairy of 266 cows and a tract of about 400 acres devoted to grain-raising; and there is a winery, with a capacity of about 120,000 gallons of storage, where about 15,000 gallons have been made during the past two years, leaving on hand about 30,000 gallons. For his wine Judge Stanley has always had as high a price as forty cents a gallon, while other growers have received from ten to fifteen cents. He expects to extend his vineyard considerably. The present stand is: Zinfandel, 10,000; Mataro, 14,000; Black Burgundy, 10,500; Cabernet Franc, 6,000; Cabernet Sauvignon, 6,000; Bedan, 4,500; Tannot, 5,000. The remainder are made up of Tinto Val de Peñas, 8,000; Lenoir, Verdot, Pied de Perdrix, Clarette Blanche, Mondeuse, etc. The wines from each of these grapes is kept separate in the cellar. On the premises there are also ten

acres of Bartlett pears, ten acres of Beurre Clairgeaus, twenty-five acres of French prunes, ten of Japan plums and ten acres of other varieties of fruit. Along the roads and through the ranch are avenues and groves of Eucaplytus, which are not only ornamental but useful. They serve as a guard against high winds, and even against frost, thus making a perceptible difference in the climate. For two years, when almost all the vines in the valley were destroyed by frost, none were injured on this place. The wine cellar has two rooms below and one above ground.

Mr. Flanagan has lived in California and on this place for the past nineteen years. On his arrival in this State he came at once to Napa County and engaged in farming, renting this place from Governor Stanley, the former owner who purchased it from the original grantee. After Governor Stanley's death Mr. Flanagan has been superintendent of the place, managing it for the past fourteen years. He has planted, or superintended the planting of, all vines and trees on the premises, and since the vines have been bearing he has had charge of the winery, making wine of so fine quality as to be worth three times as much as any other manufactured in the State.

Mr. Flanagan was born in County Lowth, Ireland, in 1839. From the age of seventeen to twenty-one he served an apprenticeship in mercantile business. He next followed mining eight years in Australia, and five years in New Zealand. In 1870 he came to California, and settled where he now lives.

MRS. BARBARA DURST, manager of a farm near Madison, Yolo County, was born in Switzerland, in 1836, daughter of Boldsaer and Anna M. (Swerl) Schengler, natives of that country. Her father in Switzerland was engaged in the manufacture of woolens in several establishments for twenty-one years, and then he emigrated to the United States and settled in Wisconsin, where he followed farming until his death in 1870. Her mother died in 1876, near Cacheville, Yolo County. In 1859 the subject of this sketch was married in Wisconsin, to David Durst, also a native of Switzerland. In 1869 they came to California and located at once on Cache Creek, where Mr. Durst died January 13, 1884, leaving three children, namely: John J., who is now aged twenty-seven; Willie B., twenty-five; and Annie M., twenty-two. In October, 1887, Mrs. Durst changed her residence to her present place, four miles from Madison, on the main road to Woodland. The ranch there contains 160 acres of land, and she also has another adjoining on the southeast, containing 240 acres. The principal product of these farms is grain.

ALBERT F. ROSS, Clerk of Shasta County, was born near Millville, same county, June 23, 1861. His ancestors were natives of Sweden. His father, Herman F. Ross, was born in Sweden, December 24, 1833. While a boy he was in the mercantile business. In 1842 he went to England and enlisted in the English navy, and participated in the opium war with China. He afterward served on the coast of Africa, capturing slave-traders and suppressing the nefarious traffic at that time extensively engaged in; and was finally captain of a merchant vessel. He subsequently retired from the sea, settled in the State of Maine and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was there when gold was discovered in California. In 1849 he joined the ranks of those who were seeking the new El Dorado and arrived in California in the spring of 1850. He engaged in mining near Sacramento and on the American River. In 1852 he came to Shasta County, and settled on a farm at Oak Run. He took a prominent part in opening up the country, which was a wilderness at that time, and making roads across the mountains. He was afterward engaged in teaming from Red Bluff to

Susanville, at that time a profitable business. In 1867, in partnership with H. N. Wilkinson, he became the owner of a flouring-mill at Millville. They did a large business, supplying several counties of Northern California with flour and feed, until 1880. This property he still owns, but the construction of the railroad to some extent injured their business. In November, 1859, he married Elizabeth Hunt, a native of Missouri. To them were born two sons, of whom Albert F. is the older one.

Albert was educated in the public schools of his native county and at Napa College, where he graduated in May, 1882. He worked in the mill with his father and learned that business, after which he spent a year in the forwarding business in Arizona. On account of ill health he returned to Millville. In 1886 Mr. Ross received the nomination for County Clerk by the Republican party, and was elected by fifty-eight majority. He served his term so satisfactorily that he was re-nominated, and at the election of November, 1888, received a majority of 455. The duties of recorder, clerk and auditor have devolved upon him. He has proved himself an efficient officer, and is ably assisted by a faithful corps of deputies.

Mr. Ross is a Royal Arch and Council Mason, and has twice been Master of the blue lodge. He is a popular Native Son of the Golden West, and is alike proud of his county and his State.

H. B. JOHNSON, a farmer of Yolo County, is the son of Keener and Grace (Jones) Johnson, natives of North Carolina, who moved from that State to Alabama in an early day, and died when the subject of this sketch, who was born there in 1840, was a small boy. He was brought up by Joseph Bullard, who kept him at hard work. At the age of sixteen years he came by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California, being thirty-five days on an ocean vessel, and landing in San Francisco in 1859. He at once went to Yolo County and was employed on different ranches until he purchased his present place of 300 acres August 3, 1878. It is now well improved, and he makes a specialty of wheat. He is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 253, F. & A. M. His wife, Martha C., was born in North Carolina in 1845, a daughter of James D. Butler, a farmer of that State. Mr. Johnson's family now have raised five children,—James H., Sallie R., Mabel, Richard F. and Josephine C.

GEORGE F. MACK, County Superintendent of Schools, of Amador County, and Principal of the Ione G. S. C. School, was born November 15, 1845, at St. Charles, Kane County, Illinois. His parents were natives of New Hampshire and moved to Illinois about the year 1844. In 1850 they moved to California and settled at Placerville, El Dorado County, where Mr. Mack engaged in mining for a few years, with good success, after which he turned his attention to fruit-raising, on land that he secured near Placerville. He being one of the first in the State to enter that field of industry, found, when his orchards began bearing fruit, that he had a surer and safer income than he could realize from the mines. He sold peaches to the miners as high as fifty cents apiece. He still lives on the same fruit farm in El Dorado County, where he first located, at the advanced age of seventy-five years of age, with his wife, who is seventy. George F. Mack, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the public schools of El Dorado County, after which he was a student in the Woodland Hesperian College for three years. He was a member of the class graduating in 1867, at the Healdsburg Academy of Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California, but on account of the rapid advancement made in his studies, was permitted by the faculty of the institution to graduate in the class of 1866.

In 1868 he commenced teaching in Pleasant Valley, El Dorado County. He taught in the

public schools of El Dorado County till 1879. In that year he was employed as principal of the graded schools of Truckee, Nevada County, which position he held for two years. In 1881 he came to Ione, Amador County, where he has been employed as principal of the schools uninterruptedly to the present time. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools for Amador County in 1886, on the Republican ticket. He was married to Miss Gilla A. Miller, a native of El Dorado County, California. They have seven children: William H., George F., Jr., Mary A., Gilla A., Agnes M., Robert Lincoln and Daniel M.

Mr. Mack is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Encampment, I. O. O. F., and also of the order of Chosen Friends.

B. FRANKLIN, a rancher between Woodland and Madison, is a son of Willis and Mary H. (Hamilton) Franklin, both natives of Virginia. His father was born September 18, 1799, was a farmer by occupation and died October 16, 1836; and his mother, who was born March 18, 1802, died September 5, 1888, in Woodland. The subject of this sketch was born in Tennessee, in 1828; at the age of thirteen years he went to Barry County, Missouri, where he remained until 1850. He then came overland to this State, remained here two years, returned to Missouri, and on coming again to the Golden State he located in Yolo County, where he has ever since remained. He has a ranch of 130 acres, all fenced, and located three and a half miles east of Madison and eight and a half west of Woodland. His principal industry is the raising of grain; besides, he raises some live-stock and fruit. He is a member of Woodland Lodge, No. 111, I. O. O. F.

His first marriage was to Elvira E. Ditht, a native of Kentucky. They have two children: John H. and Mary E.; the latter is now the wife of G. Duncan, a farmer of Yolo County. Mr. Franklin was married a second time, to Adeline H. Hertford, a native of Tennessee, and they have one son, Benjamin B. The family are all members of the Christian Church at Madison.

JAMES MEEHAN, proprietor of the Bank Saloon, Jackson, Amador County, California, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, was born November 1, 1833. He received his education in the common schools of the county where he was born. In 1847 he came to New Orleans, where he secured a situation in the United States Bakery, where he remained for two years. In June, 1849, he took passage on a sail ship for San Francisco, around Cape Horn, where he landed in February, 1850. He remained in San Francisco only eight days, then went to Tuolumne County and engaged in mining till 1852. Having been successful in mining he concluded to return to New Orleans on a visit, via Panama. He remained in New Orleans six months, then returned to Tuolumne County, California, and again engaged in mining till 1854. He then came to Volcano, Amador County, where he mined till 1868, with good success. In 1867 he was elected County Treasurer for Amador County, and in 1869 re-elected for a second term. In 1871 and '72 he commenced buying stock in the Kennedy gold mine, and in a short time became the owner of about one-fourth of the shares in that mine. In the fall of 1875 he was again elected County Treasurer, and on account of a change in the State law, his term was extended to three years. He was re-elected in the fall of 1878, and also in the fall of 1880, having held the office of County Treasurer for eleven years. During his years of office and to the present time he has been engaged in mining. He owns the Volunteer mine, adjoining the Kennedy mine, also a one-third interest in the Martin White mine, both located on the mother lode of Amador County. He also owns the Crown Point (or Bonanza), and a one-tenth interest in

the Pocahontas mines at Dry Town, also a five-twelfth interest in the Marachi gold mine in Calaveras County. These mines are all well prospected, and are considered first-class properties. Mr. Meehan was married August 15, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Rawle, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had nine children: George M., Nellie, James Emmett, Raymond and Loretta are living. Allie, Rose, John C., and Gracie are dead.

JE. BAIRD, an agriculturist near Woodland, is the son of Thomas and Mary (Hodgin) Baird, who were natives of England; the father by vocation was an engineer and millwright, and died in Woodland in 1878. The subject of this sketch was born in England in 1852, and was brought to America when only two years of age; after living in Missouri until 1859 he came to California and located in Woodland. He now has a fine farm of 400 acres a mile east of that place; and he is also a partner with three brothers in 320 acres near Knight's Landing. Wheat is their principal product. Mr. Baird is not married.

HR. BORRETTE is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, having been born in that city in 1855. His parents were V. J. and Amelia (Bridges) Borrette, who came to California in 1859 and settled in Honey Lake, in Lassen County, where they engaged in general farming, stock-raising, etc. Mr. Borrette grew up on his father's farm, attending the local schools there and in Elko County, Nevada, whither they removed in 1870. Here they were employed in mining for twelve years, and then went to the northeastern part of Washington Territory. He remained there for one year, and then came to Napa, where, in 1885, he rented a portion of his present orchard, and added the balance about a year since. This property is situated in Brown's Valley, about three miles from Napa. One of these orchards, of thirteen acres, consists largely of cherries, mostly of the black Tartarian variety, the trees being now in full bearing. He shipped from this orchard last season about 6,000 boxes, nearly all of them to San Francisco, for table use. The second orchard, of twenty acres, is principally devoted to apples, prunes, and a family orchard of choice varieties. There are about five acres of French and Silver prunes, five acres of apples, and the remainder is divided among cherries, apricots, peaches, etc. Mr. Borrette was married January 1, 1883, to Miss Olive Bragg, a native of Napa County, whose parents were among the early settlers of California and of the Worden Valley. They have three children: Nellie, Harry and Edith. He is a member of the United Endowment Association of Napa City.

WILLIAM G. ANDERSON, Superintendent of the New York Mine, near Jackson, Amador County, was born in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, May 7, 1835. His parents, Josiah and Susan (Turner) Anderson, were natives of the United States, born and reared in the State of Maine. They removed to New Brunswick in 1824, where they remained until the time of their death, which was about four years ago. His father never withdrew his allegiance to the United States. They raised a family of twelve children of their own, besides two that were adopted. William G., when quite young, served a regular apprenticeship in the shipyards of St. Johns, New Brunswick, where he learned the trade of ship-carpenter. In 1854 he went to Maine to visit relatives, when he concluded to go to work at his trade at Bath, in that State, where he worked from March 1 to November of the same year. He worked for Berry & Richardson on the ship Commodore, one of the largest vessels built on the Kennebec River at that date. In November, 1854, he

went to Minnesota and settled at St. Paul, where he engaged in the lumber business. In 1855 he was appointed by the board of aldermen, as Marshal of the city of St. Paul, and a few months later was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Washington County, under Sheriff Johnson. During the same year he went to the Lake Superior country, during the copper excitement, and in August returned to Stillwater, Minnesota, making the trip down the St. Croix River, about 260 miles, in a birch-bark canoe. In 1858 he started for the Fraser River gold mines; but on reaching St. Louis, having heard discouraging reports from that country, he concluded to stop at St. Louis and work at his trade. While here he assisted in building the steamer W. G. Gay. He then went to Paducah, Kentucky, where he was employed by Tom Scott, the originator of the Southern Pacific Railroad enterprise, building the steamer Autocrat, a noted vessel that plied between Louisville and New Orleans. After being launched she was towed to Evansville, Indiana, where she was fitted up with the machinery and furnishings formerly used on the Southern Belle, one of the finest boats on the lower Mississippi River. When the Autocrat was completed he was employed on her for several trips as ship carpenter. In the fall of 1859 he went to Louisville and assisted in fitting up the steamer T. D. Hine, for Captain John Akerson, of Franklin, Tuckepaw Parish, Louisiana, and after she was completed served for some time in the capacity of carpenter, mate, etc., on her regular trips, after which he was employed at various points along the river in building boats, barges, etc. In 1861, the civil war having been inaugurated, he concluded to go north. On arriving at New Orleans he found it difficult to get away, but through the influence of Theobald Forestall, an influential banker and business man of New Orleans, he finally succeeded in shipping as ship carpenter, on the Moses Davenport, for Boston, where he arrived on May 1. He then went to New Brunswick to visit his parents, where he remained about nine months; then returned to New York city. From New York he went to Fairhaven, Connecticut, where he assisted in building a gunboat for Poke & Bushnell, Government contractors. From Fairhaven he went to New York city, where he was employed in building a Panama steamer.

In 1864 he went to Boston, where he was married to Miss Isabella Boggs, a native of St. John, New Brunswick.

In about three months after his marriage he sailed for California. He settled in San Francisco, where he worked at his trade for seven years. In 1872 he went to San Mateo County and engaged in farming and the dairy business, in which he continued for six years. In 1878 he came to Amador County and engaged in mining. In 1884 he went to Mare Island, where he was employed by the Government as ship carpenter. In 1886 he returned to Amador County and resumed work on the New York mine, in connection with his partner, John W. Stewart, of San Francisco.

Mr. Anderson's family consists of his wife and four children, two boys and two girls. His wife and three of the children are in New Brunswick, where they have property. One son is with Mr. Anderson and is engaged on the mine. Mr. Anderson owns a half interest in 560 acres of patented land, on which the New York mine is located, and also a half interest in a water ditch six miles long, that supplies water sufficient to irrigate the land and also furnish power for all milling purposes.

J. ELY, a farmer at Cacheville, Yolo County, is a son of Warren E. and Emily (Uthsbock) Ely. His father was born in Kentucky in 1811 and settled in Ralls County, Missouri, in early day, and continued there in his occupation of farming until his death; he was a Freemason of high standing. The mother, born also in Kentucky, in 1818, died in Ralls County, leaving five children, all sons.

The subject of this sketch, the eldest of these sons, was born in that county, March 6, 1856, and received his school education there. In 1857 he came overland with ox teams to California, being about six months on the road and suffering much privation. He earned his way by driving cattle the first three months and acting as cook the remainder of the time. At Genoa, Nevada County, he left the train and walked to Placerville, better known in those days as Hangtown; but three days afterward he went to Folsom and mined in Placer County, near by, for three months. Soon afterward he located at Cacheville, Yolo County, where he has since remained. His first work in that county was baling hay, which he followed five years, and he then, in 1864, purchased his present ranch of 800 acres of well improved land. He has also 330 acres in Sutter County, which is rented; a part is in clover and a part in pasture.

In 1866, in Yolo County, he married Miss Mary Strode, who was born in 1842 in Missouri, and died in May, 1886, leaving the following five children: Emily J., Belle, deceased, Nora, Ervin, deceased, Cheston, deceased, Frank E., Rodney E. and Leslie S.

HON. CROCKETT M. CRAWFORD, a native of Lake County, California, was born in Lakeport, April 14, 1860. He received his education in the public schools and the Lakeport Academy. He has been teaching in the schools of the county since 1881. He was elected to the State Legislature, November, 1888. He introduced a bill in the last session of the Assembly to provide free text-books for the public schools of the State, which passed both houses, but was vetoed by Governor R. W. Waterman. He also introduced what was known as the "Omnibus Educational bill," which became a law. The object of this bill was to perfect the school law. He has been principal of the Upper Lake schools for the past three years.

He was married June 6, 1885, to Miss Nora Graham, who is also a native of California. They have two children: Velma and Amy, aged five and two years respectively. He a member of Lakeport Parlor, No. 147, N. S. of G. W.

G. A. ALLEN, a farmer northwest of Woodland, is a son of Ambrose and Valeta (Clark) Allen, natives of New York State who moved about 1836 to Illinois, where the father, a farmer by occupation, died in 1875, an exemplary member of the Christian Church and of the Odd Fellows' order; the mother died in 1876. The subject of this sketch was born in 1855, in Pike County, Illinois, where he grew up and received his education. In 1871 he went to Missouri, where he remained three years, and then he came to California by rail. In 1879 he purchased his present place of eighty acres, six miles and a half northwest of Woodland, where he is engaged in the raising of grain, clover and livestock.

For his wife he married Miss Susan F. Crellin, in Yolo County; she was born in 1857, in that county, and both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have three children: John R., Maud and Bentie.

GEORGE W. PARDEE, a native of England, was born in Liverpool, February 18, 1852. His father was a seafaring man, and was captain of a vessel. In 1854 he emigrated to America and settled in Maryland. Here George W. received a limited education in the common schools. When quite young he went to Baltimore, where he served an apprenticeship, learning the blacksmiths' trade, remaining in the same shop for seven years. He then went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he

worked for a year and a half as a journeyman. In 1869 he went to Denver, Colorado, and remained three years, working the first year for Ed. Westcote, and the next two years for George Tritch and William Allender. He then went to Georgetown and worked for Hood & Burnett, who were running the New England mine, a year and a half. He then went to Rosita, Colorado, where he worked at his trade two and a half years. In 1874 he came to California, remaining about eight months in San Francisco. In 1875 he came to Middletown, Lake County, and worked till 1877, then came to Lower Lake. After working two years here, he engaged to work for the Sulphur Bank Quicksilver mine, in Lake County, where he remained for fon years. He then returned to Lower Lake and engaged in business for himself where he has remained till the present time. Being industrious and honest, he has been successful and has the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lives. He owns three houses and lots, beautifully located in the best part of the town of Lower Lake, one of which he occupies as a home: the others are occupied by tenants.

He was married in 1879, to Miss Mollie Allen. They have two children, William and Lucetta, aged ten and five years respectively. Mr. Pardee is a member of the I. O. O. F.

G. W. WHITMAN, a well-known farmer of Contra Costa County, was born in Greenbriar County, Virginia, September 21, 1809, the son of William and Elizabeth (Erwin) Whitman. The father, a farmer by vocation, was a native of the State of New York, and the other was a native of Virginia. At the age of seventeen years the subject of this notice went to Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, and four years subsequently to Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, where he studied law for three years; he then made his home at Cambridge, that State, until 1849, when, in October, he sailed from New York State to California, by way of Cape Horn, landing in San Francisco May 6 following. He followed mining at various points throughout this State, mostly in Merced County. In 1863 he went to Sonoma County and, owning a large tract of land there, he devoted all his attention to his fruit-raising and wine-making. In 1883 he settled upon his present place of 228 acres eight miles from Martinez, where he has a fine orchard of thirty acres and a splendid vineyard of fifty acres, devoted to table grapes.

Mr. Whitman married Miss Nancy Smith, who was born in Tennessee, January 1, 1809, and they have two children,—Henry H., born January 5, 1837; and Addie, August 7, 1831. Mr. Whitman was State Controller of California in 1854; and previously, from 1842 to 1847, he was Judge of the Probate Court of Wayne County, Indiana, resigning his office during the latter year.

D. P. DIGGS, a rancher of Yolo County, and a worthy old pioneer of '49, has had a life-history of more than usual variety and interest, and it is with great pleasure that we give the biography a prominent place in the pages of our work, as is due to its historical importance.

Mr. Diggs was born April 8, 1827, in Montgomery County, Missouri, and is the son of Captain —— and Jane (Pace) Diggs. Captain Diggs, his father, was born in the State of Vermont, while his mother was a native of Madison County, Kentucky. The father served his country throughout the war of 1812, being in command of a company of soldiers. He was a farmer by trade, and was one of the earliest as well as most respected settlers in Missouri. The subject of this sketch was brought up in Montgomery County, and received his education in the schools of the section. In 1848 he went to New Mexico, in connection with the Mexican war, but returned to Missouri in 1849, and

set out at once for California, crossing the plains with ox teams. He went directly to Coloma and found work for six months, driving a team at Sutter's celebrated mill, being employed by the owners of the mill at $350 a month and board. Mr. Diggs built the corral that stood beside the old warehouse in those early days. On the Fourth of July, 1849, Mr. Diggs and others, did honor to the day by hoisting a home-made American flag on the gable end of their cabin. It was constructed out of red, white and blue shirts, with oak leaves for stars. In 1850 he went to Yolo County, there being then just three settlers on Cache Creek, when he went there. He is now the owner of 350 acres of exceedingly fine land, all well improved and under fence. It lies five miles northwest of Woodland. In conclusion, we should say that Mr. Diggs is a type of our best American citizen, diligent, progressive and prosperous.

He is married to Miss Janet E. Hines, who was born in Ray County, Missouri, in 1837. They have six children, as follows: Mary A., Elnorah A., Irvine P., Sarah S., Maria H. and Marshall M.

MRS. S. E. McCLINTIC, the proprietor of a farm in Yolo County, is the daughter of Hull Finch and Susan Newcomb; her father was a native of Virginia, a farmer, and the last ten years of his life he was presiding Judge of the court of Callaway County, Missouri, and he died in that county, in 1888. The mother of the subject of this sketch, a native of Missouri, died in the same county, in 1859. The subject of this notice, born in Callaway County, married John McClintic, in April, 1863, just after he had arrived from California, which he had visited in 1851 to locate a place. A week after their marriage they started across the plains and landed at their little home, where they both labored patiently and industriously to supply themselves with the necessities and comforts of life. Mr. McClintic died November 7, 1877, leaving seven children: Samuel A., Emma L., Anna, Willie, Matie, Jessie H. and Agnes R.

The ranch contains 320 acres and is principally devoted to raising wheat.

WILLIAM S. MONTGOMERY was born in Marion County, Missouri, December 25, 1848. His father, Alexander Montgomery, died in California, April 1, 1885, at the age of sixty-three years. His mother, Susan (Martin) Montgomery, is still living and resides in Woodland. They had a family of fifteen children, eleven of whom are living. Four died in infancy. Alexander Montgomery came to California in 1850, and engaged in mining for about one year. In January, 1851, he came to Yolo County, and took up Government land and began to improve it. The next winter he returned to Missouri, and in the spring of 1854 he started across the plains with his family, for his new home in California, where he arrived in September. William S. received his education in the public schools of Yolo County and in the Hesperian College at Woodland. In 1876 he went to Willows, Colusa County, where he built a business house and engaged in the hardware trade. In 1877 he sold out his business and went to Lassen County and took up land, on which he remained seven years. He then found out that his claim to the land was worthless, owing to the negligence or dishonesty of the land agent. He therefore disposed of his improvements for what he could get, and vacated the land. He then returned to Yolo County and took charge of his mother's farm, which he has superintended ever since. It contains 320 acres, which is principally devoted to the raising of grain. He owns forty acres of land, which he is preparing to plant in fruit.

He was married March 7, 1872, to Miss Ralls, a native of Missouri. They had four children,

three of whom are living. Adela, Etta and Elmer. In 1883 Mrs. Montgomery died. In 1885 Mr. Montgomery was married a second time, to Miss Magdalena Glockler, a native of California. Two daughters have resulted from this marriage—Gertrude and Caroline. Mr. M. is a member of the order of K. P. and I. O. O. F.

JUDGE WILLIAM THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace of Napa Township, has been a resident of California since 1856, and of Napa for about five years. He was born in Houston, Texas, in 1848. His father, Major J. H. Thompson, a native of Kentucky, was an officer in the army of the Republic of Texas, serving in the war of Texas against Mexico, under General Sam Houston. His mother was Miss Absola Thompson, a native of North Carolina, who died while Judge Thompson was an infant. His father soon removed to Arkansas, and in 1856 crossed the plains to California, settling at Benicia, Solano County, where he engaged in the practice of law. In 1857 he removed to Fairfield, in the same county, where he built the first house, continuing his law practice and serving as District Attorney for several years. Young Thompson was educated in the Fairfield public schools, and at the age of seventeen commenced to learn the drug business with Stockman Bros., where he remained for two years. After acting as agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. at Lakeport for eighteen months, he returned to Fairfield and took charge of Dr. M. S. McMahon's drug-store for four years. He studied law for three years with his father, and then engaged in the law office of Murphy, Shackleford & McPheters, at Salinas. In 1874 he went to Arizona, and became identified with mining interests about fifteen miles from Globe, in what was known as the Mineral Creek mining district. He became the first Recorder of that district. After remaining there three years, for the next three years he was engaged in prospecting through New and old Mexico and Arizona. Returning to California he located in Tulare County, where he farmed for a year, and was then for two years in charge of the Kaweah Canal. In 1874 he came to Napa, and engaged in the furniture and auction business, in which he continued until elected to his present office. While living in Tulare County he was married to Mrs. Anna J. Enlow, a native of Arkansas. They have three children: Annie Belle, Charles H. and an infant. One child, Benton Merlin, died in his second year. Judge Thompson is a member of the Ancient Order of Druids, of the Improved Order of Red Men, of the United Endowment Associates and the Royal Argosy. In 1871–'72 he was Assistant Engrossing Clerk of the State Senate. Is a member and secretary of the County Central Committee of the Democratic party. The fact that he has been twice elected to his present office in a strong Republican town is a gratifying evidence of his personal popularity. He is now again reading law, and expects, when he shall retire from his present position, to permanently engage in the practice of his chosen profession.

BENJAMIN DEWELL, one of the earliest pioneers of California, emigrated from Indiana in 1845. The company with which he came started for Oregon, but, on account of there being no roads or ferries, their progress was necessarily slow, and after passing Salt Lake their guides advised them, on account of the lateness of the season, to cross the mountains into California, which they did, arriving near Sonoma in October. They were six months and one day on the journey. Mr. Dewell made his first permanent settlement in 1850, in Guilicos Valley, lying between Santa Rosa and Sonoma, where he commenced improving land which he had selected for a home. He planted an orchard and vineyard, and made other valuable improvements, which he had to

abandon after two years, as his location proved to be within the limits of a grant.

In 1846, the war with Mexico having been inaugurated, the few Americans who had come to settle in California organized into a company for self-protection. In the spring of 1846 they captured Sonoma, which was held by General Vallejo and a small garrison. There were thirty-three Americans, who surprised the garrison at daylight, and effected a capture without difficulty. Mr. Dewell, with the assistance of two comrades, were the manufacturers of the celebrated Bear Flag. In 1854 he came to Upper Lake with his family and located on his present farm, his being the second family to to settle in what is now Lake County. He has 160 acres of as good land as can be found in any country, on which he raises grain, hay and stock. He also has a large orchard. He was married in 1850, to Miss Celia Elliott, a native of Missouri. They have nine children, living: Samuel M., Orlena and Luella (twins), Elmer E., May, Lottie, John, Charles W. and Irene. Sarah E. and Jane are dead. Mr. Dewell is a member of the I. O. O. F., of long standing. Politically he is thoroughly Republican.

LOUIS SCHAFFERS, the proprietor of the Fashion Stables and a prominent citizen at Livermore, was born in the city of New York, October 30, 1854. In 1875 he came to San Francisco by rail, and was for a while employed in Oakland as a butcher for other parties, and then until the fall of 1882 he carried on the business there for himself. Then selling out he went to Livermore and continued in the same business for a year, and finally purchased the well-known Fashion Stables of Jones & Wilkinson, which he now conducts with a fine patronage, as he is able to furnish a goodly number of handsome "turn-outs," etc. He is Republican in his political views, and has been of considerable service to his party, taking a prominent part in politics for fifteen years. In 1885 he was elected Town Marshal; in 1886 Town Trustee, and in 1888 re-elected; in 1889 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, which position he now holds.

He was married in Oakland, October 24, 1889, to Miss Caroline Fougure, and their two children are named Arthur L. and William.

A. L. MARTINELLI, whose vineyard and dairy ranch is six miles from Napa, on the Carneros Creek, known as the Falkland Ranch, has been in California twenty years, and for the past fourteen has been a resident of Napa County. His ranch comprises 1,360 acres, mostly rolling land, on which he formerly kept from 300 to 400 head of dairy cattle, but during the past two years he has reduced his dairy stock, and has engaged more extensively in general farming, having at present only about seventy head of milk stock. Most of the dairy product was butter for the San Francisco market, of which he used to ship from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds per week, but on account of the low price he has reduced production to a comparatively small amount. He is now putting in about 300 acres of wheat. He had on this place the first vineyard planted in Napa County, by Mrs. John B. Scott, the wife of the original owner. This vineyard was of the Mission variety, and being an inferior grape Mr. Martinelli has finally rooted them out. He has now only about five acres in vines. He was born in the town of Maggia, Ticino, Switzerland, his parents being Fidele and Maria (Riccioli) Martinelli, natives of that country. He attended the usual schools of the town until he was fourteen years of age, when he came to America, proceeding directly to California by way of the Isthmus. He obtained employment at once in the dairy business in Marin County for two years, then for one year in Sonoma, finally engaging in dairying on his own account in Sonoma County. In the fall of 1875 he removed to his present place, renting at first and

C. F. Thomas

later purchasing the ranch, where he has lived ever since. He was married in 1881, to Miss Ida Welch, a native of Vallejo, and daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (McConnell) Welch. They have four children, Mary, Edward, Loretta and Rosa. Mr. Martinelli is a member of the Young Men's Institute, of Napa, and is a firm adherent of the Democratic party.

DCADENASSO, a well-known orchardist of the famous Capay Valley, was born in Genoa, Italy, in February, 1835, a son of Angelo and Mary Cadenasso. He came to America in 1862, proceeding at once to this State, landing at San Francisco, where he remained several years, engaged in vegetable gardening on rented ground. He was afterward in the livery business, which he sold out, and in 1872 went to Yolo County, where he rented land until 1878. He then purchased 160 acres in the Capay Valley, of which he has since sold a portion. His ranch at present contains about thirty-five acres, all in choice fruit trees and vines, now producing crops. On a part of his place is located the railroad station named in his honor, Cadenasso, which promises to be a thriving town.

Mr. Cadenasso was united in matrimony, December 16, 1876, to Miss Antoinetta Daneri, a native of Chiavari, Italy, who came to America and to California in 1872. They have six children, namely: Silvio, Clelia, Atilio, Aurilio, Ida and Mantio.

GS. THOMAS, deceased.—This gentleman, who came to Yolo County in an early day, was associated with her business interests for many years, and his career, therefore, becomes of special interest in this volume. The following sketch is gleaned from data now available:

He was born in Connecticut, December 20, 1810, but at an early age accompanied his parents on their removal to New York State, where he grew to manhood. He was there married, October 12, 1840, to Miss J L. Wallace, a native of New York State. About 1835 they removed to Wisconsin, and from there, in 1853, Mr. Thomas crossed the plains to California with his family, making the trip by the usual methods employed in those days. He located at Placerville, where he tried his fortune at mining for one day only. This limited experience satisfied him, however, and he was soon thereafter engaged in merchandising. In 1855 he left Placerville and removed to Yolo County, located at Knight's Landing, where he established a store and engaged in the grain business, building a warehouse for that purpose. While there he was associated, at different times, with J. D. Laughenauer and W. W. Brownell, the firms being, respectively, Thomas & Laughenauer and Thomas & Brownell. About 1868 he sold out his business interests at Knight's Landing, removed to Oakland, and while there entered into partnership with W. G. Hunt in the grain business, with headquarters at Woodland, their office being where the Bryns Hotel now stands. After a residence of one year at Oakland, Mr. Thomas removed to Vallejo, where the firm built a large grain warehouse, and thereafter carried on business at both places. Two years after removing to Vallejo, Mr. Thomas disposed of his warehouse interests there, and came to Woodland, which was thereafter his home. He still remained a member of the firm of Thomas & Hunt, which became widely known throughout the Sacramento Valley, and was in active business until the time of his death, which occurred August 10, 1882. He was a stanch Republican in his political preferences, but was in no sense a politician. However, while a young man in Wisconsin, he had held the office of Sheriff of the county in which he resided. He was an enterprising, public-spirited man, and besides his handsome residence built several brick blocks there, which are still the property of his family. He was a

man much respected for his sterling traits of character, and was honored and greatly respected by the entire farming community, with which he had long been engaged in business, as well as by his neighbors in Woodland. His death was mourned and deplored as a loss to the county. His widow is yet a resident of Woodland Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were the parents of two children, both of whom have grown to maturity, and are residents of this city, viz.: Addie E., wife of F. E. Baker; and C. F., whose sketch follows:

C. F. THOMAS, one of the foremost young men of this community, who holds no less a position than that of cashier of that great financial institution, the Bank of Woodland, was born in Sutter County, California, January 22, 1859. Soon after his birth the family removed to Yolo County, and with the exception of a year at Oakland and two at Vallejo, he has been a resident of this county ever since. After receiving a common school education he was, at the early age of fourteen years, placed in charge of the extensive grain warehouses of Thomas & Hunt, at Woodland and Black's. At the age of sixteen he embarked in the merchandise business, which claimed his attention until October 1, 1877. He was then but eighteen years of age, yet was tendered the position of accountant in the bank. Considering his youth and the importance of the position, this office would seem as novel as it was flattering, yet his business success already won justified the judgment of the bank officials in their selection. He assumed the duties of his new post with his accustomed matter-of-fact determination, and so ably and satisfactorily were his duties performed that in 1883 he was advanced to the position of cashier. It is probable that he was then the youngest man serving in that capacity in a bank of such prominence in the United States, yet the position was well filled to the entire satisfaction of the bank's officers and customers, and it is safe to say that there is not in California a more popular bank official.

Mr. Thomas is deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of Yolo County, and is always ready and willing to identify himself with any movement having for its object the advancement of the interests of this community. The business ability which won for him his position in the bank has also been called into play in the handling of outside investments, a number of which he has. Besides considerable Woodland realty, he has 5,000 acres of country land, located in Yolo, Colusa, Stanislaus and Tehama counties.

Mr. Thomas was married, January 26, 1880, to Miss Agnes Bullock, daughter of the late J. P. Bullock, who was one of this county's oldest and best citizens. Their cottage on First street is a model of beauty and comfort.

Mr. Thomas enjoys the fullest confidence of his employers, and is deeply interested in the welfare of the bank, as he considers it a great honor to be connected with an institution of such standing, which, as is well known, is second to none in this State.

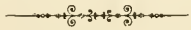
He enjoys the highest respect of the people of Yolo County, and people of all classes, rich and poor, are proud to call him friend.

WILLIAM M. MENDENHALL, one of the most prominent citizens of Livermore and a pioneer of California, was born April 22, 1823, in Greene County, Ohio, the son of William and Sarah (Peterson) Mendenhall, who removed to the Territory of Michigan in 1831 and followed farming amidst the dense forest. In 1845 the subject of this sketch, in company with twelve other adventurers, purchased pack-mules and an outfit, and on the 17th of August started on their perilous journey across the plains, by way of Forts Laramie, Bridger and Hall to the then almost unknown country of California, before it was brought into notoriety by Marshall's gold dis-

covery. They encountered on their journey, of course, many privations and difficulties; were attacked by Indians many times; delayed by deep snows and snow-storms in the Sierra Nevada Mountains; were scantily provisioned at times, and suffered on account of hunger, thirst, etc.

They arrived at Sutter's Fort on Christmas day, and after resting a short period there Mr. Mendenhall enlisted in a volunteer company of rangers for the purpose of fighting the Indians who were becoming very troublesome to the whites, and after killing several of them the troubles were temporarily suspended. Providing himself with a passport, he went to San Francisco, and then crossed the bay eastward to the locality where Oakland is now situated, and there engaged in getting out shingles, at the rate of $5 per 1,000; but in a short time, after war had been declared between the United States and Mexico, he joined the Federal forces under Fremont and served with him during the early part of the war, being discharged at Santa Clara in 1847. About this time he purchased property in San José and followed ranching a year. This proving unsatisfactory, he sold out and moved to Oregon, but in a short time returned to California, locating in Contra Costa County, where he engaged in stock-raising for a number of years; and finally he moved into Alameda County and purchased 650 acres of land in the beautiful Livermore Valley,—where a large portion of the city of Livermore now stands,—and carried on farming until 1869, when he laid out the town of Livermore by converting 100 acres of his place into town lots. He gave twenty acres of land and the right of way to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. He has also been very generous in his donations to other business enterprises and to the religious denominations. To the Methodists, for example, he gave two lots and $100 cash for the erection of a church; to the Presbyterians, twelve lots, or two and one-eighth acres; for a grist-mill site, five acres; to John Aylward, a half block of land as an inducement to bring water to the town, in 1871; for a college, land and the loan of money for a fine building, now owned and managed by Professor J. D. Smith, etc., etc. The grist-mill referred to was destroyed by fire in 1885. Mr. Mendenhall has also been one of the chief promoters of the Livermore Gas Company's works, and is now president of that corporation. He has been in many ways identified with the local interests of the community. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor, Livermore Council, No. 1,070.

He was married in Santa Clara, April 18, 1847, to Miss Mary A. Allen. This was the first marriage of "Americans" south of the Sacramento River in the State of California. They have had ten children, of whom nine are living, namely: James M., Elizabeth, Emma, Ella D., David, Archer, William, Aswold, Ascuy and Etta.



JOMONGINI has a ranch of 140 acres about three and a half miles from Napa, on which is a small family orchard of various fruit and nut-bearing trees, and forty acres of vineyard. He has also a small winery, with storage capacity for 25,000 gallons. He purchased this place about eleven years ago, and began planting it out in grapes and his family orchard. Fifteen acres have been in fruit for about ten years, and the remainder has come into bearing at intervals since that time. He was born in Toriglia, Province of Genoa, Italy, in 1839, and worked as a lad in the silver and quicksilver mines of Sardinia until he came to America in 1868. He was married in 1866 to Miss Theresa Navonia, a native of the same province in Italy. There are three children living: Louise, Joseph and Frederic. Remaining in New York for some time after arriving in this country, he reached San Francisco in 1870, and at first worked in San José and Livermore, and a few months in Napa. He then returned to San Francisco, where he remained

for about eight years; but, remembering the beautiful vineyards of his native land, and its wonderful resemblance in soil and climate to that of Napa Valley, he decided to settle there, and purchased his present ranch, in the cultivation of which he has been very successful. Mr. Mongini has heretofore sold the most of his grapes to the wine cellars in Napa, but this year (1889) he has made them all into wine, and has on hand about 12,000 gallons.

HON. HIRAM BAILEY, of Livermore, is a native of Ontario County, New York, born January 10, 1832, and was there reared and educated. In 1852 he came to California, leaving New York on the steamer United States, making the trip via Panama, and landing at San Francisco from the steamer Isthmus, March 24, 1852. He first went to Marysville, where, however, he did not remain long, but soon went to Contra Costa County, near the Alameda line, were he remained six months. He then went to the Moraga redwoods, where he was engaged in making shingles, posts and rails, and hauling the lumber by oxen into the valley. He came to this county on the 29th of August, 1855, and having learned the carpenter's trade in his New York home he undertook and carried to completion the building of a house for José, son of Robert Livermore. That house was located on what is now known as the Robertson ranch, some three miles or more east of Livermore. After a couple of years in this vicinity as a carpenter, he gave up that trade and embarked in cattle dealing, which engaged his attention until 1860. He then commenced farming about four miles and a half northeast of Livermore, and so continued until 1874, when he moved into Livermore. In the spring of 1874 he was elected Assessor of Murray Township, being the first one elected in that capacity for the township under the new law. Retiring from that position two years later, he was for the next year in the butchering business. Later, he held the position of Deputy Assessor for two years. In the fall of 1882 he was elected Supervisor of this district, and served a term of two years with credit in the board, in which he was chairman of the Franchise Committee. In 1886 he was elected to the General Assembly of California, and in that body was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and a member of the Enrollment Committee. In the fall of 1888 he was again chosen by the electors of the district to a membership in the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, in which he is an influential and active working member. He is chairman of the Hospital Committee, and a member of those on Roads and Bridges, Franchises, and Auditing.

Mr. Bailey was married in this county, on the 24th of June, 1860, to Miss Cassimira Funtes, step-daughter of Robert Livermore. They have had five children, four living, viz.: Josie, Albert (who died at the age of twenty-two years and five months), Rebecca, Willie and Mamie.

Mr. Bailey is a member of Mosaic Lodge, No. 218, F. & A. M., and of Doric Chapter, R. A. M., of Livermore; of Oakland Commandery, K. T.; of Livermore Lodge, No. 219, I. O. O. F., and of the local lodge, A. O. U. W.

Mr. Bailey has always taken an active part in public affairs, and has lent his best efforts in behalf of the people's interests; hence he has always been popular, and the interests of the county are considered thoroughly safe in such hands as his.

M. ADAMS has for the past twenty-five years been a resident of California, and for the past five years an occupant of his ranch two and a half miles from Napa, on the Sonoma road, where he has an orchard of twenty-five acres and a vineyard of fifty acres. In the orchard are French and English prunes, two acres; peaches, two acres; apples, two acres; and the remainder in Bartlett and Winter

Nelis pears; while the vineyard comprises mostly Golden Chasselas and Zinfandel grapes.

Mr. Adams was born in New Hampshire, in 1837, and in his youth completed a course at Amherst (Massachusetts) College, graduating in 1856. He then came to Chicago, where he engaged in teaching for about four years in the public schools. Next he was engaged in the wholesale coal trade for Price, Morris & Co. In 1862 he enlisted in the Chicago Mercantile Battery, with which he served under Sherman at the battle of Arkansas Post, in a severe skirmish on Black River, and in four other sharp engagements before arriving at Champion Hills, In the noted engagement at the latter point he suffered a bullet wound in the leg, which required two years to be healed. About four months after receiving this wound he was discharged for disability. As soon as it was possible, he went to work, taking the position of Chief Clerk for the First Commissary at Chicago for about two years. He then came to California, by the Panama route, arriving in San Francisco in 1866. First he engaged in mining for two years, in both Nevada and California; next he was a teacher in Oakland College,—an institution afterward purchased by the State and converted into the preparatory department of the State University. After a service there of nearly four years, he was for eleven years principal of the high school at Sacramento. In 1884 he purchased his present home of 160 acres. Mr. Adams is a member or the Masonic order of Sacramento Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and of the Chapter; and he holds demits, as his lodges are too distant for his attendance. His parents were O. M. and Fannie (Stearns) Adams, natives and residents of New Hampshire.

JACOB HANNA, proprietor of the Livermore Roller Mills, is a native of Illinois, born in Warren County, near Monmouth, August 18, 1853, his parents being William and Rebecca (Cresswell) Hanna, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter of Ohio. The father removed to Illinois in an early day, and opened up one among the first farms near Center Grove, in that State. In 1860 the family came to California by water, landing at San Francisco from the steamer Golden Gate. The steamer was destroyed by fire on her next trip. After one year without permanent settlement in the State, the family located at Gilroy, Santa Clara County, where Mr. Hanna, Sr., embarked in the lumber trade, and was so engaged until his retirement from business a few years ago.

Our subject grew up in Gilroy, and there received his education, with the exception of a commercial course taken at the Pacific Business College, San Francisco, in 1875. He then returned to Gilroy and was connected with the lumber business there until the summer of 1879, when he went to Texas. He engaged in the cattle business, not far from Austin, which employed his attention until the summer of 1886, when he returned to California. In the spring of 1887 he came to Livermore, for the purpose of buying an interest in the roller mills, and has resided here ever since, being known as one of the most enterprising citizens.

Mr. Hanna was married at Gilroy, April 30, 1879, to Miss Clara R. Rea, daughter of Hon. Thomas Rea, one of the leading citizens of Santa Clara County, and sister of State Railroad Commissioner Rea. They have three children, all boys, viz.: Thomas R., Walter J. and Samuel C.

The Livermore Roller Mills, which Mr. Hanna has conducted successfully, were built about the fall of 1884, by W. F. and Antone Lammeister. They carried on the business until the summer of 1887, when Jacob Hanna purchased the interest of Antone Lammeister. In the spring of 1889 he also bought out W. F. Lammeister, and carried on the milling business alone until May, 1890, when he took into partnership Mr. George Orbell, a practical miller. The mill building has a frontage of sixty feet by a depth of seventy, and is two

stories in height. The plant is equipped with three stand of rolls, and has a capacity for turning out fifty barrels per day. The mill runs mainly on custom work for the local market, the principal output being wheat flour, though considerable barley is also ground. Recent improvements have been made in the way of refitting and remodeling, and the mill is now considered to be excellently equipped for the work before it.

The mill is equipped with a forty-horse-power engine, which Mr. Hanna uses in operating his electric light system for Livermore. The Waterhouse arc system is in use here, and the plant was put in by Messrs. Hanna and Lammeister in 1888, the latter's interest being subsequently purchased by Mr. Hanna. He uses a twelve-light machine, though but eleven lights are used in illuminating Livermore, which is done under a contract with the city.

Mr. Hanna is certainly deserving of credit for his enterprise, which has redounded to the benefit of Livermore. Though but a young man, there is no one who has been more active in the matter of improvements and advancement.

D F. MAJERS, one of the well-known farmers of Contra Costa County, dates his birth February 22, 1831, in Madison County, Kentucky. His mother, whose maiden name was Ellen Harris, was a native of Ohio, and is now aged seventy-four years; his father, Isham Harris, a native of Madison County, Kentucky, is a brick-mason by trade, and is still living, at the age of eighty-five years, in Cass County, Missouri. When the subject of this sketch was but ten years of age, he was taken by his parents to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he grew up, attending school, etc. At the age of twenty-five years he started for the land of gold, then apparently situated in the region of the golden sunset. Leaving Kansas City, Missouri, May 1, 1854, with a train of several wagons and twenty-six persons, he worked his way by driving stock, and landed in Martinez November 1, 1854; and ever since then he has been a farmer of Contra Costa County. He has prospered in his business, and now has a fine residence and is enjoying a beautiful home, three miles from Pacheco in Ygnacio Valley. This place of 263 acres he purchased in 1880, known then as the old H. K. W. Clark's place. Clark was a great land lawyer in Oakland, who was accidentally shot on this place by his son. Mr. Majers has put upon this place all the improvements now visible there.

In 1867 he returned to Ohio and brought back with him to California his newly wedded wife, Sarah Darmon, a native of the Buckeye State, born October 1, 1841; and they now have one son, by name Edward, who was born April 19, 1869. Mr. Majers is a member of Pacheco Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F.

F M. BEE, a farmer of Yolo County, is the son of Frederick and Katherine (Maxwell) Bee, natives of the State of New York. The mother died at the home where her only son, the subject of this sketch, resided, August 18, 1889; and the father is now at San Francisco, acting as Chinese Consul. The farm, belonging to both father and son, is now managed by the latter. Born in New York State, he was brought to California when an infant by his parents, who came by way of the Isthmus. On arrival in this State, the family was first located in Hangtown, where the elder Mr. Bee engaged in mining and in the management of a provision store, employing a large number of men in the former industry. Arriving at the age of sixteen years, Mr. F. M. Bee attended a boarding-school at Oakland and quit at the age of eighteen, intending to follow book-keeping; but his health failed and he began work upon his father's ranch in Sonoma County, near Petaluma. Two years afterward, November 1, 1888, he came to his present ranch, intending

to remain faithful in the service and care of his father, as he had already done for his mother up to the time of her death. She was fifty-eight years old when she died. Mr. Bee is yet unmarried, and is the only child. Upon the ranch of 140 acres of well-improved land, he is engaged principally in the raising of wine and table grapes.

DR EDWIN Z. HENNESSEY has resided in this State and in Napa since 1884. He was born in Decatur, Illinois, in 1863, his parents being William and Susan (White) Hennessey. His father was one of the brothers whose name has become famous the world over as the distillers of the celebrated Hennessey brandies in various parts of Europe, and he established a distillery at Paw Paw, Michigan, which he conducted for a number of years. The Doctor received his early education in the public schools of Decatur, and began his preparation for a medical career by becoming proficient as a druggist. He then entered the office of Dr. E. S. Elder, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who was at that time secretary of the State Board of Health, and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the State Medical College of Indiana. While with Dr. Elder he attended lectures and graduated as an M. D. in the class of 1883. He acted for some time as interne at an orphan asylum, after his graduation, and coming to California he commenced the practice of medicine in Napa in 1884. Here he has been fortunate in building up a large and successful practice, especially in surgical operations, holding the position of Surgeon of the County Infirmary, and meeting with exceptional success in the conduct of that institution. Dr. Hennessey has an elegant home in Napa as the result of his extensive practice. He was married in 1884 to Miss Lottie Fisher, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Andrew and Nellie (Farrie) Fisher, of Indianapolis. He is a member of Napa Lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men, of the Napa County and State Medical societies, and of the Sydenham Medical Society of Indiana.

THEODORE GORNER, a prominent business man of Livermore, was born in Hamburg, Germany, October 31, 1850, and emigrated to America in 1866. Arriving in San Francisco October 3 of the latter year, he began the trade of harness-maker and followed it there two years; and then he was in the same business in Oakland until 1873. In 1874 he located in Livermore, purchasing the harness establishment of George Beebe, which he still carries on. He is also in the general auctioneering business in company with other gentlemen, and deals in real estate and other property, under the firm name of Dutcher, Gorner & McDonald. Mr. Gorner also carries a large stock of wagons, carriages and other vehicles, in which he has about $3,000 invested. His business is growing upon his hands. He also has a furniture and upholstering establishment, established in 1884, and now, with a partner, under the firm name of Gorner & Wilkinson, has a stock of $8,000. Mr. Gorner has been City Treasurer three years, and in 1878–'79 he was Town Clerk one year. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., is a charter member of the society of Sons of Hermann, of Livermore, which was established in 1887, with a membership of eighty. He is also an active Republican.

Mr. Gorner was married in Oakland, March 28, 1874, to Miss Katie Pink, of that place, and they have five children: Dora, Katie, Walter, Alma and Elsie.

MSLADE, a farmer near Winters, Yolo County, was born December 8, 1822, in Baltimore County, Maryland, a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Pierce) Slade, natives of Maryland. The father, a farmer by occupa-

tion, remained a resident of that county until his death, which occurred in 1856; the mother died at the same place a few years later. Mr. Slade was brought up on a farm, working on the home place until he was thirty years of age. He then spent two years in Illinois as a farm laborer, and in 1859 he came overland by ox teams to California, the journey occupying the time from April to September. The first two years in this State he was in Solano County, and then for some time alternately in Solano and Yolo counties; and then he purchased land in Sonoma County, which he occupied for two years; then he sold out there, in 1875, and purchased his present property, three and a half miles east of Winters. This is a very fine place; the residence is so situated that an observer there obtains a very fine view of all the country around. The farm comprises about 260 acres of choice bottom land, well set to vines and other fruits. He also raises a great many vegetables. He has packing sheds and all necessary equipments for carrying on the fruit business.

He was married, in 1843, to Elizabeth Mathews, a native of Maryland, and of their seven children two sons and three daughters are living.

PATRICK CALLAHAN, engaged extensively in the rearing of live-stock, especially sheep, near Livermore, was born in County Donegal, north Ireland, February 21, 1840, and was brought up in agricultural pursuits. In 1862 he went to Melbourne, Australia, and was engaged in mining in that vicinity five years. In 1867 he left that country and landed in San Francisco August 28, 1868, where he was occupied for a year in water delivery. In 1869 he went to Livermore and purchased a ranch, where he carries on general farming and raises live-stock, especially sheep, of which he always has on hand 3,000 to 8,000 head. The fleece is an annual average of fifteen pounds to the head. Mr. Callahan has been identified with several prominent enterprises in the county, among them the Farmers' Union. He is a stanch Democrat, and has been for nine years one of the Town Trustees.

He was united in matrimony May 21, 1873, in San Francisco, to Miss Mary McBride. The names of their four children are: John R., Mary E., Margaret A. and William H.

GEORGE C. STANLEY, a prominent citizen of Livermore, was born November 15, 1839, in Randolph, Vermont, where he was educated and learned the trade of woodturning. In 1860 he came to California by way of Panama, landing in San Francisco. For the first year he was engaged in various occupations, and then he went to the Cariboo country and followed mining about a year. Then he came to Centerville, this State, and engaged in teaming over the Sierra Nevada mountains for a period of three years; next he followed ranching for a short time near San José; then he located at Pleasanton for three years, in the same business; and finally, selling out that place, he went to Livermore and purchased another farm, which he still occupies. He also deals in real estate, and has been engaged in general mercantile business. He is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 62, A. O. U. W., at Livermore.

In November, 1870, in Livermore, he marraried Nellie Patterson, who died leaving one child. Mr. Stanley, October 20, 1879, married Miss Emma Reed, and they have two children: George R. and Leland.

WILLIAM A. PRYOR is a native son of the Golden West and an enterprising business man of Shasta. He was born Vallicita, Calaveras County, California, June 16, 1853. His father, Joseph Pryor, was one

of the well known and highly respected pioneers of California. He was born in Cornwall, England, June 16, 1826, of English parents. In 1846 he emigrated to Australia and engaged in mining. He married Miss Priscilla Thomas in 1849. She and her ancestors were English people. Soon after their marriage they came to California, where Mr. Pryor was successfully engaged in mining for some time in Tuolumne and Calaveras counties. In 1854 they came to Shasta County and purchased a ranch, located twelve miles west of Shasta, known as the Dr. Hulen ranch. This they farmed for nine or ten years. In 1863 they came to Shasta and lived here for several years, until 1878, when they removed to Red Bluff. They were residing there in 1879 when Mr. Pryor's death occurred. His bereaved family, and the Masonic fraternity, of which he had been a worthy member, gathered around his last resting place and repeated their beautiful and impressive burial service. He was a kind and affectionate husband, an indulgent father and a most worthy citizen, and he died in the full strength of matured manhood, in his fifty-fourth year, lamented by all who knew him.

William A. Pryor, the subject of this sketch, was the second son of a family of four children. His education was obtained in the public schools of Shasta. When fifteen years of age he went to learn the drug business and remained in one store eight years. Then for a time he was prescription clerk in a drug store in Sacramento. After this he was clerk and book-keeper for J. E. Church, of Red Bluff. In 1884 he purchased his present drug business in Shasta, where he has a nice, well kept stock and enjoys the trade of the town. In 1885 he was appointed Postmaster at Shasta and served until 1889, when he resigned.

In 1885 he was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Litsch, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Litsch, also well known early settlers of this county. Mr. Litsch was a native of Germany, born at Renchen, Grand Dutchy of Baden, in 1823; came to the United States in 1849, and across the plains to California in 1851. Upon his arrival in this State he engaged in mining in Placerville, El Dorado County. In 1852 he worked at his trade, that of baker, in Sacramento, and in the same year went to Colusa, where he was employed as a baker until the middle of 1853. After the fire at that place he purchased a team and was engaged in teaming for a time, when he located in Shasta, where he purchased a bakery of Messrs. Potts & Muff. In 1854 he built the two-story brick store in which Mr. Pryor's drug store is now located. In 1870 he engaged in the brewing business and carried it on successfully until the 28th day of May, 1884, when his death occurred.

Mr. and Mrs. Pryor have one daughter, Alice Maud, born in Shasta. Mr. Pryor is manager of the Shasta telegraph office. He is a charter member of Shasta Parlor, No. 35, Native Sons of the Golden West. He is also a member of Castle Lodge, No. 62, K. of P, Red Bluff.

Mr. Pryor's mother, an amiable lady, resides with her son in Shasta.

B. F. THOMAS, a resident of Livermore, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 7, 1835. After receiving his school education he worked there in railroad shops for a year. In 1855 he came by sail around Cape Horn to the Golden Coast, arriving in San Francisco the next year, after a voyage of six months and a quarantine of four months at Rio Janeiro, where eighteen of the twenty-four of the ship's crew died of yellow fever. The first two years in this State Mr. Thomas was a grocer in San Francisco; next he had charge of William Hayward's boat in freighting between Haywards and San Francisco by river, and driving stage between Haywards and San Antonio, now Oakland, while he made his home in Oakland, until 1858, when he began work as a carpenter. After being employed as a journeyman for three years, he began con-

tracting and building, and acted in that capacity for ten years, and then he purchased and began to operate a steam thresher throughout Alameda County, and he is still connected with that business, giving steady employment to twenty-two men and the same number of horses to each machine. He has been a resident of Livermore six years; is a member of Livermore Lodge, No. 218, F. & A. M.; of Sycamore Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F., of Haywards, and of the Encampment also of that place.

PATRICK FLANAGAN, wagon and carriage manufacturer at Livermore, was born in County Galway, Ireland, February 28, 1850, and when he was a small child his parents left him with relatives while they emigrated to America. Some years later he came also and joined them at Litchfield, Connecticut, where they were residing. He learned the blacksmith's trade at Salisbury, Connecticut. In 1868 he went to Bridgeport, same State, and was engaged in the manufactory of Hoskis & Sons, in the building of wagons and carriages, blacksmithing, etc. In 1875 he came by rail to California and worked as a journeyman blacksmith in the shop of John Aylward at Livermore for about four years, and in 1880 he established himself in business in that town. For his wife he took in wedlock Miss Annie Nevin, October 2, 1884. The names of their three children are Annie M., Thomas E. and Mary.

RUSSELL DAY, a Yolo viticulturist, was born April 27, 1817, in Auburn, New York, a son of Lot Day. The father, a native of New Jersey and a tanner by trade, moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, where Cincinnati now stands, in 1817; in 1820 to Wayne County, Indiana; in 1830 to St. Joseph County, same State, where in 1842 he was elected sheriff of the county and served two terms, or a total of four years. During his second term he was appointed State Marshal for the northern part of the State. In 1847 he was elected State Senator by his district, and he served two years; and in 1850 he came across the plains to California. He was a resident of Stockton until 1860, when he moved to Woodland and remained there among his children until the fall of 1872; then, at the age of eighteen years, he went to Nevada and located a claim twenty-five miles south of Halleck's Station; but his health failed and he died there in March, 1874, at the age of eighty-three years. His remains were brought back to Woodland and laid at rest in the cemetery there. He had always been a prominent man in political circles, and energetic in all of his business relations.

Mr. Russell Day was brought up to the tanner's trade and followed the same until 1840, when he entered the brick trade and began contracting for buildings, and continued in the same until 1851. He then was engaged by the Chicago & Springfield Railroad Company, to superintend the construction of a branch road running from Chicago to Springfield, and was engaged therein until 1852. April 20, 1853, he left South Bend, Indiana, for California, and crossed the plains with his father, who had returned from California. He located his present property September 10, 1853, taking the land from the Government, and he has been a resident thereon until the present. He converted the wild and desert-like place to the neat, attractive and fertile farm that it now is. He also has run a fine dairy, but is now turning his attention more especially to the raising of wine grapes, and is a stockholder in the Yolo Winery. His farm is now all a vineyard. It is situated thirty miles southeast of Woodland, a good gravel road existing between his vineyard and the town. He is a member of Woodland Lodge, No. 111, I. O. O. F., and is next to the oldest member of this order; he is also a member of the Encampment. He once visited the spot where Woodland is now located with

the view of taking a portion of it for a home, but he gave it up and located where he now resides.

For his wife Mr. Day married Miss Abia Russell, a native of the State of New York. Their children have been: Lot, who was born December 18, 1875 and is now deceased; Russell T., born June 26, 1881.

JOEL WOOD, a pioneer of 1849 now partially retired rancher, residing near Cadenasso, Yolo County, was born near Nashville, Tennessee, in January, 1823, a son of William and Mary (Goze) Wood, natives of Kentucky. His father, a farmer by occupation, remained a resident of Tennessee until his death; his wife also died in that State. Joel was but six years of age when he went to live with an uncle, and was brought up by him until twenty-two years old. Then, in 1849, in company with his uncle, William Goze, he came across the plains to California by way of the Carson and Lassen routes, arriving at Bidwell's Bar November 16. There Mr. Wood kept a trading post and ran a ferry across the Feather River until May, 1850; then he opened a store and butcher shop at Rich Bar on the middle fork of the Yuba River and conducted them and followed mining until late in the ensuing autumn; next, in partnership with L. Hibbard, he purchased land ten miles above Marysville and stocked it with cattle and horses; but a year afterward he sold out and he went by the Beckwourth route to the Big Meadows, on the Humboldt River and conducted a trading post and butcher shop there until the fall of 1852. Selling out he again went into Yolo County and settled in the Lamb Valley, where now is located the Orleans Vineyard. In 1854 he again sold out and went up into the Capay Valley, where he was one of the first settlers, being one of the five, and he had the honor of naming the valley. He had the postoffice in 1857, which was called Capay, and at that point he also had a store and blacksmith shop. For a time also he was Constable, and among the arrests that he effected were those of the desperate characters James Marble and T. Glasscock. Ever since his first location there Mr. Wood has been a resident of that valley. He now resides five miles west of Capay and one mile from Cadenasso, a station on the railroad. He is now living a life somewhat retired on seventy-five acres of choice valley land, well improved in vines and fruit trees. His children also have about four sections of choice land in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. Wood was married in May, 1853, in Lamb Valley, to Miss Emerine Clark, a native of Missouri, and their children are named and born as follows: William T., deceased; Mary B., born October 17, 1856; Albert B., November 5, 1858; Josephine B., December 12, 1860; George W., August 1, 1863; Leonard, September 20, 1865; Donald S, May 5, 1868: William S., March 27, 1870; Laura Etta, August 27, 1873; Myrtle, January 4, 1876; Joel E., August 21, 1879, and Maria M, July 24, 1884.

ROBERT McDONALD, a farmer of Murray Township, Alameda County, was born January 1, 1837, in New Orleans, Louisiana, and at the age of five years he was taken by his parents to Bonaparte, Iowa, in the Des Moines Valley. In 1850 he came with his parents overland to California, the father, however, dying on the way, and the family stopping at Salt Lake City while he came on to Hangtown, where he engaged in mining at different camps, following the excitement of rich discoveries; was also one of the victims of the Fraser River excitement. After a few years he settled down at San José and engaged at farming upon land which he had purchased, and continued for fifteen years. In 1867 he sold his farm and re-invested in another, which he held for two years only, when he again sold out and went to Murray Township, near Livermore,

where he purchased 160 acres and is now engaged in general farming, but making a specialty of rearing draft horses. His parents, James and Sarah, were natives of Scotland.

He was married in Alvarado, Alameda County, April 19, 1858, to Miss Edna Stuart, and the names of their six children are: Frank, Hettie, William, Lydia, John and Arthur.

ROBERT McGLASHAN, a general farmer near Livermore, was born August 15, 1839, in Perth, Scotland, emigrated to America in 1860 and for a short time was engaged in farming near Amsterdam, Fulton County, New York, but in the same year he came on to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, landing at San Francisco. For the first seven years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Washington Township, Alameda County; the next four years he was at Salinas, Monterey County; in 1871 he went to Livermore and followed farming there ten years; then he was two years in Solano County, and finally returned to Livermore and purchased 370 acres of land, where he resides. He has forty acres in vineyard and eighteen in fruit-trees, all bearing. He is a member of Salinas Lodge, No. 204, F. & A. M. He was married in San Francisco May 1, 1867, to Miss Margaretta J. Webb, and they have eight children, whose names are: Andrew A., John W., Robert P., Isabel C., Adele E., Alfred L., Margaretta P. and Harry S.

HON. DENNIS SPENCER, attorney at law, has been a resident of California since 1852. He was born in Missouri, August 22, 1844, his parents being Dwight and Eliza (Kirby) Spencer, who removed to California in 1852. His father, however, had come here across the plains in 1849, with the first great rush of emigration to the gold fields. He was a millwright by trade; and after his arrival here he built a quartz mill in Amador County, one among the first built in the State. He brought some live-stock with him from Missouri, and acquired large stock interests here, supplying meat to some of the large mining camps. He accumulated considerable property, having large numbers of domestic animals in San Joaquin Valley. He purchased 160 acres adjoining the town of Napa, part of which is known as Spencer's addition, and a part is still in possession of the family.

Mr. Dennis Spencer for three years of his youth attended Santa Clara College at San José; then he engaged in the study of law in the office of Wallace & Rale at Napa, and afterward in the office of Pendergast & Stoney, and was admitted to the bar of the district court in 1870. After about one year's practice he attended law school at Albany, New York, in 1872–'73, graduating in the summer of the latter year; and he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York May 15, 1873, and to the Supreme Court of California April 13, 1874. In 1873 he was elected District Attorney, and later was re-elected for two succeeding terms. In 1879—'80 he was nominated by the Democrats for the Assembly against Hon. Chancellor Hartson, now deceased, and the contest was probably one of the hardest ever waged in this county. Mr. Spencer was defeated by only eleven votes, in this, a largely Republican, county. In 1882, in the Stoneman campaign, he was a candidate for the Senate from the Twentieth district, and was elected by a large majority. In his four years' term in the Senate he did yeoman service in that most exciting political period. He was one of the most prominent figures in the discussion and management of the railroad tax question, and also in the riparian and irrigation problems. During those four years there were two extra sessions, in which these came up so prominently and were the all-absorbing questions of the State. He was also adverse to the displacing of the Supreme Court, on the theory that it was

against the policy of our Government for one bench to interfere with a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

After the close of his Senatorial term, Mr. Spencer was elected a delegate to the National Convention that nominated President Cleveland, and was appointed Chairman of the California delegation. He was mentioned very prominently for the office of United States District Attorney for the Northern District of California. His defeat was probably brought about by the bitterness engendered in the Democratic party in the Stockton Convention. His name has been prominently considered for Congress in the councils of his party, but he has steadily refused to entertain a proposition in that direction, and has since devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession.

He is a member of Napa Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F. He was married in 1874, to Miss Ellen E. Spencer, a native of the Sandwich Islands, a daughter of Captain Thomas Spencer, a prominent business man of Hawaii. They have four children now living: Lloyd, Kate J., Helen T. and Niles Searles.

PHILIP H. McVICAR, a general blacksmith at Livermore, was born in the town of Sidney, Nova Scotia, July 12, 1857, and learned his trade there. In 1875 he came to California and worked at the same a year, and then was in Australia a year, and, returning, located at Livermore, where he was employed as a journeyman in the shops of Taylor & Son, and C. P. Heslipe. He afterward bought out the latter and conducted the shop until 1863, when he sold out and went to Byron, Contra Costa County, purchased the shop of F. Phelps, and did business there a year; and then sold the establishment back to Mr. Phelps, went to Livermore and purchased the shop and business of Earson & Merick, where he has since carried on a general repair shop for blacksmithing on wagon work, machines and agricultural implements. He is a Republican and active in political matters. He was married in Livermore, December 14, 1880, to Miss Ella Hilton, and they had two children, both of whom, as well as the wife, are now deceased,—the latter dying September 14, 1886.

MAAS LUDERS, an extensive farmer near Livermore, was born in Holstein, Germany, January 27, 1837; in 1853–'57 he followed the sea, and in 1858 landed in New York and came thence by sailing vessel, the Henry Brighton, around Cape Horn, to San Francisco. He went directly to San Lorenzo and thence to Mt. Eden, where he worked as a farm hand until 1865. About this time he rented a farm and conducted it upon his own account for three years; then he rented a ranch near Livermore, while renting another near Haywards, and his time was occupied in superintending these until 1881, when he purchased 640 acres of fine land near Livermore, where he now resides, having all this large farm under cultivation. He is a Republican, but spends no time at politics; he is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 62, A. O. U. W., at Livermore.

He was united in marriage November 22, 1872, in San Francisco, to Mrs. Mary Higman, who had one child, named August.

W. F. JEANS, poultryman near Woodland, was born in Vacaville, Solano County, this State, March 18, 1854, a son of T. J. and Isabel (Hoyle) Jeans. Father was a farmer by occupation, lived in Missouri, his native State, until 1851, when he came overland to California. A short time afterward he returned to Missouri, and in 1853 recrossed the plains to the Golden State. He is now a resident of Woodland, aged sixty-seven years. The subject of this sketch was brought up on he farm, but since the age of seventeen years he has been

employed with machinery, in which a has exhibited great talent. He has invented a number of useful devices which have been patented, and some are in use in the large harvesters of the coast. One of these is a spreader, operating upon the grain going to the machine, and is considered almost indispensable nowadays. The patent right is now owned by Byron Jackson of San Francisco. Another device is a sack-holder, now in use two years, which saves one man's labor in connection with the harvester. For the past year, however, Mr. Jeans has been giving his attention to the raising of thoroughbred chickens,—White Leghorns and Plymouth Rock,—at his place two miles southwest of Woodland. Both varieties are of the single-comb strain. Mr. Jeans has also invented an incubator, which promises to be a success; it will soon be placed upon the market.

He was married in 1887 to Miss Lottie Copland, a native of California. Their children are Jessie and Raymond. Mr. Jeans is a member of the I. O. G. T., at Woodland.

ROBERT H. STERLING, who has been prominently identified with the real-estate and insurance business of Napa County since 1866, has been a resident of California since 1849, and of Napa since 1852. He was born in New York city in 1829. His parents were David and Emma (Waterman) Sterling; his father, a native of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was at that time a book publisher, doing business under the firm name of Sterling & Strong. His mother was a sister of Captain Robert Waterman, who came to this coast in 1850, in command of the steamship Northerner, one of the early Panama liners. While Mr. Sterling was an infant his parents removed to Bridgeport, where he was brought up, receiving his education in the public schools of that city. At the early age of fourteen years he shipped before the mast in the ship Natchez, making the trip around the world in nine months and twenty-six days. He followed the sea until the breaking out of the excitement consequent upon the discovery of gold in California, when he came around the Horn as a passenger in the ship Tarolinta, arriving in San Francisco July 6, 1849. Among his fellow passengers by this vessel were William S. O'Brien, later of the firm of Flood & O'Brien, the well-known millionaires of the Pacific coast, Dr. J. C. Tucker, of Alameda, Daniel Norcross, of San Francisco, and others who have become more or less prominent in the history of the State. Engaging in mining, he was soon taken sick and returned to San Francisco, where he shipped as first mate on the Tarolinta for a voyage to Shanghai. He returned to San Francisco in the following spring with health perfectly restored, and took charge of the storeships of the Pacific Mail Company, and also of the stores of Stevens & Bancroft, which position he held for a year, and then returned to the East, where he remained for another year. Returning to California, he located in Napa County, and has resided there ever since, first engaging in the stock business, raising horses, cattle and sheep in partnership with Captain A. A. Ritchie, in that part of Napa County which has since been set off as Lake County. In 1858, the death of Captain Ritchie requiring the sale of the stock to close up his estate, Mr. Sterling embarked in the lumber business in Napa City, in which he continued till 1866. He then engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in connection with the office of Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, which office he held until it was abolished in 1874. In 1881 he was appointed Deputy Collector of United States Revenue, serving until the change of administration in 1885, since which time he has devoted himself exclusively to his private business.

Mr. Sterling married in 1854 Miss Lydia J. Wheaton, of Guilford, Connecticut, daughter of Captain W. N. Wheaton. They have one daughter, Julia H., now the wife of Horace L. Hill, of San Francisco. He is a member of the Masonic order, Mount Lodge, No. 18, and of

the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 30, both of Napa; a life member of the Society of California Pioneers, of San Francisco; and also of the Board of Supervisors of Napa County. Mr. and Mrs. Sterling are attendants of the Episcopal Church.

Always an earnest supporter of Republican ideas and of that political party, he was one of the first Board of Trustees of the Napa State Insane Asylum, of which the late Judge Chancellor Hartson, James H. Goodman, Dr. John F. Morse, of San Francisco, and John H. Jewett, of Marysville, were also members. This board had the control of the building of this institution from its inception, and under their supervision the buildings were nearly completed and partially occupied. Mr. Sterling and the majority of that board were reappointed for a second term, but soon afterward a change of political administration took place in the State, and the Republican board was legislated out of office.

DR. JOHN H. MILLER is one of the prominent business men and physicians of the city of Redding, Shasta County, California.

He was born on a farm near the village of Pontiac, Oakland County, Michigan, July 2, 1842, his father, Captain John Miller, having been one of the first settlers of that county. The house in which he was born was a two-story, strong, block log house that his father had built in the forest. The logs were hewed and laid close together, and the windows were provided with heavy wooden shutters. His father used to drive his ox team twenty-five miles to Detroit for supplies, going through the forest and fording rivers. While absent on a trip of this kind at one time the Indians carried away stock, stole their corn and made havoc of the country in general. His mother, secure in her stronghold, escaped unhurt.

A fact worthy of note in the history of the Miller family is that three generations of John Millers carried arms in defense of their country. Our subject's grandfather, John Miller, when a young man enlisted in the Continental army and aided in driving King George's red coats out of America. At the close of the Revolutionary war he settled at Albany, New York. His son, John Miller, was born near Auburn, same State, in 1792. This son, the Doctor's father, was a captain in the United States forces in the war of 1812. Our subject attended the district school of his native place in winter and worked on his father's farm in summer, thus becoming inured to work, and in that primitive log school-house laying the foundation of an education which has been of so much value to him in after life. In 1861 the great civil war burst upon the country, and in 1862 the call for volunteers to put down the rebellion became urgent. At that time young Miller had attained his twentieth year, and the fires of patriotism that burned in the breast of his sire and paternal grandsire would not be downed, and he was irresistibly impelled to enlist in the service of his country. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-second Michigan, that grand regiment that carried its colors so triumphantly on so many battle-fields, and after three years of hard fighting victoriously returned the old flag, though shot to shreds, to the State. About the first of October they were sent to the front, and soon gained the reputation of being one of the first regiments from Michigan. They participated in the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, and at the battle of Chickamauga the regiment did valiant fighting and suffered fearful loss. The last year of the war Dr. Miller was at General Thomas's headquarters, and was chief clerk of the commissary for the staff of General Thomas. At last the war closed and victory came. After three years of service in a most sanguinary war, in which several hundred thousand good men on both sides went down in death, John H. Miller, a veteran, was discharged.

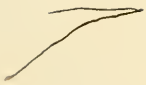
He finished his education in Buffalo, New York, and graduated in medicine in the spring

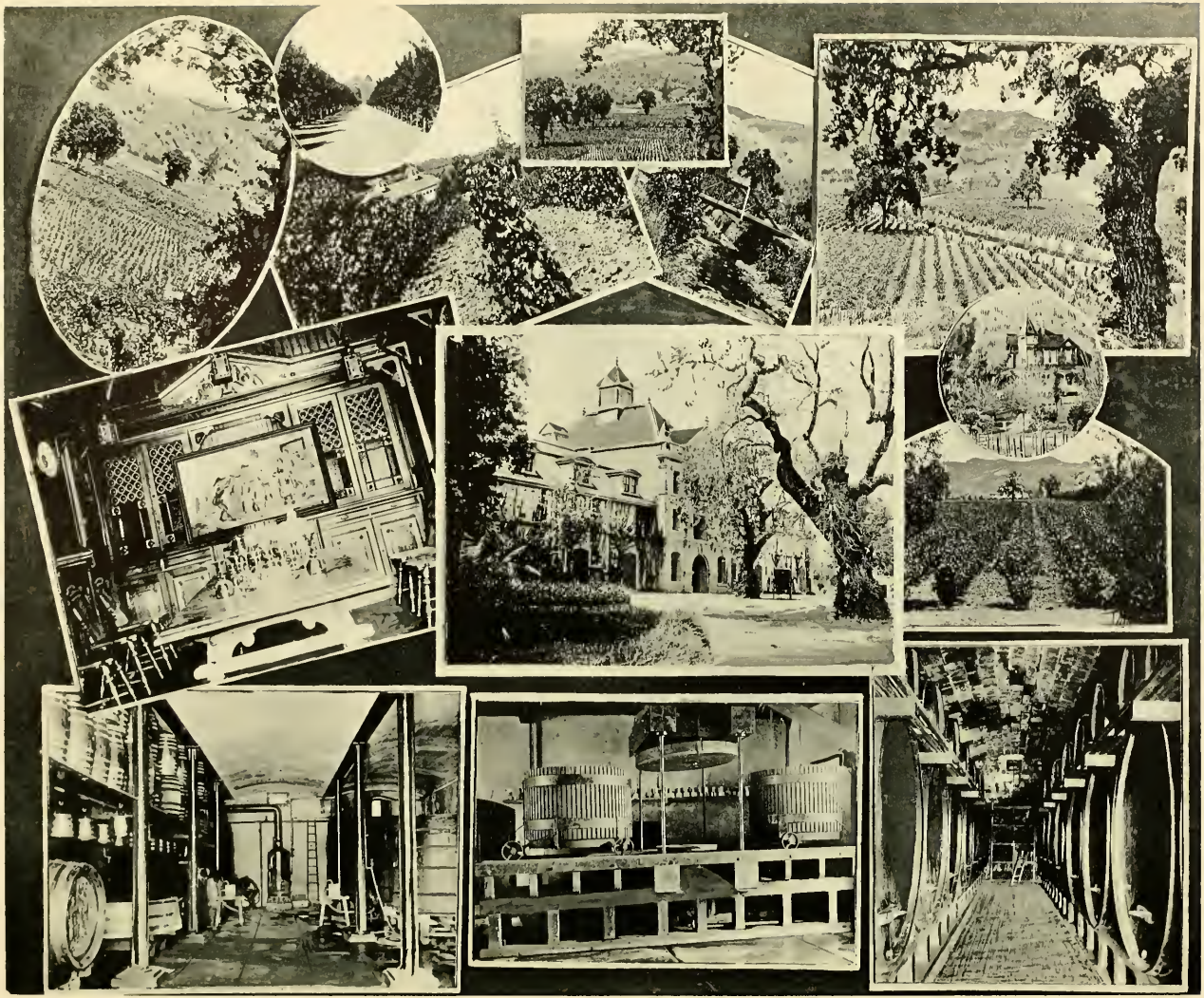
of 1877. He soon after began the practice of his profession in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, remaining there three years. During that time he operated largely in oil. In 1880 he came to California and to the new town of Redding. Being pleased with the location he decided to make it his home. He at once began his practice and became interested in the growth and improvement of the town. In all his undertakings he has met with eminent success, has a good practice and owns a nice drug store. The Doctor has also interested himself in horticulture on his ranch of 160 acres, which is located four miles east of Redding. On it he has planted a great variety of fruits: prunes, almonds, peaches, Bartlett pears, cherries, apricots, figs and grape vines.

In 1866 Dr. Miller married Miss Elizabeth Hughes, who was born in France of English parentage. They have four children, three sons and a daughter, all born in Pennsylvania, viz.: Charles H., Edward H., Harold A. and Ethel E. The family are Presbyterians. The Doctor is a trustee and an elder in the church and aided in the building of their house of worship. He is also Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and it is with pleasure that one notes the lively interest he takes in the children of the city. He is a Republican, a G. A. R., and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOSEPH SUAZA, a farmer near Pleasanton, Alameda County, was born at St. George, Western Islands (in the Kingdom of Portugal), August 26, 1847, and in 1868 chose the sea as the arena whereon to earn his livelihood; he was four years before the mast. In 1872 he came to San Francisco by way of Panama, and proceeded to Livermore, where for three years he worked at farm labor. He then purchased 155 acres of land near Pleasanton, in Murray Township, where he has since been ranching. June 15, 1884, he left on a visit to his native island, where he married Mary B. Suaza, and he brought her to his California home. They have six children living, namely: Mary, Louisa, Manuel, Joseph, Andrew and Johnnie.

EBENEZER MAJOR, a well and favorably known farmer near Winters, was born March 19, 1826, in Amsterdam, Montgomery County, New York, the son of John and Jane (Maxwell) Major. His father, a farmer by occupation, resided all his life in his native State, New York, dying in 1857, at the age of sixty-five years; the mother also died there, in 1864, at the age of seventy-three years. In their family were seven sons and five daughters. At the age of seventeen years Mr. Major, the subject of this sketch, began to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he mastered and followed in New York until 1851, when he came by way of the Isthmus to California; had to wait thirteen days at the Isthmus for a vessel, which when it came proved to be the German bark Cornelia. He had to pay $300 for cabin passage. After being out about five months the water was exhausted and the ship was obliged to put into land, the nearest port being 500 miles distant. When they arrived they found themselves in Acapulco, and here Mr. Major found the steamers Golden Gate and Panama. Taking passage on the Panama, he paid $100 for passage to San Francisco, at which port he arrived in about ten days. Three weeks afterward he went down the coast forty miles on a schooner, and was employed about a month upon the ranch of a Mr. Gates, running for him the first mower and reaper ever brought to the coast. Then he followed mining two months at Mormon Island; stopped six weeks in Sacramento; mined again two months at Galena Hill; went to North Bar on the Feather River, met his brother David there, who had crossed the plains in 1850, and worked with him about eighteen months, and for a short time on Rapid Creek, etc.; three months on the South Yuba; and then David went into Yolo County





and took a claim southwest of Winters upon what afterward became the Wolfskill grant, and while there he met his death by being drowned in the Sacramento River, resulting from walking out upon a plank after dark to board a canoe; his body was found the next morning.

Ebenezer followed mining in different places for about eight years, in which he was successful. He purchased his present place by obtaining a squatter's claim thereto in 1856. He has made upon it all the improvements now visible there. It comprises 170 acres of choice land, well improved, where he raises hay, grain and live-stock, two miles east of Winters. In his political views Mr. Major is a Republican. December 27, 1884, he met with a serious accident. A horse struck him on the hip with his knee and so severely injured the part that Mr. Major still suffers considerably.

INGLENOOK. — The celebrated vineyard and winery known by this name and owned by Gustave Niebaum, is located near Rutherford, in the heart of Napa County, —a rich district with romantic surroundings. Even before Captain Niebaum came into possession of this property, the locality had become famous as a health resort, on account of its salubrious atmosphere and mineral springs. The Captain purchased it in 1880, and since then he has spared no pains or expense to make it the model vineyard of the State. The estate proper consists of about 1,110 acres of arable land, of diversified soil, well watered by mountain streams and characterized by enchanting landscapes. There are at present about 300 acres in vines, embracing the finest varieties of foreign grapes. While Napa County is confessedly the banner county of California in respect to wine products, Inglenook is the culminating point of this district,—which indeed compares well with the most celebrated wine districts of France. With the guarantee that the cuttings received from the most unquestionable sources were true to their name, they have been successfully grafted, and have taken very kindly to the soil, producing wine which will compare favorably with their namesakes in the old country, both as to delicacy of flavor and bouquet.

To insure a proper receptacle for the wines, Captain Niebaum erected a cellar and winery, which was completed in 1887, and which for perfection of detail and elegant finish has no equal in America. With an eye to the beautiful as well as the practical, the spot chosen for this winery was most judiciously selected. Situated on the slope of one of the undulations, its rear sheltered by a solid hill of stone, nature has assisted science in maintaining in the vaults a uniform temperature so necessary to the care and the development of wines. The building is of gray stone, trimmed with brown stone, quarried on the estate. It is three stories in height, with double roofs. The architecture is semi-Gothic and Eastlake in design. Its dimensions are: length, 220 feet; central width, seventy-two feet; wings, sixty-two feet; capacity, 500,000 gallons; structure, of stone and iron, with concrete floors throughout; the vaults are arched in cathedral style and protected by double floors, thus maintaining a normal temperature of 60° F. during the whole year. The fermenting rooms are in the third story of the main building, where every known modern improvement for maintaining an even normal temperature and absolute cleanliness has been called into use. Steam and water pipes are placed in every part of the immense building, with conduits to carry off the waste, thus preventing stagnant water and disagreeable odors.

"Mould, cobwebs and dust, did you say?" remarked the genial manager, Mr. John Armstrong, upon the occasion of a recent visit to Inglenook. "I assure you, Madame, that if Captain Niebaum should discover either, by the aid of a lighted candle, in any of the nooks and crannies, I should be obliged to pack my traps and get, despite the fact that I have been in his

service for twenty years. Cleanliness is our watchword."

Turning sharply to the right upon entering the building a vision of the sixteenth century presents itself. Here is a charming little den, fitted up in antique oak, devoted to the delicate task of sampling. The high-backed, richly carved chairs are most comfortable and inviting, and a leisurely survey of the room discloses some rarely beautiful bits of æsthetic decoration. The mind naturally associates old wine and polished oak together, and the elaborate side-board gives a decided manish character to the surroundings. There are soft, mellow lights coming faintly through stained glass, and should the evening shades demand it there are quaint Turkish lanterns, rich in medallion presentments of the gods of wine and pleasure. A great square table, partially covered with the thinnest crystal drinking-cups, tempts the visitor to sample some of the old "private stock;" and there are dainty little hand-baskets containing a single bottle of a rare vintage, which have a decided tendency to make the sample taste like "more!"

The trade-mark and label is a neat little diamond-shaped design in black and white, with the monogram "G. N." in raised letters in the center, surrounded by a medallion bearing the inscription, "Inglenook Vineyard, Rutherford, Napa County, California," in black letters on a white ground. The extreme points of the diamond have prettily arranged clusters of grapes on a dark background. Great care is taken with the cases in which the bottled goods are handled, each bottle being encased in a tule covering, instead of a straw cover, to prevent breakage. The corks bear the trade-mark, and to prevent counterfeiting the bottles are wired, bearing the seal of the proprietor, which must be broken before opening the bottle. In short, nothing that will please the senses or add to the quality of the wine itself is omitted in this model establishment.

The following extract, taken from the St. Helena *Star*, is good advice to vineyardists generally:

"If all our wise men would adopt Captain Niebaum's plan a great and radical change would soon take place in the wine business. His motto is, 'quality, not quantity.' He allows no spoiled or inferior grapes to get into his wine-press; everything has to be in a healthy and sound condition. Even after the grapes are picked they are subjected to a careful examination and thoroughly sorted over. Some may say that Mr. Niebaum is wealthy and can afford to be very particular; that the wine business with him is a diversion; and that he does not carry it on entirely for profit. We will not dispute this; but still we say that all our wine men should do as he did, and no matter how pinched in circumstances a man may be he can well afford to. As Mr. Niebaum says, wine-making is like making butter; cleanliness is the most essential thing if you wish to be successful and get a good price for your product. It requires considerable time to go through this sorting process, but it makes the business doubly remunerative in the end, as your wine is bound to be of a superior nature and will readily command a much better price than it would if it were partially made form a mixture of rotten and sour grapes. There is no disputing the fact that a cellar half full of good, sound wine is worth much more than one full of an inferior type. If this plan would be universally adopted, the change that would take place would startle our people; instead of resting on the bedrock, the business would take a bound and soon rank as one of the leading industries of the State, which position it should now occupy. Our wine-makers should adopt the motto, 'Quality, not Quantity.'"

No foreign matter, such as antiseptics, or fuchsin or artificial coloring are used in the production of the Inglenook wines, and Nature's laboratory alone accomplishes this devout consummation.

The Inglenook distillery is also well worthy of mention. The same scrupulous cleanliness pervading the cellar is found here. The still is of the most approved modern make and so con-

stituted that the fusel oil is eliminated by a slow distillation, and as no pomace is used the brandies are free from that disagreeable odor and taste so frequently found in our native brandies. The Inglenook brandies are distilled from wine made from the Challosse and the Folle Blanche, which are the true Cognac grapes. Some of the brandies of the vintages of 1883 and 1885 can certainly vie in flavor and bouquet with the so-called Sazeracs, Martells of 1834 (?), and with the guarantee that the Inglenook brandies are absolutely and medicinally pure.

Inglenook is now in full charge of Mr. Ferdinand A. Haber, who has been in Mr. Niebaum's employ there for a number of years. It was he who in the autumn of 1886 presented a sample of Inglenook wines at a meeting of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society in New York, leading importers, when they pronounced them better than any other California wines they had ever seen.

The Inglenook wines are offered to the public in the glass only, being bottled at the vineyard in California, protected by its trade-mark, and the Pure Wine stamp of the State of California, which guarantees the absolute purity of the wines; the bottles are wired, bearing the seal of the proprietor of the vineyard.

Four qualities of red wines, Zinfandel, Extra Fine Claret, Medoc type, Burgundy; and Sauterne (Sauvignon and Semillion), Chasselas (Gutedel), Hock (Tranimer), Burger (Chablis), Riesling (Johannisberg and Franken), form the delectable list of the Inglenook product, exclusive of brandies. The vintages of 1882–'83, as marked upon the bottles, are as undoubted as the purity of the wines, and, in order to place these wines in the hands of the Eastern consumers, the following esteemed concerns, old reputable firms, have been appointed agents: Messrs. H. B. Kirk & Co., New York city and Brooklyn, New York; Brintnall & Co., Boston; Wm. Donoghue, Rochester, New York; Philip Becker & Co., Buffalo, New York; J. H. Magruder, Washington, District of Columbia; Fechheimer Bros., Detroit, Michigan; Stanton & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Mr. Joseph Thompson, Atlanta, Georgia; Clarke & Walker, Denver, Colorado, and F. Hollander & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

The foregoing facts are mainly compiled from a pamphlet entitled "The Wines and Vines of California," and from an article in the *Argonaut* of January 12, 1891,—both which contain also an immense number of additional details with reference to the wine interests in general, but too technical for a work like this and do not refer to the subject of this article. Suffice it to say that Captain Niebaum set out in the first place with the high ambition to eclipse the products of all other wineries and vineyards in California, with respect to quality, and has had the head to succeed.

The San Francisco office is at 122 Sansome street.

RICHARD OWENS, a successful citizen and rancher of Tehama County, is a native of Wales, born October 8, 1836, the son of William and Ellen (Williams) Owens, both natives of the same country. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Owens, our subject, came to America in 1857, when twenty-one years of age, and worked in the State of Wisconsin for two years. In 1859 he came to Tehama County, where he has improved his fine ranch and since resided. He purchased 400 acres first, then took the homestead, in 1866, and later 285 acres was purchased, and he now has 1,085 acres of choice fruit land, with a nice dwelling-house and good farm buildings. Their home is surrounded with flowers and shrubs. He built his present residence in 1872.

In 1865 he was married to Miss Ellen Jones, a native of his own country. Their union has been blessed with four children, all born at their home and all living excepting one. Their names are: Mary Jane, Richard Roy and Vera

Edna. The one they lost, their eldest, Maggie Ellen, died at the age of two years.

Mr. Owens is raising on his ranch hay, grain and stock. He has sown as high as 400 acres in a single year, and he has harvested 6,666 bushels in a year. He is breeding improved Clydesdale horses and Durham cattle. Mr. Owens purchased a portion of his place from a man who camped on it under a tree, and was there shot by Indians. The early days of trouble and danger have passed away, and the residence with its flowers and well-tilled fields and fine stock take the place of the rude life of the past. Mr. Owens now goes over his ranch on a swift gray horse, without danger from the Indians. He is a Republican in his political views, and is now one of the substantial farmers of that section.

JAMES T. LILLARD, deceased, formerly the proprietor of the Lillard House at Davisville, was associated with the history of Yolo County since its earliest days. He was born in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, a son of Thomas and Eliza Lillard, natives also of the same State. Left an orphan at the age of twelve years, he was with relatives until he was eighteen, when he served a year in the Mexican war, under Doniphan. He then was at his native home until 1849, when he came overland to California, in company with Hudsby, the man who established Hudsby's Cut-off on this trip, which occupied the time from May to September. Mr. Lillard followed mining two years on the Yuba River; then conducted a hotel at Washington, Yolo County, two years; the next two years he was employed by J. C. Davis, at Davisville, which place was named after Mr. Davis; and finally Mr. Lillard purchased 600 acres of land of him and engaged in agricultural pursuits, continuing until 1885, when he sold out and moved to Davisville and built the Lillard House, of which he was proprietor until his death, which occurred January 6, 1889. He was a member of the Pioneer Society and of the I. O. R. M. He was married in 1854, to Miss Mary A. Mear, now deceased. By that marriage there were two children: Henry R., deceased, and Eliza, now the wife of Berlan Seasel. Mr. Lillard was again married, October 21, 1861, to Miss Susan S. Hoy, a native of Kentucky, and they also had two children: James J. and Edna A., both of whom are now deceased. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Lillard has conducted the house, and in such a manner as to maintain its good reputation. It is situated at the foot of Main Street near the depot, and is well known to the traveling public.

WM. C. SCHWEER, a prosperous farmer of Alameda County, was born in Murray Township, this county, May 28, 1865, and was a boy when his parents moved with him to the town of San Leandro, where he was a pupil in the free schools until 1874, when they removed to Murray Township, and there our subject completed his school education. In 1880 he became a farmer and for a number of years past has been managing a large farm for his widowed mother, comprising several hundred acres of rich land. By perseverance he has brought it to a high state of perfection, making it one of the best improved farms in that section of the country. He is a Republican and takes a prominent part in local politics; in 1888 he was a delegate to the county convention. He is yet unmarried and not a member of any secret organization.

ALBERT KOOPMAN, a prominent rancher near Pleasanton, has a farm of 300 acres two miles northeast of the town in the Amador Valley. He was born in San Francisco, this State, June 28, 1866, and when very young his parents moved to Pleasanton, where he grew up and was educated, completing his

school days at Livermore College in 1879, since which time he has been an occupant of his present farm. Thirty acres of his place is in vineyard, which averages three tons of grapes to the acre. The product he sells to the wineries. He also has fifteen acres of orchard in a good variety of fruit; the remainder of the farm is utilized in general agriculture and stock-raising.

The subject of this sketch is the son of John and Catherine Koopman, natives of Holstein, Germany, who came to America in 1852; the father died in 1873, and the mother is still living, a resident of Alameda County. Mr. Koopman, at San Francisco, August 27, 1887, married Miss Dinah Fieldman, of Pleasanton, and they have an infant daughter.

WILLIAM H. AND BENJAMIN F. BURLAND are the enterprising and hospitable proprietors of the well-known Rose Hotel in the flourishing town of Pleasanton, in the Amador Valley. The building, which is conducted as the only first-class hotel in the place, is a large three-story frame structure, well ventilated and furnished, and is patronized by the health and pleasure seekers of San Francisco and other Bay cities. The grounds are well shaded by handsome trees and shrubberry, with croquet plats, etc.

The senior member of the firm was born at Sacramento, May 10, 1857, and was three years of age when his parents moved to Watsonville, where his younger brother and present partner was born. Their parents were Robert and Jemima (Hudson) Burland. The father was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was reared and educated and learned the cabinet-making trade. He came to California in 1849, by way of Panama, and was engaged in mining several years. The mother, a native of Iowa, crossed the plains to California in 1850; they are both still living. William H. was educated at Watsonville, and was employed as a clerk in a general store until 1877. He then went to Seattle, Washington; returning to Watsonville three years later, he remained until 1889, being for a time in charge of one of the grain-warehouses of that place. Next he purchased the stock of the Watsonville Transfer Company, enlarged the business and gave employment to a number of men for three years, and handling also all the outside business of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. He sold out this place to a good advantage, leased the Scott Hotel and conducted it for two years. Then he engaged in the buying and selling of stock in the interest of J. Lincott until 1889, when he moved to Pleasanton and took charge of the Rose Hotel.

He was married at Irvington, October 15, 1880, to Miss Ida Livley, a daughter of Joseph Livley, M. D., who came to California in 1850. They have one child, a daughter. Mr. Burland politically is a Republican and takes an active part in local politics, and fraternally he is a member of Pajaro Lodge, No. 110, F. & A. M. at Watsonville.

JOHN K. SCHUERLEY, a farmer near Woodland, who is widely known for his generous disposition, good humor and cordial sociability, was born June 1, 1831, in Würtenberg, Germany, a son of Bernard and Mary (Mains) Schuerley. His father, a farmer by occupation, died in Germany, his native country, in 1846, at the age of sixty years. John K. was accordingly brought up to farm life, and was educated at a governmental agricultural college, spending three years at the institution. The ensuing three years he was foreman of a large estate in Switzerland, owned by a German nobleman. In 1854 he emigrated to America from Havre de Grace, landing in New York after forty-two days' voyage, and forty-two persons died of the cholera on the way across the sea. He went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged upon a farm near by for two and a half years; then he was employed in the city by a large lumber company, contractors and

builders until the spring of 1860, when he returned to New York city, and took passage on the North Star for the Isthmus, and thence on the Golden Gate for San Francisco. He first visited Coloma, where the prospect was poor, and then went to Woodland, and soon found employment on the farm of F. C. Ruggles near that place. In 1862 he started a brewery, in company with A. Miller. The building was erected at a little distance from where Woodland now is, and afterward moved to his present location on Main street in the western part of town. Mr. Schnerley operated the institution successfully until 1880, when he sold it and moved upon his present property, consisting of 240 acres of choice land which he purchased in 1877, adjoining the city limits; seventy-five acres is planted to choice varieties of grapes. In 1875 Mr. Schnerley made a trip to Europe, returning in 1876. He is yet unmarried, and his sister, Bertha A. Weber, is mistress of his home.

OTTO SCHLEUR, one of Woodland's enterprising business men, now engaged in a bakery there, was born September 20, 1846, in Hanover, Germany; a son of William and Matilda (Struck) Schleur. His father was a merchant and passed all his life in Germany. At an early age Otto learned the baker's trade, and continued to follow it until he came to America in 1866. Landing at New York, he came almost immediately to California by way of the Isthmus. At first, in this State, he was engaged eighteen months in a bakery at Washington, opposite Sacramento, at $35 a month. In October, 1877, he established a bakery at Woodland, in which he has ever since been interested. His institution is a fine one, well patronized. Mr. Schleur is also a stockholder in the Yolo Brewery, and in the Buffalo Brewery at Sacramento, and he owns eighty acres of choice land near town, devoted to wine and raisin grapes. He is a member of Woodland Lodge, No. 111, I. O. O. F.

He was married in 1873, to Miss Anna Dinzler, a native of California. Of their eleven children, there are seven living, namely: Tillie, Eddie, Willie, Annie, Ralph, Birt and a babe unnamed.

PHILIP V. WENIG, dealer in fresh and salt meats on Neal street, Pleasanton, was born at Saxe-Meiningen, July 8, 1845, and was reared to the butchers' trade with his father, Christian Wenig; his mother's name before marriage was Maria Hasfeldt. He came to America in 1866, and for the first two years was employed as a journeyman butcher at Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1869 he came by way of Panama to California. After stopping a short time at Haywards, he followed his trade two years at San José, and for two years again he was at Alvarado; in 1873 he returned to Haywards, where he formed a partnership with Adam May in the butcher's trade, and carried on business there until 1875, and then until 1885 he was at Suñol, when he finally came to Pleasanton, where he has since been prospering in his trade. He raises much of his own stock for slaughter on the 160-acre ranch three miles west of town, which he owns. He was married at Suñol, March 1, 1879, to a native of Holstein, Germany, and they have a son and a daughter.

CHARLES N. MORETTE, manufacturer of and dealer in saddles and harness at Pleasanton, was born February 10, 1869, at Middletown, Lake County, California, the only child of J. P. and Christina Morette (now deceased). The father was a native of Luxemburg, and the mother, of Alsace, both in Germany. They emigrated to America in 1854, settling at the point named, where the father became an active politician. Charles received his schooling at Shasta, where he began the

trade of harness-making, which he finished at Livermore, the family having moved to that place. They subsequently removed to Santa Cruz, where the elder Morette and the son were engaged in a brewery. Returning to Livermore, the latter resumed work at his trade, and is now carrying a large and handsome stock of goods, at an eligible location. He has also been connected with the fire department of Livermore for two years. He has traveled some for the sake of seeing the world, visiting Oregon, Washington and many other points in the Northwest. He was married September 29, 1888, and has one daughter, named Christina.

H. W. KOOPMAN, general merchant at Pleasanton and a prominent citizen of Alameda County, was born at Pleasanton, December 3, 1868, the second son of John and Catherine (Stindt) Koopman, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1860. Our subject completed his school education at the College of Livermore, then spent three years in Europe, returning in 1889, and now he is in company with his brother Albert and his mother, now Mrs. Thiessen, in the management of a large and well-known mercantile establishment at Pleasanton under the name of H. W. Koopman. Although a young man, he has already, by his industry and fidelity to honest business principles, built up a good and flourishing trade, and is a popular citizen.

JOSEPH GERMESHAUSEN, one of the proprietors of the Yolo Brewery and an old time-honored citizen, was born March 25, 1836, in Germany, and came to America in 1854, traveled extensively through the Southern States and Mexico, and settled in Platte County, Missouri, where he remained until 1861. He then came by ox teams to California, stopping first, however, until the next year at Virginia City. He then purchased land near Plainfield, Yolo County, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits there until 1881, on 320 acres of rich bottom land, which he still owns. In 1881 he purchased his present interest in the Yolo Brewery, which establishment ranks among the first in the State. He is an enterprising citizen, and has a neat and tasteful residence on Court street, which he built in 1887. He was married in 1868, to Miss Mary Beck, a native of Germany, and they have five sons and four daughters.

WILLIAM KUHN, a retired business man of Woodland, was born October 17, 1814, in Prussia, a son of George and Anna (Rena) Kuhn. The father was a tradesman and farmer, and died in 1868 at the age of seventy-six years. William learned the brewer's trade and followed the same in his native country until he came to America in 1869, landing at New York city and spending only one week there; and then he came by rail to California. First he endeavored in vain to find employment in his line at Marysville, and then at Sacramento, but was soon employed upon a ranch and in a chicory factory. In the spring of 1871 he began to work at the Columbus Brewery in Sacramento, and after a time for the Pacific Brewery, of the same place; next he conducted a saloon on J street, between Sixth and Seventh, which place is remembered by many old-timers. In 1872 he came to Woodland and was employed by the Woodland Brewery; afterward he became a partner with the same, and sustained that relation until 1888, and November 1, that year, he sold out and has lived a somewhat retired life. His beautiful residence on Fourth street was built in 1889, and it is indeed a model of neatness and beauty. He also has a very fine property adjoining. He is a member of the society of the German I. O. R. M., lodge No. 124. Socially and as a citi-

zen Mr. Kuhn has attained a high standing, while his business reputation was always untarnished. He was married in 1887 to Miss Anna C. Sekaumdoffel.

PETER A. TOCKER is the senior partner of the firm conducting the well known Fashion Livery, Feed and Sale Stables on Main street, Pleasanton, adjacent to the Rose Hotel, where they are prepared to furnish lively and fashionable turn-outs at reasonable rates. Mr. Tocker was born in Germany, September 16, 1848, the second son of Christ and Annie (Smith) Tocker. His father died in 1880, and his mother is still living, in the old country. Our subject was brought up as a farmer in his native land until 1872, when he came to America, locating at Monmouth, Illinois. There he followed farming for five years. In 1877 he came to San Lorenzo, Alameda County, California, and followed agricultural pursuits there for eleven years. During his residence at San Lorenzo he spent one year with his parents and old associates in Fatherland. On his return to this country he located at Pleasanton and established himself in his present business. He is a member of Eden Lodge, No. 204, A. O. U. W., of San Lorenzo, is still unmarried, and is a whole-souled, good-natured German whom it is a pleasure to meet.

DR. H. B. MEHRMANN, of Pleasanton, was born in Buffalo City, Wisconsin, October 17, 1864, his parents being J. F. and Katherine Mehrmann, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1849. They had two sons: Ferdinand and H. B. The family moved to Chicago, where the latter attended school until 1874, and then they came to the Golden State, locating at Oakland, where our subject completed his education. At the age of eighteen years he began the study of medicine with the determination of going up to the head of his profession, and this he found an easy matter, under the instruction and assistance of his father, in the old eclectic practice. He completed the whole medical course of four years in the Oakland Medical College, where he became an instructor in physiology and anatomy, two years in each class. After practicing in Oakland until 1889 he went to Pleasanton, where he has now a lucrative practice. He is also largely interested in a sandstone quarry, two miles southwest of the town of Suñol, which is a new industry, the stone being very fine for building and curbing. The stone is so well stratified that it is easily and economically removed from its place and shipped. It stands well the fire and water tests, receives a high polish and bids fair to become one of the principal building materials of this district. The Doctor is a member of several benevolent societies, including the Chosen Friends, Red Men and Druids of Oakland. He is a Republican in his political principles and takes an active part in politics. He was married April 12, 1888, at San José, to Miss Annie Curdts, of that city.

C. BUFORD, dairyman near Woodland, was born in July, 1840, in Kentucky, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Shropshire) Buford, natives of Kentucky. Thomas was a farmer and turfman, and died in Kentucky in 1876, at the age of about seventy years. The subject of this brief notice was reared on a farm. At the age of twenty-one years, in 1862, he entered the Confederate service (although his father was a strong Union man), and served three years. Afterward he lived in Kentucky, until 1879, engaged in farming and mercantile business and trading in live-stock. He then moved to Marion County, Kansas; and then to Cowley County, and remained there until 1887. In December, this year, he came to California and located in Yolo County, one mile from

Woodland. His dairy is the second in extent in the county. He intends to purchase land in Yolo County and make his permanent home there. His increasing patronage comprises the best citizens of Woodland. He is a member of Crab Orchard Lodge, No. 420, F. & A. M., of Kentucky. He was married in 1883 to Miss M. Berry, a native of Virginia, and they have had one child. By the two former marriages Mr. Buford had five children. The names of the children are: Bessie, Thomas K., Kennedy, Clara L., Fannie M. and Chelsea C.

JOHN FRICK, of Livermore, was born in Monroe County, near Waterloo, New York, December 24, 1843, and in 1861 came to California by way of Panama. For the first two years after his arrival in this State he engaged in the butchering business at San Francisco; for the next four years, in the same business at San José, and finally, in 1867, he located near Livermore, where he is cultivating 160 acres in grain. He has also another quarter-section of land, nine miles southeast of Livermore, which is devoted principally to grazing.

He was married in Livermore, in 1867, to Miss Louisa Whitney, now deceased, and by that marriage there were four children: John R., Louisa, Charles F. and Katherine. In 1880 Mr. Frick was again married, and by this marriage there are also four children: Etta M., Susan M., Herman and William.

JOHN GEORG BRAUCH GOEPPERT, one of the proprietors of the Yolo Brewery and the general manager and correspondent, is a native of Hamburg, Germany, born in June, 1859; received a fine education, and in 1879 sailed for the United States and California, but came around Cape Horn and arrived in San Francisco in the fall of of 1880. He first engaged as clerk in a grocery store, then started a bottling establishment for Bavarian beer and continued to conduct the same until 1887, when he established the United States Beer Bottling Company and remained there until 1883. In March of this year he returned to Germany and in October came again to San Francisco and in a short time to Woodland, where he purchased his present interest. At first here he was in partnership for four months with a man, and then a stock company was formed, comprising Otto Schluer, Chris Seiber, Joseph Genneshausen, A. Niclas, Richard Alge and John G. Goeppert. Mr. Goeppert was made manager and correspondent. The brewery is a magnificent brick structure on west Main street, and equipped with all the modern improvements for the manufacture of first-class beer. Under the present able management the establishment is a complete success and one of which the city of Woodland is proud.

Mr. Goeppert was married in 1887, to Miss Clara C. Myer, a native of Germany, and they have one son, John G. by name.

P. CHADBOURN, a prominent business man of Pleasanton, Alameda County, was born at Biddeford, Maine, June 6, 1853, and came to San Francisco with his parents when a child. He completed his education in that city, including a course of one year at Heald's Business College. Commencing at the foot of the ladder he then followed railroading for about six years and by perseverance and industry he finally reached the position of passenger conductor. He quit that business on account of a siege of sickness, which was protracted to a period of more than two years, incapacitating him from any steady business. On recovery he was associated with Charles Sutton & Co. for two years. In 1878 he sold out his interest to his partner and again tried railroading for three months; but not finding the old business a suitable one he went to Pleasanton, where for the first eight months he was book

keeper for the firm of Myer & Chadbourn; the next two years he was in Cloverdale, Sonoma County, and vicinity; in 1882 he took charge of the Pierce estate and conducted the ranch as foreman for some two years; then he tried railroading for the third time, but in a few months he quit it and located at Pleasanton, where he is now secretary and one of the managers of the Chadbourn Warehouse Company, dealers in hay, grain and lumber, and engaged in storage, shipping and commission and insurance. The incorporators and present stockholders of this company are: Joshua Chadbourn, President; E. W. Harris, Vice President; H. P. Chadbourn, Secretary; William Harris and John B. Hortenstine. Our subject is a member of Mosaic Lodge, No. 218, F. & A. M., at Livermore.

He was married September 16, 1874, to Miss Etta Roden, of Stockton, and they have two children: Edna C. and Harry R.

EMIL NICLAS, one of the proprietors of the Yolo Brewery, is a young man of more than ordinary energy and ability in his occupation. He dates his birth July 6, 1860, in Germany, where he learned his trade and followed the same until 1882, when he came to California, and worked at his trade in San Francisco and Sacramento. He went to Woodland, and in 1889 he became a partner in the association now owning the Yolo Brewery, which ranks among the first-class in the State. Mr. Niclas is yet unmarried.

FREDERICK A. SCHRADER, wheelwright and blacksmith at Livermore, was born near Rostock, Germany, August 29, 1851, and accompanied his parents to America in 1861, locating at Elgin, Illinois, where he finished his education and learned the trade of millwright. In 1871 he went to Chicago, where he followed his trade until 1874, when he came by rail to San Francisco, and soon after went to Haywards, and there he worked at his trade as a journeyman until 1875. Then he went to Dublin and continued in his calling there five years; then was in San Francisco until 1884, then at Sacramento, and then Central America, where he was employed in the railroad shops at Guatemala, at car-building for eighteen months. In 1886 he returned to California, visited the East for a few months, came again to California, in 1887, locating near Livermore, where he is now carrying on his old trade, doing general repair work, etc., and having good patronage. He also conducts and owns a saloon at the cross-roads, known as Greenville.

He was married at Stockton, May 17, 1890, to Miss Augusta Kruger. He is a Republican in his political views, taking an active interest in the public affairs of his locality. He is a member of Mosaic Lodge, No. 218, F. & A. M., and also of the Society of the Sons of Hermann, both of Livermore.

W. B. GIBSON, one of the early settlers of Yolo and an agriculturist near Woodland, was born May 20, 1831, in Louisa County, Virginia, a son of William and Susan (Turner) Gibson, both natives of that State. The grandparents on both sides were in the Revolutionary war. William Gibson moved from Virginia to Missouri in 1837, locating in Howard County, where he remained, a farmer, until his death, which occurred April 10, 1840. He was born July 13, 1799, and learned the brickmaker's trade. His wife died April 23, 1877, in Napa County, California. Mr. Gibson, our subject, was brought up on a farm until 1850, when he came overland with mule teams to the Golden State, the journey occupying four months. Going direct to Yolo County, he preempted 160 acres of land from the Government on Cache Creek, in company with a man named

Cooper. Two months afterward he went to Scott's River and followed mining until the following spring. He then went to Oregon, was there three months and returned to Yolo County, arriving July 15, 1851. He remained on his ranch until the discovery was made that his land was part of a grant. Accordingly, in 1857, he disposed of the same and located upon his present property, consisting then of 160 acres a half mile from what is now the city of Woodland, and upon this he has been a constant resident, making it a beautiful and attractive home. He has now some 2,400 acres, all in this county, and he principally raises grain, hay and stock. He was the first to settle in that portion of the county. The plains then were covered with elk, antelope and wolves. Mr. Gibson is justly entitled to the success which he has earned, coming to California without means and having by his industry and economy added to the wealth of the country.

December 23, 1857, is the date of Mr. Gibson's marriage to Miss Mary E. Cook, a native of Kentucky, whose people came to California across the plains in 1853, and are now living in Yolo County. Their children are three sons: Robert J., born October 18, 1859; Thomas B., born October 2, 1861, and is now a member of the firm of Gibson & Co., one of the largest hardware firms in the county; and Joseph W., born June 4, 1863.

RICHARD BARRY, a farmer near Livermore, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, in 1839, and in 1859 he came to America, locating in Philadelphia; one year afterward he went to Gloucester County, New Jersey, where he worked as a farm hand for six years. In 1866 he took passage to California by way of the Isthmus, landing at San Francisco, and for two years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits near San José. In 1868 he moved to Livermore and purchased 160 acres of land, which he has since been cultivating, mainly in grain. Mr. Barry was married at Salem, New Jersey, to Miss Mary Lyons, and they have three children, namely: Alice J., Mary Isabelle and John.

CAPTAIN N. H. WULFF, now engaged in the steamboat business, has been a resident of California since 1850, and of Napa since 1859, and he has always been actively interested in boating on the Sacramento and Stockton rivers and their tributaries, first employing sailing vessels, and for the last thirteen years as a steamboat owner. He was born in Denmark in 1830, attended the usual public schools up to the age of fourteen, and then, as did most of the boys in that country, began his career as a follower of the sea. During his life as a sailor he visited almost every port in the world, including Europe, China, South America and Australia, first reaching the California coast in 1850. The glowing accounts of fortunes accumulated in the mines of Shasta County attracted his attention, but after a short though fairly successful experience there he made several trips to Chili, whence, at that time, most of the flour, vegetables and other food products that supplied the San Francisco market were procured. He then essayed mining again at Mormon Island, on the American River, but in the next spring a freshet occurred which swept away the results of the winter's work. He continued there through the summer, and having made a little money he invested in a schooner, with which he traded on the river, and ever since that time he has been interested in the same line of business. From 1853 to 1856 he was also engaged in ballasting ships and carrying building stone from Benicia to San Francisco. In 1855 he transported the first locomotive run in California from San Francisco to Sacramento. This was for the railroad between Folsom and Sacramento. At that time the great bulk of the trade of the State was carried on between these points, and thence into the mines. There was at Folsom a large flouring-mill run

by water power, and this railroad was intended to do away with the immense amount of teaming of wheat to this mill, and of supplies from it to the mines and elsewhere. The capacity of that mill was probably 2,000 barrels of flour per day. In 1859 he removed to Napa, where was a large flouring-mill, and engaged in carrying flour and wheat from this county to Sacramento and other parts of the State. About fifteen years ago, feeling assured that steam was certain to supersede the use of sailing vessels, he transferred his interest to that class of transportation. He is now interested in the "Caroline" and the "Zinfandel," the latter a boat he had built in 1889. This boat was fitted up for passengers as well as freight, and the line has been of great value to Napa County, operating on the railroad as a check upon high passenger rates. It is the only line on the Napa River having passenger accommodations. For one dollar passengers can make the trip to or between Napa and San Francisco, having a good, comfortable bed and wake up in the morning at either point.

Captain Wulff was married in 1859, to Miss Margaret O'Brien, a native of Ireland, who came to this country at the age of ten years with an older brother. They have had two children: a daughter, Annie, who died in 1861, and a son, Nelson, a graduate of Heald's Business College in San Francisco, now in partnership with his father. The Captain is a member of the American Legion of Honor, and of the Master Mariners' Association. He has been a public-spirited and useful citizen, contributing liberally of his means to all matters of public interest.

HANS MATTHIESEN, a blacksmith of Livermore, was born in Husam, Germany, September 22, 1844, and learned the blacksmith's trade there. In 1864 he emigrated to America, landing at New York. After spending a few months at Chicago, and following his trade two years at St. Louis, he came in 1866 to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, landing at San Francisco. The first year here he spent at Pleasanton, Alameda County; from 1867 to 1870 he was a journeyman blacksmith in San Francisco; then he established himself in business at Ione, Amador County, but sold out there in 1883, and since then has been engaged in blacksmithing, general repairing and as a wheelright. He is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 62, A. O. U. W., and also of the society of the Sons of Hermann, No. 13, both of Livermore.

November 14, 1871, at Livermore, is the date of his marriage to Mary Sachau. They have seven children living: Anna W., Pauline, Wilhelmina, Emma, Elinora, Dora. John C., the second child, is deceased.

HOLTON COCHRAN was born in Sandusky County, near Toledo, Ohio, January 16, 1828. The history of his forefathers is coequal with the history of America. He traces his ancestry back to John Cochran, who was born in Scotland of Scotch parents and who came to America as a British soldier in the army of General Braddock, at the time of the war with France. When Braddock was defeated he went with General George Washington (then a colonel in the army) to Virginia. There he purchased a farm and became a wealthy man. In the meantime he went to Scotland for his wife and brought her to his new home in the Old Dominion. To them were born ten children. Their son Robert removed to one of the Eastern States and married a Miss Rice, and settled in Vermont on a farm near Burlington. He became a General in the Revolutionary war. His son Seth was a seaman, a mate of a vessel, and came to this coast many years ago; was in the Bay of San Francisco, and purchased furs on the Columbia River. He subsequently returned to Vermont and married Polly Stotard, a native of Connecticut, of Scotch parents. He

also had a war record worthy of note. In the war of 1812 he raised a company and was elected their captain. For meritorious service at Plattsburg and in other battles he was promoted to colonel. At the close of the war he returned to his home and remained there until 1816, when he sold his farm and made the journey with a wagon to Coldersburg, Ohio. In that place, then a wilderness, he located and continued his residence there until 1821. He then removed to Sandusky, and from there, in 1832, to Toledo. After remaining in the latter place some time he moved to Hillsdale, Michigan, and died there at the age of eighty-eight years. Mr. Cochran's grandmother died in Huron County, Ohio, aged ninety-six years.

Holton Cochran is the seventh son and the only survivor of a family of eleven children. At the age of sixteen he began to learn the cooper's trade, and worked at it four years. After that he learned the carpenter's trade in New York city. He made three voyages at sea, first before the mast and afterward as second mate; was in the East India Islands and in Mexico. He then returned to Ohio, and, after spending some time in traveling, visiting nearly every State in the Union, he located at Toledo, where he engaged in contracting and building. He was very successful in his business undertakings there, doing large carpenter jobs and also conducting extensive cooper works. He erected several fine buildings in Toledo, including the Bethel Church.

In the spring of 1859 he sold out and came to California, *via* the Isthmus of Panama. His first venture here was mining in Butte County. He found one piece of gold that weighed $280, and in his best day's work he took out $809. Mr. Cochran saw a piece of gold taken out by another man that weighed fifty-four pounds. In 1860 he went to Virginia City and mined, but not with so much success. He then went to Los Angeles, and from there traveled over the State in search of a desirable location, going to Butte and from there to Red Bluff in 1862. In the latter place he engaged in business until the fall of 1864. At that time he removed to Shingletown, Shasta County, and purchased a saw-mill, sawed pine lumber and rafted it down the river to Sacramento. The expense of drawing the lumber to the river was $10; rafting to Red Bluff, $2.50; shipping by steam to Sacramento, $10; in that city it brought $65 per thousand feet. This business Mr. Cochran continued for four years, taking the oar to steer the rafts down the river himself. He then purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising till 1868. In that year he sold out and pre-empted 160 acres on Cow Creek and purchased 320 adjoining acres. He improved this ranch and resided on it five years, and at the end of that time, in 1873, he sold the property and came to Redding. He arrived here before the railroad was completed and he built one of the first houses in the town. He engaged in contracting and building, and also purchased a saw-mill at the mouth of Spring Creek. The logs were run down Pit River seventy miles, and the lumber was sold at Redding and Red Bluff. At this business Mr. Cochran was also successful. He sold his mill and engaged in quartz-mining, which proved a failure. Then he bought $3,000 worth of cattle which he sent by John Bloodsel to Bey Valley to be wintered. The winter, however, was so severe that they lost all except fourteen head. After selling his mine he returned to Redding and engaged again in contracting and building and has followed that business up to the present time. He has invested in houses and city property in the best part of the town, which he rents. He is one of the stockholders of the I. O. O. F. Hall, a fine block recently completed. Mr. Cochran was the first to invest money in the enterprise. Besides his large real-estate interests he also has money loaned.

In 1854 Mr. Cochran married Miss Mary Ann Read, a native of Ohio. Their union was blessed with four children; George, born in Ohio, and the others in California. Emma married Mr. Ballard and resides at Red Bluff.

Addie is now the wife of William Worley, also of Red Bluff. After sixteen years of married life Mrs. Cochran died. In 1870 Mr. Cochran married Mrs. Stanley, a native of Kentucky, by whom he had two sons, Horace and Charles, born at Cow Creek. In 1886 Mrs. Cochran died, and in 1889 he wedded Mrs. Gifford, a native of New York. She is of English extraction, and for many years made her home at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Mr. Cochran is an Odd Fellow and has passed all the chairs in the order. He is a stanch Republican, and a man who stands high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

Z. B. KINCHLOE, one of the earley settlers and well-known citizens of Yolo County, was born December 9, 1823, in Missouri, a son of Joseph and Martha (Edwards) Kinchloe, natives of Kentucky who in early day moved to Cooper County, Missouri, where at the lead mines the father died, in 1828. In their family were five sons and five daughters, of whom only four are now living. Mr. Kinchloe, the subject of this sketch, remained at home on the farm with his widowed mother until her death, which occurred in 1845. He then rented land and continued farming until 1854, when he came overland to California, with ox teams, the trip of five months being a tedious one. The train consisted of ten wagons, with eighteen men and eight women, and David Workman as captain. They had considerable trouble with the Indians. Their first permanent halt was in Yolo County, at the home ranch of Abraham Barnes, Mr. Kinchloe's father-in-law, who had come to this State in 1850. Mr. Kinchloe then had a cabin built, which still stands, as an eloquent monument of pioneer life. The land, 160 acres, was afterward surveyed and found to exist within grant limits, and Mr. Kinchloe was therefore obliged to pay for the same, at the rate of $5 per acre. Later he homesteaded other land, and now he and his brother, who came with him to California, own together 640 acres of good land, in quality second to none in the county. They carry on general farming and stock-raising, and have accumulated means sufficient to enable them to retire upon their capital. When they first located there the land was perfectly wild, and their nearest market was Sacramento, twenty miles distant. Their property is five miles southwest of Woodland. The brother, P. G. Kinchloe, was born in 1826.

Mr. Z. B. Kinchloe was married in 1846, to Miss Victoria Barnes, a native of Missouri, and they had ten children, seven of whom are now living. Mrs. Barnes was a faithful wife and mother for forty-two years, when, to all appearances in the best of health, she was taken suddenly sick and died in a few short hours. It was ever her desire to render to her beloved family every comfort possible, and her loss is therefore very deeply felt.

SIMON J. SIMONS, of the firm of Simons & Clee, proprietors of the Soda Works and agents for the Union Ice Company, having their office on B street, between First and Second, Haywards, supply also the towns of Dublin, Pleasanton, Livermore, Suñol, Mission San José, Irvington, Decoto, Centerville, Alvarado, Mount Eden, San Lorenzo, San Leandro, etc., with products of their manufacture. Mr. Simons was born in Schleswig, Germany, March 6, 1860, and came to America in 1875, landing first in New York city, and coming thence by rail to Haywards. For the first several years here he followed farming and teaming, and also ran a saloon about two years. He then purchased the soda works and later admitted a partner, and has since managed the business successfully, building up a good and substantial trade. He is a member of the order of the Sons of Hermann, at Livermore.

He was married in Haywards, June 9, 1886, to Miss Annie Hunt, and they have two chil-

dren, viz.: John H. and an infant son. Mr. Simons' parents were John and Annie (Neilsen) Simons, both natives of Germany; his father is now deceased.

JOSEPH H. HARLAN, a farmer five miles southwest of Woodland, is one of the worthy citizens who have amassed a fortune by the cultivation of the soil, and stands at the front of the class. He was born May 9, 1829, in Boyle County, Kentucky, a son of George and Johanna (Hilm) Harlan, both natives also of that State. His father, a farmer, in 1853 moved to Cooper County, Missouri, and continued as a farmer and stock-raiser there until his death, in 1845, when he was about forty-seven years old. His wife died in 1852, at the age of fifty years. He brought up six sons and three daughters. Joseph H. was reared on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one he struck out in the world for himself, working and trading, allowing no opportunity to make an honest dollar to escape. In 1853 he came to California, with ox teams and other live-stock, being only three months on the road and the journey being pleasant. The train did not camp out twice in the same place. On arriving in this State, Mr. Harlan first stopped in Sierra County, on the head-waters of the Feather River, to recruit; he then was in Colusa County twelve months, and another twelve months in Butte County, where he had located to remain, but his claim was found to be grant land, and he went to Solano County, having a similar experience; and in the autumn of 1860 he settled on 160 acres of Government land in the western portion of Yolo County, known as the Buckeye ranch. At that time the land was all a bare plain, visited by elk, antelope, deer and bands of Spanish cattle. In 1863 he moved again upon a ranch three miles and a half northwest of Woodland, where he remained until 1872, when he purchased his present place, five miles southwest of Woodland, where he built a handsome residence in 1873, and has a fine home. He owns 2,820 acres in Yolo County, on which he carries on general farming and raises live-stock; and he also has 1,800 acres in Fresno County, devoted also to general farming. Mr. Harlan is a practical farmer, a wide-awake citizen and a generous neighbor. He has given employment to many deserving working men.

He was married November 15, 1855, to Miss Grace H. Barnes, a native of Missouri.

ANDREW RAMAGE, of Haywards, is a native son of the Golden West, who deserves special mention in this volume. He was born at Haywards, March 16, 1864, learned the trade of blacksmith, worked as a journeyman and finally started in business for himself, having now his shop on Main street, between A and B streets. He is also agent for the sale of wagons, carriages and agricultural implements. He is one of the prominent mechanics of the place, who has by industry and honest dealing gained for himself a good business and a fine reputation. He is an active member of Eden Parlor, No. 113, N. S. G. W. His parents were James and Clementina Ramage, his father a coppersmith by trade, and his mother dying when he was but three years of age. He married Miss Mary Addison, August 22, 1889, at San Leandro, and they have a child.

WILLIAM BRAY, a farmer near Woodland, was born February 23, 1832, in Monroe County, Kentucky, a son of Richard and Annie (Woods) Bray. His father, a farmer by vocation, was a pioneer of that county, and died there at the age of sixty-two years. The genealogy of the family is traceable to Germany. In their family were five sons and one daughter. Mr. William Bray was brought up on a farm in Kentucky, and was but nineteen years of age when in 1852 he came

overland to California, with ox teams, starting March 10 and arriving August 14. His first stop was among the mines on Hopkins' Creek, in Onion Valley, where he followed mining until about the middle of November, when he went to Yolo County and located 160 acres of land, which has ever since been his home. It was then perfectly wild, the country being overrun with antelope, wild horses and grizzly bears, etc. in the mountains, but he has long since made it a model residence. He also in early day followed mining in Grass Valley, Nevada, and on Feather River, with moderate success. The place at present comprises 340 acres, three miles southwest of Woodland, where Mr. Bray followed general farming, stock-raising, and raises what fruit is needed for family use. He is a practical farmer and a reliable citizen.

He was married March 4, 1860, to Miss Harriet Eakee, a native of Jackson County, Tennessee, and of their seven children six are now living: Alexander C., John E., who died January 22, 1878, aged fifteen years, four months and twenty-five days; Sara A., Lucy J., James I., William H. and Mary C.

HANS P. JESSEN, dealer in lumber and building material of every description, also hay, grain, coal, salt, bale rope, barb-wire, etc., Haywards, is also the owner and manager of a line of freight schooners plying between Jessen's Landing and San Francisco, making regular trips, and also of a warehouse at the landing. He is a native of Schleswig, Germany, born January 4, 1847, and was brought up there in farming pursuits until 1864, when he came to America, landing at New York. He came thence by way of Panama to San Francisco, and soon located near Haywards, engaging in farming. In 1867 he established the salt works four miles west of Haywards, which he conducted for a number of years and still owns. Later he leased the works and established his present business. He is also agent for the Sun Fire Insurance Company of London. Mr. Jessen was the son of Jesse and Katrina (Kirkman) Jessen, natives of Germany. He was married at Mount Eden, Alameda County, March 16, 1877, to Miss Christina Hansen, and they have three children,—Catherine E., James F. and Ada. Mr. Jessen is a member of Sycamore Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F., and also of the Encampment, No. 28, at Haywards.

WILLIAM F. CASSEL, a farmer residing between Woodland and Davisville, was born October 10, 1832, in Washington County, Virginia, a son of John and Anna (Weeks) Cassel. His father, a native also of Virginia, and a farmer by occupation, moved from that State to Cole County, Illinois, in 1833, being a pioneer there. He took up Government land, a part of which is now within the limits of Charleston, the county-seat, and remained thereon until the death of his wife in March, 1855. He then sold out and removed to Adams County, same State, where he resided until his death, March 24, 1887, when he was aged ninety-three years and three months, and three days before his death he walked a distance of six miles.

Mr. William F. Cassel, the subject of this biographical mention, was brought up on a farm. At the age of fifteen years he left home and drifted about, visiting New Orleans, St. Louis, Wisconsin, Minnesota, etc., until December 9, 1850, when he left for California. He sailed from New York on the Northern Light to Greytown, and from the Isthmus to San Francisco, arriving March 9, 1851. He went to the mines in Sierra County, near Downieville, and he remembers well the evening that place received its name. He thinks that Mr. Downie spent at least $10,000 for drinks that evening! Mr. Cassel remained there until 1863, experiencing the usual vicissitudes of a miner's life and enjoying moderate success. He then purchased land in Sonoma County, near Santa Rosa

Bennett James.

improved and cultivated it and made it his home until October, 1877, when he sold out and moved into Yolo County, upon his present property of 320 acres of choice farming land, six miles from Woodland and four from Davisville, with good gravel roads to each place. There he is engaged in stock-raising and general agriculture. He is a practical farmer and his place is always found in a presentable condition.

He was married in December, 1860, to Mrs. Sarah Lowe, a native of England, and they have five sons and two daughters, viz.: Hiram F., deceased, Robert E., William F., Leonard J., Sarah B., Addie M., deceased, and Richard C.

MATTHIAS C. PETERSEN, a horticulturist and farmer near Haywards, was born in Denmark, May 22, 1850, and was brought up a farmer. In 1869 he emigrated to America, landing at New York, whence he shortly came on to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and immediately located at Haywards. There he worked upon a farm until 1875, when he purchased thirty-five acres of fine orchard and farm land, and devoted it to the purposes mentioned. He has twenty-two acres in choice fruits, the products of which he ships to the San Francisco markets. He is a member of the Board of Town Trustees, and in his political views is a Democrat. He was married at Haywards, to Theresa Frank, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1868. Their six children are Martin, Catherine, Arthur, Mattie, Edlif and Eugene. Mr. Petersen is the son of Martin and Hachie (Eskelsen) Petersen, both natives of Denmark.

BENNETT JAMES, deceased.—Since the settlement of Napa County it is probable that no other man ever attained so warm a place in the hearts of his fellow-citizens as he whose name commences this article. No history can do credit to such a man in a personal mention of his career, as being of a modest demeanor many of the acts of kindness and charity which so endeared him to all with whom he came in contact are not matters of record except in the hearts of those who are better for having known him. This much may be said in this connection, however, that the impress of his character is indelibly affixed upon the community of which he was so long an honored member. In a work such as this, a part of whose mission is to collect and preserve for posterity, not only the deeds of worthy men, but something in regard to those who performed them, a more than passing notice of such men as Bennett James becomes valuable and even essential.

He came of a family prominent in business and other circles, many of whose members achieved positions of high honor and trust. His father, Colonel Austin James, who was reared at Florissant, Missouri, and afterward removed to Illinois, was a prominent figure in the early political history of the latter State, as well as in the military circles; while his uncle, General Thomas James, was one of the early traders, who, while residing in southwestern Illinois, took an active part in the early commercial business of the Southwest, his operations extending as far as Santa Fe and the Rocky Mountains, and even as a member of the McKnight party, the well known old-time Indian traders to the Pacific coast.

Bennett James, the subject of this sketch after receiving the education afforded by the schools of his native place, began attendance at the St. Louis University. When about nineteen years of age his talents won for him the appointment to a cadetship at the National Military Academy at West Point at the hands of the Congressman from his district, where he made an enviable record. Having completed the course within three months of graduation, and not desiring a commission in the army, he was honorably discharged. Returning to his home in Illinois, he resided at the home farm

of his father until 1852, when he joined a party made up for the most part at St. Louis, bound for California. With them he made the long trip across the plains, and, as the journey was accomplished with ox teams, considerable time was consumed before the goal was reached. The first permanent stop in California was made at Hangtown, and Mr. James was soon engaged, like so many others, in gold-seeking. His principal mining experience at first was in the camps of Calaveras County. Later, however, he went up on Feather River, and there he allied himself with a company which organized to turn the river and work the bed, which was considered to be rich in gold. At the cost of enormous labor and expense the work was finally completed, and when everything was in readiness the men were set to work mining, and Mr. James went to breakfast. While at his meal the dam gave way and an investment of $100,000 was swept away almost in the twinkling of an eye. This misfortune decided Mr. James' course, and his intention was at once formed to give up mining. He began settling up his business affairs in the State; and a few months later, April 18, 1859, he started on his return, via Panama, to Illinois, and arrived at his old home in the following month. On the 18th of April, 1860, just a year after he left California, he was married to the lady who was thereafter his life companion. On his return he engaged in the general merchandise trade at Harrisonville, and in 1861 embarked in warehousing and shipping on the river.

In 1868 he removed with his family to California, via New York and Panama, landing at San Francisco on the 2nd day of December. After some two weeks spent in the city, they went to Mission San José, where they remained about six months, then came to Napa County. Mr. James purchased a ranch of 287 acres about two miles west of Napa, and to this he devoted his attention largely for years, giving some prominence to fruit-raising. There he resided until the removal of the family to Napa. He established himself in the lumber business in Napa and carried on a successful business in that line until, on account of ill-health, he relinquished its management to his son, L. L., in 1879.

From the early days of his residence in the county, his many sterling qualities began to attract to him a strong personal following, and this eventually resulted in his being called to official life, though he was not, in the strict meaning of the term, a politician. He was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, and his record therein for two terms fully justified the high estimation in which he was held by his friends. This was followed by his election to the office of Sheriff, which he held from 1877 until the time of his death. He was not a man to go out and work for his own political advancement, and would never consent to make the race for a nomination unless satisfied that the field was open for him without antagonizing those whom he counted among his friends.

In his family relations he was peculiarly happy, and in his own home his noblest qualities were brought out. His wife, whose maiden name was Emily Bamber, was a native of Harrisonville, Monroe County, Illinois, a daughter of William and Mary (James) Bamber. Her father, who is still living, was born in Maryland of English parentage, and removed with his parents to Illinois when he was a mere child. There he married and yet resides, though his wife is now deceased. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James, of whom one died in infancy. Those living are: Leander L., whose sketch follows; Clement Laurel, who is in the hardware business in Napa, manager of the firm of James & Son; Agnes M., Annie T., Edward A., William B., Francis L. and Edith.

The death of Bennett James occurred on the 30th of November, 1884, and a profound gloom was thereby thrown over the community, where he was so loved and honored.

His funeral, which is said to have been the most notable one held in Napa County is thus referred to by the Napa *Journal* of December 4, 1884:

"The funeral of Sheriff Bennett James took

place from the family residence Wednesday morning at half past nine o'clock, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: B. Little, A. J. Raney, Dennis Spencer, J. A. McClelland, Dr. F. M. Hackett, B. L. Robinson, N. L. Nielsen, E. G. Young, F. L. Coombs, George E. Goodman, Judge W. C. Wallace, Eli Hottel, John Simmons and A. G. Boggs. The sad procession proceeded to the Catholic Church where a requiem high mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the faithful departed. The church was filled with the mourning relatives and friends who had gone to pay their last respects to the mortal remains of that noble man, whose death had cast a gloom over the entire community. The mass was chanted in solemn tones by Rev. Father Slattery, and the responses came in silvery tones from the regular church choir, assisted by the Misses Edith and Rose Stanley, of St. Ignatius choir, San Francisco. The Misses Stanley also sang several duets appropriate to the ceremony. At the conclusion of the elaborate mass, Rev. Father Slattery said it was not the custom of the church to deliver a sermon on the death of a member, extolling the virtues he possessed in discharging his duty, but, in obedience to the dictates of his conscience, on this occasion he could not refrain from memtioning some of the noble traits of the deceased who had ever been a fearless and faithful champion of his religion, a generous and hearty supporter of the church, a true and devoted husband, and a loving and indulgent father, and an honorable citizen in the community. During his remarks he delivered a eulogy on the life of his beloved friend that touched the hearts of all present.

"The funeral cortege left the church about 12 o'clock and the remains were escorted to Tulocay cemetery by the heart-stricken family and a great concourse of sorrowing friends, there being in the line of procession about 120 carriages. Arriving at the grave the priest read the services of the Catholic Church, and thus the last sad rites were performed over him whose life was a noble example to all mankind."

The Board of Supervisors, recognizing his services in behalf of the people and his high standing in the community, expressed the general sentiment of the citizens, together with their own in the following:

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE BENNETT JAMES, SHERIFF OF NAPA COUNTY.

WHEREAS, Death has taken from our midst the late Sheriff of Napa County, Bennett James, it is therefore, by the Court and its officers,

Resolved, That by his death this Court has lost a faithful and conscientious officer, the county an efficient servant, the community an honorable citizen and his family a true and affectionate husband and father.

Resolved, That in his public and private life he was esteemed as a man of unswerving honor and integrity, and of high and moral character; that he was benevolent in his daily walks of life, kind and sympathetic by nature, a Christian in faith and in practice, and his conduct always the result of his convictions.

Resolved, That the family of the deceased have the profound sympathy of this Court and its officers.

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Court, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

SEAL.

F. L. COOMBS,
DENNIS SPENCER,
HENRY C. GESFORD,
E. D. HAM,
F. E. JOHNSTON,

A true copy. Attest

N. L. NIELSEN, Clerk.

Mr. James was in his every-day life a Christian man, and was one of the mainstays of the Catholic Church of Napa. In February, 1846, while a boy attending the St. Louis University, he identified himself with the Arch-Confraternity of Our Lady of Victory, and took an active part in the work of the Young Men's Sodality. His zeal in the faith continued all through life and was one of his greatest consolations in the

hour of death. On the monument which marks his last resting place, this simple, yet touching inscription, suggested by his fellow officials, tells the epitomized story of his character.

"An honest, upright man—in all things just."

LEANDER L. JAMES, the eldest of the children of the late Bennett James, and one of the leading business men of Napa, is a native of Harrisonville, Monroe County, Illinois, born in 1861. When he was eight years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to California and was virtually reared in this State. He commenced his education in the schools of Napa and finished at St. Mary's College, San Francisco, where he graduated in June, 1879. Hardly had this event occurred when he was called to assume the cares and responsibilities of business, his father's sickness necessitating our subject's presence in the office and yards of the lumber establishment in Napa. He at once set about familiarizing himself with the details of the business, inside and outside, and soon assumed the entire management, which he thereafter retained. When his father's death occurred, our subject was appointed by the Board of Supervisors to fill out the unexpired term in the office of Sheriff, and although only two months of the term remained, he settled up in a most complete manner, all his father's official business. Regarding his appointment to this position, the Napa *Journal* of December 4, 1884, says:

"A GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT.

"The Board of Supervisors met pursuant to call last Monday morning for the purpose of filling the official vacancy caused by the death of Sheriff James. All the members were present, and they decided unanimously to appoint Mr. Leander L. James, eldest son of the deceased Sheriff, to fill the unexpired term which runs till the first Monday in January. Mr. James the same day filed the necessary bond with the following sureties: A. G. Boggs, John Even and J. A. McClelland, in the sum of $5,000 each; F. Borreo and C. B. Seeley in the sum of $2,500 each. The appointment of Mr. James meets with approval everywhere, and is a grateful acknowledgment of the popularity of the deceased Sheriff, and of the respect in which he was held by the people of Napa County. The new Sheriff is a young man of excellent character, enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him, and will no doubt discharge the duties of the office during the remainder of the term in a satisfactory manner. He is probably the youngest Sheriff in California, being but twenty-three years of age."

Since leaving the Sheriff's office Mr. James has, with the exception of the commendable interest he has taken in the advancement of the welfare of this community, devoted his entire attention to the lumber business of the firm of L. L. James & Co. This business was started about 1875, by James & Boggs, but since 1886 has been conducted under the present firm title. A large wholesale and retail business is done in redwood and pine lumber, importations being made direct from the Humboldt region and from Puget Sound. Their yards are located adjacent to the river, so that they have unusual facilities for the speedy loading and unloading of vessels. Besides their large local and water trade, they ship a great deal of building material by rail and team up the Napa Valley and along its borders.

Much of Napa's outside reputation has been achieved through the medium of her splendid agricultural fairs and races, which easily hold a place in the front rank on the Pacific coast. This reputation has not been acquired without hard work, push and enterprise on the part of her people, and especially of a few leading spirits. Among these Mr. James is recognized as one of the most active. His labors as President of Agricultural District No. 25, and of the Napa Agricultural Society (which owns the Napa Agricultural Park, at which the district fairs are held), have been invaluable as a means of

promoting a spirit of emulation among the producers of the soil and of the factory, and last, but not least, among the breeders of fine stock who have made California famous. Good management is required to attract the best of these, and their coming to Napa each year has now become an established custom.

Mr. James also takes a lively interest in the work of the Young Men's Institute, of which he has for two terms been President, as well as having served the grand body in the capacity of Grand Marshal.

Mr. James is a Democrat, but though regarded as a power in political circles he has never yet consented to stand for official position.

He was married in 1883 to Miss Sylvia McGlew, of San Francisco, daughter of Thomas McGlew. They have two children, viz.: Bennett and Leander L.

ALBERT E. AKERMAN, one of the old and respected tradesmen of the pleasant and prosperous town of Haywards, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June 14, 1824. His father, Barnett Akerman, was a native of the same State, and a wheelwright by trade. The subject's mother, maiden name Margaret Whidden, was also a native of New Hampshire. Albert learned his trade in Portsmouth, and went to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1845, and followed his trade there until 1849. Then he continued in the same business at Canton, Illinois, until 1851, when he came across the plains to California, by way of the South Platte. After arriving here he followed his trade for a few months in San Francisco; then six months in Nevada County; next he followed mining at Alta, Placer County, until 1856; then he pursued his vocation at Redwood City, San Mateo County, for about four years; then in San José one year; returning to Redwood City, he established a shop there and carried on his business until 1864, when he sold out and went to Stockton; a year afterward he went to Alvarado, Alameda County, and was there until 1869; next he spent a short time in Haywards, and then three years at Redwood City again; and finally he located permanently at Haywards, where he carries on a good shop and has a good business on B street, painting carriages and wagons. He is at present one of the Town Trustees; is a Republican, and a member of Crusade Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F., of Alvarado.

Mr. Akerman and Mrs. Priscilla Patch were joined in wedlock in Oakland in 1867, and their two children are Sarah and William.

FRANK L. COOMBS, attorney at law, and now for the second term representing his district in the State Legislature, is a native Californian, having been born in Napa, December 27, 1853. Attending the public schools until sixteen years of age he was then sent to Boston, Massachusetts, where he attended the High School. He received his legal education at the Columbian Law School, Washington, District of Columbia, being admitted to practice before the District Supreme Court in 1875. Returning to California he engaged in the practice of law, and was elected District Attorney of Napa County for two terms. He served five years, holding over for one year on the first term, until the provisions of the new constitution should take effect. His parents were Nathan and Isabella (Gordon) Coombs, his father a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of New Mexico. His father crossed the plains to Oregon in 1842, arriving in this State a year later, and settled in Yolo County, where he engaged in cattle-raising. He was one of the original "Bear Flag" party, which in Sonoma in 1846 first raised the flag of Californian independence of Mexico. In 1845 he acquired a Spanish grant, which included the present site of the city of Napa, and much of this land is still in possession of his children. He represented the county for two terms in the State Legislature.

Mr. Frank Coombs was married in 1879, to Miss Belle M. Roper, a native of Boston, whom he had met while attending school there. Her parents were Foster and Sophia Roper, now residents of Napa. They have three children, Nathan, Amy and Frank. Mr. Coombs and family are attendants of the Presbyterian Church. He has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican party and its ideas. He is largely interested in stock-raising, agriculture and horticulture. He has one ranch of 350 acres and another of 1,200 acres in the vicinity of Napa. On one of these he has an orchard of twenty acres of peaches, the fruit of which is mostly sold in San Francisco. The balance of these ranches is devoted to the raising of fine stock, and the necessary hay and pasturage for them. His cattle are mostly dairy cows of fair grade, but his horses are of fine trotting strains, of the Dexter, Wilkes, Mambrino, Patchen, Almont and other leading families. One of these, Lillie Stanley, has made 2:17½ on the Napa course. Those still too young for the track are giving promise of great speed. But his enthusiastic interest in his work as a legislator has given Mr. Coombs his greatest prominence in public affairs. During the two sessions in which he has been a Representative, he has never missed a morning roll-call, and in the last he was the Republican nominee for Speaker of the Assembly. Among other important measures with which he has been identified was the passage of the "pure wine law," which he framed, and which promises to be of great benefit to that interest in the State. He conceived the idea that as the citrus fruits matured too late to take advantage of the county fairs, there should be held in the winter season a series of citrus fairs, and to that end introduced an item into the general bill appropriating $10,000 to aid that movement, and in order to prevent any conflict arising from local jealousy provided that one-half should be expended in Southern and one-half in Northern California. He assisted materially in the passage of the Wright Irrigation Bill, to which, although representing a district that does not require irrigation, he extended his friendly aid. He was largely instrumental in passing the Mutual Insurance Bill, designed for the protection of the public against the exorbitant rates of the Insurance Compact. This important bill, which would have given great relief to the people of the State, was unfortunately vetoed by the Governor During the excitement in reference to hydraulic mining, when the differences between the valley agricultural interests and those of the miners seemed almost impossible to be reconciled, and about the time that the Walworth Impounding Bill was defeated in the Senate, Mr. Coombs introduced a resolution requesting the appointment by Congress of a commission to ascertain whether hydraulic mining could be carried on without violating the Federal laws, and to consider and recommend the best methods for clearing the rivers and harbors of any debris arising therefrom. This resolution was incorporated in a bill which passed Congress providing for such a commission and appropriating money for its expenses. But perhaps the most useful and valuable of all the labors of this popular and rising young legislator were his untiring efforts to search out and defeat measures inimical to the interests of the people, and his devotion to this ordinarily thankless, but most necessary and important, part of his duties at the State capital will not soon be forgotten.

HARRY W. DURFOR is proprietor of the daily stage route from Redding to Baird, where the United States Fishery is located. He is also the mail and express carrier on this line, and carries the news and correspondence of the county to three postoffices, Stillwater, Buckeye and Baird.

Mr. Durfor was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1854, the son of Edwin T. and Elizabeth (Henheffener) Durfor. His father was also a native of Philadelphia,

and followed the butchering business in that city for a number of years. In 1859 they crossed the plains to California with ox teams. They first settled in Butte County, at Inskip, and engaged in mining, which occupation the father has followed the most of the time since coming to California. Mr. and Mrs. Durfor reared a family of five children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. He, too, has mined a great deal in this State, and has also been interested in farming. He owns eighty acres at Stillwater, on which he has built and which he has improved by planting a variety of fruit trees. After purchasing the stage route he removed from his farm to Redding. His sister, an amiable young lady, keeps house for him and attends the Redding High School. His younger brother is in his employ. They drive alternate days, and use two good pairs of horses. The route a portion of the way is through a pleasant farming country, then over a rocky and mountainous road.

Politically Mr. Durfor is a Republican. He is also a temperance man.

GEORGE W. GORDON, a prominent horticulturist near Haywards, was born in Orange County, New York, September 20, 1843, and was reared and educated in Middletown, in his native county, until 1861, when he enlisted as a private soldier in the First New York Mounted Rifles, and served as such until 1864, when he was mustered out of service at City Point, near Richmond, Virginia, and returned to his native State, where he engaged in the dry-goods trade until 1866. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he continued in the mercantile trade until 1870. Going then to Chicago he was manager of a mercantile house there for eighteen years. His ambition led him to exert his utmost energies to attain the front rank of the mercantile circle; but this impaired his health, so that by the year 1888 he concluded to come to California; and hither he came, locating at Haywards and purchasing sixteen acres of good land, where he devotes his entire attention to horticultural pursuits. He raises a large and choice variety of all the citrus fruits. He is a member of the Fruit-Growers' Association of Haywards. Politically he is a Republican, and in May, 1890, he was elected a member of the Board of Town Trustees. He is also a prominent member of the G. A. R., and affiliates with the F. & A. M. of Chicago. He is the youngest of five sons in his father's family, and has three sisters. He was married in Chicago, May 7, 1874, to Miss Julia Hubbard, a native of that city. Her father was one of the first builders and promoters of public enterprise in that city.

WILLIAM KING, a retired farmer of Yolo County, was born January 1, 1838, in Knox County, Tennessee, a son of Alfred A. and Sarah (Sharp) King, father a native of North Carolina and mother of Tennessee. The father, a farmer by vocation, moved from North Carolina to Tennessee with his parents, where he remained until 1840; and then resided in Jackson County until 1849, when he came to California across the plains, settling first in Sonoma County, where he remained until his death, in March, 1853, when he was about forty-four years of age. William was brought up on a Tennessee farm and in Missouri three years, and came to California in 1852, across the continent, being from May 5 till September 28 on the road, and ever since then has made his home in Yolo County, chiefly as a farmer. The first two years he worked for wages, and after that he had a farm of his own, which he sold out in 1876, and since then he has lived a somewhat retired life. He has been Justice of the Peace since 1879. It can be said that Mr. King has done his share of work and borne his share of burdens, as he commenced to work on his own responsibility at the age of seventeen years, in California. He was only

sixteen years of age when he made trips to the mines with ox teams, taking provisions there and returning with lumber. When he first settled in Yolo County there were but three others living in his township. He was married March 30, 1864, to Miss R. M. Montgomery, a native of Missouri, and they have two sons and six daughters.

CAPTAIN HAMDEN W. McINTYRE.—The gentleman who is most concerned in this biographical sketch is a man whose modesty is scarcely less marked than his ability. He is in the prime of life, uncommonly tall and in bearing a courteous gentleman. He passed his boyhood on a Vermont farm, and dates his birth at Randolph, September 28, 1834. His father, James McIntyre, was a native of Vermont, as was also his mother. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch extraction; and his mother, *nee* Charlotte Blodget, traces her ancestry to Connecticut.

He was educated in his native State, at an Orange County grammar school, working and teaching school between times to pay his tuition. At the age of twenty years he learned the trade of piano and organ maker. In 1857, he went to Canada, where he became the superintendent of a lumber firm, near Ottawa, and remained three years in their employ. In 1860 he returned to Elmira, New York, and engaged in the manufacturing of machinery until 1870. On the breaking out of the war, he left his business under the management of his foreman and went to Washington, District of Columbia, where he was appointed as an engineer in the navy yard, remaining there employed in the adjustment of gunboat machinery until 1865, when he enlisted in the First New York Veteran Cavalry, and was discharged the same year near Charleston, South Carolina; then he returned to Elmira and conducted his manufacturing business.

Mr. McIntyre's favorite studies have been chemistry and mathematics, the former being first in his regard. His bent of mind in this direction led him doubtless to the study of fermentation and practical wine-making at the cellars of the Pleasant Valley Wine Company in New York, simply as a pastime during a period of idleness enforced by ill-health further and broader reading and study of this and kindred subjects followed, during the long winter nights of a ten-years residence in Alaska, where he was agent at St. Paul's Island for the Alaska Commercial Company.

In 1881 he commenced wine-making in California at Captain Niebaum's Inglenook Winery in Napa County, remaining there until 1887, when he came to Vina and took entire charge of the vineyard and winery of Leland Stanford. He is a master of civil and mechanical engineering. The winery buildings at Vina, with the exception of the old fermenting house, were constructed from his designs and under his personal supervision, and many of the leading wineries of the State have also been constructed from his designs in whole or in part, or from his plans and drawings in full. Among them may be mentioned the Inglenook Winery at Rutherford, Bourne & Wise's at St. Helena, M. M. Estee's at Napa, Mrs. Collins' at Mountain View, John Burson's at Oakville, Goodman & Co's. at Oak Knoll, near Napa City, C. P. Adamson's and Ewer & Atkinson's at Rutherford, Leland Stanford's at Menlo Park and the late John A. Paxton's at Santa Rosa.

Mr. McIntyre was joined in marriage at Elmira, New York, in November 1859, with Miss Susan H. Johnson, a native of Maine. They have had two children, both now deceased. Politically he is a Republican, and takes an active part in politics, being at present a member of the County Central Committee. He also affiliates with the F & A. M., Union Lodge, No. 95, Chapter No. 42, R. A. M., Southernteen Council, No. 16, R. & S. M., St. Omar Commandery, K. T., No. 19, of Elmira, and Corning Consistory, of Corning, New York. He has taken all the degrees in the York and Scottish

Rite up to the Thirty-third, and has served in the chairs of all degrees, except the Consistory.

MARTIN CORRIGAN came to California in 1852, and for two years was a miner on Trinity River. In 1854 he came to Tehama County, and has grown up with the city of Red Bluff. It was an embryo town when he began his business career in it, and he has seen its wonderful growth and development, and has not been an idle looker-on, but an active worker and a builder of the place.

Mr. Corrigan was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, November 11, 1826. His parents, Thomas and Ann (Condor) Corrigan, were natives of the same county. His father was a blacksmith, and also carried on farming in a limited way. Both Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan were devout Catholics. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth. He received a limited education, and learned the blacksmith trade in his father's shop. In 1846, at the age of twenty years, he left home and friends, and sailed for America to make his fortune in the "land of the free and the home of the brave." He settled in Chicago when that city was in its infancy. It was a muddy little town, with a pole stuck up in the middle of the street, with a sign on it which read "No Bottom." After working at his trade there for six years, he crossed the plains, in 1852, and spent two years at mining, meeting with indifferent success. He then opened his blacksmith shop in Red Bluff, at the corner of Main and Pine streets, where his fine block now stands. He carried on the blacksmith business for sixteen years, until 1870, when his shop burned. The ground on which it stood had become too valuable to be used for that purpose, so he erected some store rooms on it, and rented them. In 1882 they also were destroyed by fire. He then put up his present handsome block of buildings. He has four store rooms in a row, occupied by first-class business firms. He is now erecting another building on Main Street, 40x70 feet and two stories high. The lower story is to be occupied by a merchant tailor and a restaurant, and the upper rooms are for a lodging house. Mr. Corrigan owns a ranch of 1,315 acres, which also he rents. It is used principally as a stock farm. He owns a beautiful residence on High Street, only a short distance from the business center of the city.

Mr. Corrigan was married, in 1870, to Miss Catherine Sweeney, a native of Fall River, Massachusetts. Their union has been blessed with five beautiful daughters, all born in Red Bluff. All are at this writing residing with their parents. Mrs. Corrigan and her daughters are members of the Catholic Church.

At the time of the great fire in Chicago, Mr. Corrigan returned to that stricken city to visit and, if possible, aid his friends. He has since made two trips to Chicago, and on one of these visits his wife accompanied him. Mr. Corrigan is a good citizen, who attends strictly to his own business, and thinks for himself. He is generous and liberal in all his views. Politically he is a Democrat. He believes that one man is just as good as any other man as long as he is as well behaved. He is quiet and unassuming in his manner, and never seeks notoriety in any way.

JAMES D. AUSTIN, one of the old and highly respected citizens of Haywards, was born in Anderson County, South Carolina, May 11, 1831. His parents, James and Margaret (McCurdy) Austin, were both natives of the same State and died when he was a boy, in 1839. He was then taken in charge by relatives near Marietta, Georgia. In 1852 he went to Franklin County, and the next year to Texas, where, however, he stopped but a few months. He came on to California by way of El Paso, Tucson, Fort Yuma, San Diego, and thence by water to San Francisco. He followed mining

among the Mariposa mines and in that vicinity until 1859, when he settled in Haywards. For the first four years there he had the care of live stock, and afterward he dealt in live stock for several years. Selling out his business in this interest, he went to Denver, Colorado, and kept hotel for four years. In 1875 he returned to Haywards, where he built the American Hotel, and has conducted it in a thorough manner to the present time, gaining for it a good reputation. He has been a member of the Board of Town Trustees, and was elected Justice of the Peace in 1880, which office he still holds. He is a Master Mason of Haywards and a member of Oakland Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M.; and he also affiliates with the A. O. U. W. at Haywards.

He was first married in 1870, at Haywards, to Susan Brumhiller, who died in 1882; and he was married again, at Oakland, to Mrs. Matilda Baker, and by this marriage there is one child, named Emma J.

GEORGE S. McKENZIE, the popular and energetic Sheriff of Napa County, has been a resident of California and of Napa County since 1879. Born at Rogers' Hill, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, June 17, 1856, he received his early education in the public schools, but at the age of twelve years he started out for himself, working a shingle machine, then at making furniture, and from this advanced to carriage-building, earning enough money in the summer to pay for continuing his schooling in the winter. At the age of seventeen he set up a carriage shop of his own, employing three men, in his native town, where he continued for five years. During a few months of that time he worked in Boston, Massachusetts, under instructions, perfecting himself in the arts of carriage painting and wood-work. In 1875 he sold out his carriage business and came to California, where three of his brothers had already established themselves, and settled in Monticello, Napa County, resuming the carriage-making, repairing and blacksmithing business, at which he continued, working at the trade himself until 1880. Meeting with an accident to his right arm, which disabled him from active work at his trade, he bought out a store and engaged in mercantile business in connection with his carriage shop. In 1888 he was persuaded by his friends to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and carrying the nomination of the Republican convention against three competitors, he was elected by a good majority, the first Republican sheriff in Napa County for twelve years. In 1889 he removed with his family to Napa, having sold out his carriage shop, though still retaining his mercantile business in Monticello. Besides property to a considerable amount in Monticello, Mr. McKenzie has a ranch of 160 acres in Berryessa Valley, is a man of broad views, highly respected, and a worthy representative of the young, enthusiastic and progressive element in business, politics and society.

May 1, 1884, he married Miss Alice M. Clark, daughter of Mr. Abraham Clark, of Berryessa Valley, where she was born, her father having been one of the earliest settlers of that region. To them have been born three children, two of whom are still living. The eldest child, Harvey, died from congestion of the brain, caused by a fall, at the age of eleven months. Mr. McKenzie's parents were Murdock and Nancy (Gunn) McKenzie. His mother still occupies the old homestead, but his father died two years ago.

Always an ardent Republican, he has been for four years a member of the Republican County Committee, and was a delegate to the last State Congressional Convention at San Francisco. Mr. McKenzie is a thorough American in his views, his early visit to Boston and residence there having placed him in perfect sympathy with the institutions of this country. Immediately on his arrival in California he identified himself with the interests of his adopted country, by taking out his naturalization papers, and became a citizen and firm supporter of the Government. In 1888 he made a visit to the home

of his parents, spending considerable time in Boston and New York, and finally settling all his business interests outside of California. He attends the Presbyterian Church, is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 18, also of Live Oak Encampment, both of Napa City.

ON. ATKINS.—In the year 1812 N. A. Atkins, a native of Massachusetts, and his wife, *nee* Lydia Waters, a native of Connecticut, both of Welsh extraction, emigrated to the Western Reserve in Ohio, then a wilderness. Here they purchased a farm and helped to clear up the country, and here they reared their family of eight children, only two of whom now survive. On the 20th of August, 1831, their son Quintus Narcissus was born. He received his education in Ohio, at Albion Academy, Pennsylvania, and at Poland Institute, Ohio.

At the age of twenty Mr. Atkins left school to join the ranks of the people who were coming from Ohio to the new El Dorado of the West, and arrived in California August 20, 1852. He first mined in Gold Run and then in Grass Valley. In June, 1853, he came to Shasta, after it had been burned to the ground. With a company he went to Horsetown. They conceived the idea of turning the river from its bed by building a dam. Mr. Atkins worked there, and contracted the ague, from which he did not fully recover for eight years. The enterprise of turning the stream proved unsuccessful. He continued to mine and at times with fair success, but, like many other miners, did not save his money. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Hughs, a native of Wisconsin. Her father, Andrew Hughs, a native of Missouri, came to California in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins reared a family of fourteen children, eleven sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. The second son and one daughter were born in Star City, Humboldt County, and all the rest were born in Shasta County. Their names are as follows: Benjamin W., Frank M., Emma J., William J., Jesse, Warren G., Octava and Flora (twins), Irwin, Dewitt C., Clarence, Quintus Narcissus and Cleveland and Harrison (twins).

Mr. Atkins worked at the carpenter's trade until 1862, when he went to Star City to the mines, remaining there until 1864-'65. At that time he went to Silver Lake, Idaho, going in wagons and being three months on the road, the delay being caused by high waters and bad sloughs. He worked there a year on the quartz mills. The first winter he paid $20 per sack for flour. In 1866 Mr. Atkins returned to Shasta County. He owns 320 acres of land on Clover Creek, where he resides with his family. He also has a mill and a home in the mountains on the Tamarack road, where his family spends the summers. Mr. Atkins claims to be a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, but is not of Democratic stock. Three times he has been elected County Surveyor. He has also held the office of Deputy Assessor, has been twice elected to the office and is the present incumbent. He is one of the old, reliable stand-bys of the county, and is deeply interested in its growth and prosperity. Mr. Atkins is a Master Mason.

WILLIAM P. CORLETT, of the firm of W. P. Corlett & Sons, has been a resident of California since 1874, during which time he has lived and done business in Napa. Born in the Isle of Man, England, in 1824, he attended the common schools until the age of seventeen, when he came to America, landing in New York after a passage of six weeks on the Kensington, a packet-liner of that day, Captain Shumway commanding. There was at that time only two steamships plying between that city and Liverpool, one leaving each port monthly, a marked contrast to the present passage of about five days. New York was then a comparatively small, but a very clean city, while Brooklyn was comprised in the navy

yard and a few houses near the Fulton Ferry. This was at a time of great depression in business, not only here but in England, and he found it impossible to secure a situation. Manufactories were almost deserted, and establishments that had employed hundreds of operatives were shut known entirely. After waiting in vain for nearly six months for matters to improve, he returned to England and served an apprenticeship of five years at the carpenter's trade, at the same time learning the use of tools in almost every branch of wood-working. He worked at his trade there until 1872, when he brought his family to this country, first to Chicago, where he remained for two years, and arriving in Napa in November, 1874. He was married in 1846 to Miss Jane Collister, also a native of the Isle of Man. They have seven children, four sons and three daughters. One of the latter, Margaret, is the wife of William Baumont, of San Francisco; Ann Jane is the wife of Daniel Keig, of Napa; and Elizabeth is the wife of Charles Callon, also of Napa. They were all born in the Isle of Man. Mr. Corlett lost his first wife, and afterward he married his present wife, Miss Elizabeth McKenzie, a native of Liverpool, England. All his sons are now associated with him in business, John T., William H. and Robert learning the trade of their father, and C. D. that of a machinist, and he is now the engineer of the works. They built their planing-mill in 1882, removing to their present location in 1887. This establishment covers about an acre of ground, and is located on Third street, cornering at the bridge, having a frontage of 160 feet on Third street and a river frontage of about 500 feet. The building occupies a space of 80 x 80 feet, with an L 25 x 60, two stories high. The first floor of the main building is occupied by the heavy machinery, planers, moulding machines, turning lathes, saws, etc., the second floor by light machinery and as a jobbing room, where fourteen work-benches are in use. The lower floor of the extension contains the boiler of seventy-five-horse power and an engine of eighty-horse power, and the upper floor the drying rooms for finishing lumber. Another building in the rear, 24 x 58 feet in size, is used partly for the storage of lumber and as a glass, oil and paint room. Their main business is the manufacturing of mouldings, window frames, store and bank fixtures, and all house building materials, with which they supply the four surrounding counties of Napa, Solano, Sonoma and Yolo. They also built the Masonic Temple at Napa, considered the finest structure for the purpose north of San Francisco, as well as most of the fine mercantile and residence buildings of the city. They are now engaged on a State contract for two additional infirmaries at the Napa Insane Asylum, and have been for the last ten years the leading establishment of this kind in the above mentioned counties.

G. S. LANGAN, attorney at law, at Haywards, is a prominent member of the Alameda County Bar. He was born at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1857, attended the State Normal School at Mansfield, and in 1876 graduated at La Fayette College, at Easton, that State. From 1876 to 1880 he studied law and was admitted to the bar during the latter year in New Jersey. After practicing a short time there, he came, in 1881, by rail, to California and located at San Mateo, where he became tutor in the military academy of that place for one year. Lastly he located at Haywards, where he has been elected, and has served for a period of three years, as principal of the public schools. In 1884 he went to Livermore and took a course of law study for one year under the eminent counselor G. W. Lang, of that city, and in 1885 was admitted to practice in the State courts. For a few years following he visited various sections of this State, hoping to recuperate from his impaired health. In 1887 he again located at Haywards, where he has built up an excellent practice in his profession. He is the attorney

for the Electric Light and Knox Water Companies; also he is the City Attorney. Being a decided Republican he has rendered his party considerable service, having been a delegate to every county convention since 1881; and he has been twice chosen delegate to State conventions. He affiliates with the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Langan and Miss Lydia Breckwell, a native of California, were joined in marriage at Haywards, September 3, 1885, and they now have two children,—Gurdon S. and Anna M.

PATRICK H. GEARY, a prominent farmer and dairyman of Alameda County, near Suñol, owns 1,500 acres of farming and grazing land seven miles south of that place and keeps thirty-five to forty milking cows, and makes butter for the San Francisco market. He has also a fine prospect of gold and silver bearing quartz on his land, which he is now prospecting, the indications being good for a bountiful supply of the precious metals. He was born in Cork, Ireland, February 22, 1840, and was a babe when the family emigrated to America, locating at Syracuse, New York, where he was reared and educated. His parents were Maurice and Mary (Cronan) Geary. In 1856 he came across the plains to California, taking two seasons for the journey and wintering in Salt Lake City. He was one of a number who handled the stone in the monument erected to the memory of the emigrants that were murdered at Mountain Meadows, Utah, in 1858. From that place he came to this State by way of San Bernardino and Los Angeles, where he worked at teaming for a time. Afterward he superintended the salt works of Salinas for two years. In 1860 he came to Mission San José, Alameda County, where he worked upon a farm for a short time. Then he engaged in the livery business. Selling out the latter eight months afterward, he located upon 160 acres of land near the Mission and followed agriculture there two years. Then he sold his claim there and moved upon his present farm. He was one of the gentlemen who formed the Rosedale School District, and has been one of its trustees for nine years. He is a Democrat and takes a lively interest in local affairs. He is a member of Triumph Council, No. 177, O. C. F., of San José.

While at Mission San José he was married to Miss Mary A. Kell, February 15, 1863. She is a native of Canada, and came to California by way of Panama in 1851. They have ten children now living: Maurice, Mary R., Annie, Ellen, Daniel, John, Thomas, Patrick H., Maggie and Elizabeth.

EUGENE PROLETTI is the proprietor of the livery, feed and sale stable of Anderson, where sojourners will find lively roadsters and well equipped turnouts at the most reasonable prices, the proprietor being a man of practical experience in the business and of a gentlemanly nature, who studies to please his patrons, and by that method has gained for himself and his stables a reputation second to none in Shasta County. Mr. Proletti was born in Crevia, Piedmont, Italy, in 1855, where he was educated and reared to farm life. His parents were Vincenzo and Annie (Anderlina) Proletti, both natives of Italy. He came to America in 1869, locating in Sonoma County, California, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In connection with his ranch he also conducted a dairy, being successful in this enterprise during the years he was connected with it. Selling out his ranch in 1879, he next came to Anderson, Shasta County, and engaged in his present business.

Mr. Proletti is a Republican in principle, but takes no part in politics, devoting his entire time to the business he believes himself best adapted for. He is a single man, and the fifth of ten children in his father's family, three besides himself being in America, and the re-

mainder of the family residing in their native land.

WILLIAM DEVIN, of Tehama County, is a native of Pike County, Missouri, born at Frankfort, December 17, 1846, the son of William and Elizabeth (Lewelling) Devin. The father was a native of Virginia and came to Missouri in 1820, where he died in 1864; the mother was a native of St. Louis, Missouri, born in 1817, and died in 1878. Her ancestors on the paternal side were Scotch-Irish, and on the maternal side were Welsh, who were persecuted and finally driven from Wales on account of their religious views. Our subject learned the machinist's and blacksmith's trades, and left his native State in 1873, coming by rail to California, locating in Colusa County, where for a few months he received $5 per day as a journeyman blacksmith. He next opened a shop at the town of Durham on his own account. Selling out a few months later he came to Vina, and is now established in a general repair shop for blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.

In 1874 Mr. Devin was elected Justice of the Peace, and has also served as Deputy Sheriff, and is now Deputy Constable. He was School Trustee of Lason District from 1884 to 1886. Politically he is a Democrat, and takes an active part in all political matters.

He was married at Vina in 1879, to Miss Fannie Moore, a native of California, and a daughter of the late J. P. Moore, an old California pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Devin have one child, Ray.

WALTER D. NUNAMAKER, one of the business men of Redding, California, is a native of the State of Minnesota. He was born August 19, 1865, of German and American ancestry. His grandfather, Peter Nunamaker, a native of Germany, came to the United States many years ago and and settled in Pennsylvania. There Isaac Nunamaker was born. He married Miss Lucy Shepherd, by whom he had five children, the subject of this sketch being the third. He was reared, educated and learned the jeweler's trade in Minnesota. He went to Dakota and worked a year at his business, after which he returned to Minnesota. From there he went to Ellsworth, Kansas, where he was in business three years. January 10, 1888, he came to Redding, California, and opened a jewelry store. He keeps a fine stock of goods, does satisfactory work, and, by his obliging and gentlemanly manner of dealing with his customers, has established a fine business.

August 19, 1888, when twenty-three years of age, he married Miss Nettie Derby, a native of Dakota. Their union has been blessed with a son, Raymond, born in Redding.

Mr. Nunamaker is a member of the National Guards of California, and also of the Knights of Pythias. He is enthusiastic over his adopted State and especially over the city of Redding. As a worthy citizen and reliable business man he enjoys the good-will and respect of all who know him.

MAYNE PLUMB, the senior member of the firm of M. & C. S. Plumb, prominent merchants of French Gulch, was born in Kentucky on the seventh of September, 1851. His early education was obtained in New York. In 1865 he came to California and finished his studies at the State University at Oakland. He has had large experience in the mercantile business, having served twenty years as a clerk. The Messrs. Plumb inherited the store and stock from Thompson Plumb, who established the business at French Gulch in 1868. He conducted it successfully until 1886, the time of his death. At that time his son, Mayne Plumb, took charge of the store. His partner, Charles S. Plumb, is his cousin.

They are both enterprising business men and are doing a lucrative business. Their stock consists of general merchandise, and their trade extends for forty miles into the country and is constantly growing.

Mr. Mayne Plumb was married, in 1880, to Mrs. Allie Blair, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Dr. John Smith, now of California. Mrs. Plumb has one son, Eddie L, by her former husband. Mr. Plumb is an Encampment Odd Fellow, and has passed all the chairs in his lodge. He is also a Master Mason. His political views are Republican.

Charles S. Plumb, the junior member of the firm, is a native of Michigan; was educated in Illinois, and followed railroading for the Michigan Central Railroad until he came to California in 1877. After his arrival in this State he was engaged for a time in a livery in French Gulch, but gave it up to enter the mercantile business with his cousin. They are agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

AMANDAR CARLTON RUGGLES was born in Erie County, Ohio, January 27, 1831, a son of Salmon Ruggles, a native of Connecticut. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Nyman, and she was a native of New York State and of German descent. The tradition is that the Ruggles family in America originated with three brothers who came to this country from Scotland, one of whom settled in Connecticut, one died shortly after his arrival and one went to the Southern States; and the latter is the one from whom nearly all the people by that name in the South have descended. Nearly all of them in former times were slave owners and some of them participated in the Rebellion. The northern branch were all anti-slavery and Union men. Some entered the Union army and some were killed in battle. The father of the subject of this sketch, a master mechanic, ship-builder and ship superintendent, had an important position in the Union army, in the department of the Mississippi. He had a ship-yard and dry-dock at Milan, Ohio, about eight miles from Lake Erie, where he built a great many vessels for the lake trade.

Judge Ruggles, the subject of this sketch, was brought up in his native State. He was nineteen years of age when he was educating himself at an academy called the Huron Institute, at Milan, and the gold fever brought him to this State, with the consent of his father. In company with friends, he purchased and completed a large outfit of wagons and horses with provisions to make the long journey across plain and mountain. They also started with a considerable quantity of clothing, hats, caps, etc., but had to abandon it fifty miles west of the Missouri River. The wagon was taken back to Weston, Missouri, and sold, and the party came on with pack horses and mules. There were nine in the party, divided into two messes, and they traveled together until they reached the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, when, as is natural and usual, they disagreed and separated. The party of five, of whom Mr. Ruggles was a member, by a little stratagem the night before the separation, said they were going by way of Sublette's Cut-off; rising early next morning, they started towards Salt Lake instead. The other mess, thinking they had taken the other route, saw none of them until they reached California. Mr. Ruggles' party reached Salt Lake July 4 and Placerville August 14, 1850, having the usual experiences of the journey, spiced with a little trouble with Indians, etc. The redskins attempted to steal their live-stock, and one of them was killed. In crossing the desert they had to kill all of their horses, to put them out of their misery, which was induced by want of nourishment and water.

During the first five years in California Mr. Ruggles was engaged in gold-mining at different points, a part of the time with excellent success; but he afterward lost his little fortune in a fluming operation. The second year after

his arrival he was offered $10,000 for his interest, which he refused. After he quit mining he followed farming about four miles south of Woodland, from 1856 to 1866; he then sold his place and since November 6, that year, he has been a resident of Woodland. Here he has been Postmaster six years,—1866–'72; also at the same time he ran a drug store, the first one in the town, also a variety and jewelry store, having a partner in his business. After his term as Postmaster expired he continued in his mercantile business three years longer, when he sold out. Next for two years he prospected around the State; then he was appointed Public Administrator for Yolo County, by the Board of Supervisors, and he also went into the real-estate business and collection agency, in which he has since been engaged. In the fall of 1879 he was elected Justice of the Peace, in which position he was ex-officio Police Judge, and in this double capacity he served for three years; then for a time he confined himself to the real-estate business and the duties of a Notary Public. He has been elected to his judicial seat three times. He is a thorough Republican, and the fact that his district is at the same time strongly Democratic shows his popularity. At the present he is secretary of the Republican County Central Committee, taking a lively interest in political matters. As a Republican, however, he is not radical. In religious matters he has been for many years a member of the Methodist Church. As to the liquor traffic he believes in regulation instead of prohibition.

Judge Ruggles was married in 1859, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Maddux, a native of Illinois, and they have one son and three daughters.

GOTTLOB RAYER, proprietor of the German bakery on Castro street, Haywards, was born in Wirtemburg, Germany, October 27, 1842, where he was educated and brought up to the baker's trade until 1864, coming then to America. He stopped for two months at Detroit, Michigan, and then was in St. Louis, Missouri, until 1868, when he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. After arriving here he followed his trade a year in San Francisco, and then moved to San Leandro and conducted the same business there five years. His next location was at Haywards, where he is now conducting a successful trade in bread, pies of all kinds, and pastries, which can be had fresh from his ovens daily; also fancy and domestic confectionery, candies, etc., at wholesale and retail.

Mr. Rayer affiliates with the Sons of Hermann, Lodge No. 14, of Haywards. He was married at San Francisco August 1, 1868, to Miss Caroline Fitzer, a native of Germany, and they have three children, namely: William, Frederick and Charles. Mr. Rayer is the son of Lenhardt and Catrina (Finley) Rayer, the father a native of Germany and a horticulturist, and the mother also a native of the same country; both are now deceased.

CHARLES E. FISH.—Among the prominent and substantial farmers and stock-growers of Tehama County we make particular mention of the subject of this sketch, who was born in Scott County, Iowa, March 27, 1852, the son of Erskine and Cordelia (Freeman) Fish, both natives of New York. His maternal grandparents, Samuel and Balinda Freeman, were natives of New York, and moved to the State of Iowa in 1844. His paternal grandparents, P. William and Lois (Grover) Fish, were born in the State of Vermont; the former died in 1854 and the latter in 1870.

Mr. Fish is a self-educated man, being quick of perception and unflagging in his efforts to improve the mind, and he certainly has raised himself to the level, if not beyond that, of the average man. He accompanied his parents across the plains to California in 1860, locating in Tehama County, where they followed farm-

Herbert Knapp

ing for several years. In 1871 he moved to the town of Tehama, and was for several years connected with the butchering business. He then went to Red Bluff, continuing in the same business for a short time, and then engaging in the mercantile pursuits for one year. For five years he was Deputy County Assessor. In 1886 he again engaged in farming, and is now located twelve miles north of Red Bluff, where he and his partner, Frank L. Jelly, own 1,900 acres of land, and jointly carry on farming and stock-raising. Politically Mr. Fish is a Republican, and is the regular nominee for County Sheriff.

He has been twice married, the first, September 3, 1871, to Miss Mary C. Weitemeyer, of Iowa, who died in 1881, leaving one child, Cordelia D. The second marriage was at Red Bluff, to Miss Maggie C. Goodridge, a native of California, and they have three children: Frank A., Erskine and Charles. Mr. Fish affiliates with the F. & A. M. of Vesper (blue) Lodge, No. 84, Chapter No. 40, and Commandery No. 17, of Red Bluff.

HERBERT KRAFT, the richest, as well, perhaps, as the most energetic man in Tehama County, and banker, farmer and politician, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 15, 1831, and is yet a hale, hearty, active man, with sufficient tireless vitality to attend to his own diversified and immense business and that of the county besides, as he is known as the "working Supervisor of Tehama County." He possesses nearly 20,000 acres of some of Tehama County's richest lands, which might be said to include the cream of the Sacramento Valley. Besides the realty he has some 9,000 acres of choice redwood timber, in one solid block, in Del Norte County, within a few miles of Crescent City, which alone is worth a round million. He recently had a flattering offer for an option upon this property from a syndicate of London capitalists, but promptly refused. Besides this wealth he is the owner of the Bank of Red Bluff, conducted under his name; is a stockholder and director of the Bank of Tehama County, whose stock is never on the market; and also a shareholder in the recently formed Mutual Savings Bank of San Francisco, the guaranteed capital of which is $1,000,000. He also possesses some choice property in the town of Red Bluff.

His parents came to the United States when he was ten years old. At eighteen he left home without his father's permission, having gained in the two years preceding a practical knowledge of the tinning trade. When he left home his worldly wealth amounted to $9. In 1852 he started from Farmington, Illinois, for California by the way of New Orleans. He got as far on his journey, in a schooner, as Chagres, but there learned that the rush across the Isthmus for California was so great that his chance for passage was small; so he turned back and reached St. Louis in March, and soon after left St. Joseph, Missouri, in company with three more, to "cross the plains." They started with a yoke of cattle, a wagon and a saddle mule, and reached Hangtown (now Placerville) August 2, 1852, at which place the four dissolved their transcontinental partnership, sold their property and divided, and Mr. Kraft at that time had $2.50 in his pocket.

He worked at his tinning trade in Placerville for one month and then left for Sacramento, where he readily found employment and kept at it steadily for two years, saving all his earnings outside his necessary expenses. In 1854 he started north, on foot and alone, traveling through Southern Oregon and Northern California, in search of a permanent location. He located in Red Bluff and opened a small tin-shop, where he found all the work he wished at great profit. He continued to save, purchased a fine store and stock of hardware and tin-ware, and by making direct importations of goods from England soon found himself an independently rich man, with the largest hardware and tin business north of Sacramento, which he con-

ducted for twenty-one years. He then sold his business and gave his attention to other business matters into which his surplus wealth flowed. He loaned money to safe borrowers at the prevailing rates of interest, and consequently doubled his wealth very rapidly. National, State and County securities which fell in his way were discounted largely, while land purchases were sold at a large profit. He gave his attention to everything purchasable of a staple nature, and has secured grain by the train-load, with which he chartered ships to carry the grain to Liverpool. Anything tangible and safe he has ventured into, often in opposition to the advice of his friends, but the golden lining has always turned to him. Although Mr. Kraft is the largest holder of mortgages in Tehama County, for the past ten years his legal proceedings to collect the loans have not averaged one per cent. per annum.

Mr. Kraft was married March 15, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Krauth, at Louisville, Kentucky, the home of her parents. This union has been blessed with eight children, all born in Red Bluff, six of whom are living, viz.: George H., Edward C., Augustine, Elmer, Nettie and Gertrude.

PETER KRELLENBERG, furniture dealer and undertaker, Woodland, was born in Holstein, Germany, but at that time the province of Denmark, June 22, 1828, a son of Jocob and Mary Krellenberg, both of whom are deceased. The mother, whose maiden name was Jarvis, died in 1842, the mother of eight children, seven of whom were living at that time; the husband survived until 1849.

When a boy Mr. Krellenberg began to learn the cabinet-making trade of his father. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the military service of his government and served four years. He then worked at his trade until 1853, when he emigrated to the United States and found employment for ten years in New York city. In 1863 he came to California, by way of Panama, and landed at San Francisco in the latter part of June. His first year in the Golden State he passed in Yolo County among relatives, then went to Sacramento, where he followed his trade five years. In 1869 he started in business for himself at Woodland, with only a capital of $600, which he invested in property for a residence. He also borrowed money and purchased the corner lot where he is now located, upon which stood a small frame building. This he fitted up as a shop, put in a small stock of furniture and began business. Three years later he erected a one-story brick building and enlarged his business. In 1881 his property was destroyed by fire, his loss being about $16,000, and the insurance only $5,000. Wholly undaunted by this catastrophe, he immediately rebuilt his present large establishment on the corner of Main and Third streets, 76 x 90 feet and two stories high. At present every available space is utilized with his large and complete stock of furniture; and he has besides a large undertaking department, all of which is run in the most improved style.

Mr. Krellenberg was married in 1854 to Julia Claussen, a native of Germany, and they have had nine children, only four of whom are now living. While residing in Sacramento they suffered much misfortune. It was there that three of their children died; one died in New York and one in Woodland. Those living are: Eimel, who is associated with his father in business; Emma, wife of Henry Kraft, of Colusa County; Julia, wife of William Dose, of Oakland, and Nellie, living at home.

GEORGE C. LAHE, of Tehama County, is a native of Salem, Massachusetts, dating his birth February 16, 1847. He was reared and educated in that place, and in early life was connected with a boot and shoe manufactory In 1868 he came, via Nicaragua, to San Francisco, where he has been the book-

keeper for many mercantile houses. In 1884 he came to Tehama County, and has since been the book-keeper and cashier of the firm of Simpson & Aitken, of Corning. Mr. Lake was joined in wedlock with Miss Lizzie Burnett, at San Francisco, January 15, 1872, and they have two children: C. Hurbert and Jennie B. They lost their two eldest children by death—Lizzie and Florence.

DR. ALBERT MARK ESTERLE, one of the leading dentists of Red Bluff, is a son of Dr. B. M. and Charlotte (Bidwell) Esterle. His father came to California in 1850, and settled at Sacramento. He was the first dentist of that city, and carried on a successful business there. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Bidwell, of Pennsylvania, and a descendant of the noted family of Bidwells, who were of English origin and were pioneers of Philadelphia. The Esterles are of French and German extraction.

The subject of this sketch is the second of a family of three children. He attended school at Santa Clara College, after which he engaged in the photograph business at Sacramento. There he soon attained eminence in his profession, and at the State Fair held in Sacramento he received the silver cup, a prize for the best collection of photographs. After continuing in the business for some time, his health failed, and for three years he traveled throughout the United States with his father, visiting nearly every town of any size in the country. On regaining his health, he decided to become a dentist. He attended the Meadville College, Pennsylvania, and is a graduate of the St. Louis Medical and the Missouri Dental College. For five years he engaged in the practice of his profession in St. Louis, with Dr. Hall. In the meantime his father made a trip to Shasta County, California, to look after some mining interest, and was taken with apoplexy and died there. He was buried by the Masonic fraternity of Red Bluff, of which he had been an honored member. His death brought his son, Dr. Esterle, to this place, and he was induced to locate here. He spent two years practicing his profession in San Francisco, and, with that exception, has been in Red Bluff since 1876. He established himself in a splendid office on Main street, corner of Oak, where he occupied seven rooms and a conservatory, having it all furnished and fitted with the best appliances for his business, and being very successful. In 1882 the building in which his office was located was destroyed by fire. At that time Dr. Esterle was building a house on Washington street, and, after the fire, he converted it into an office, and used it as such for three years. Then he occupied rooms on Main street for two and a half years. This year (1890) he has established his office in the northeast corner of the Cone & Kimball building—the finest building in the city. The Doctor, with his usual taste and ability, has fitted up an office, consisting of a suite of four rooms, in a most elegant and elaborate manner. The rooms are carpeted, and fitted and furnished with the most modern appliances of improved dentistry.

Dr. Esterle is not only a skilled dentist, but he is a refined and cultured gentleman and a worthy citizen. He is identified with the best interests of Red Bluff, and any measure that has for its object the improvement or building up of the city, finds in him a supporter. He has made investments in town property, and at present owns eight residences and places of business. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Eastern Star. He adheres to the Episcopal Church.

J. F. BURGAR, a member of the firm of Nallman & Company, although a recent acquisition to Red Bluff, has thoroughly identified himself with the best interests of the city. A brief sketch of his life is herewith given.

Mr. Burgar's birth-place is in Ontario, Canada, ten miles from Niagara Falls. His father, Joseph Burgar, was born in New Jersey. Grandfather Burgar, also named Joseph, was a native of Germany. He came to America before the Revolution and was a soldier in that great struggle. He lived to be 102 years old, and his wife, who was of English ancestry, was 101 years of age when she died. Mr. Burgar's father married Miss Anna Coneryman, a native of New Jersey. To them were born five children, two daughters and three sons. The subject of this sketch is the only survivor of the family. He received a common-school education in Canada and, at the age of seventeen years, went to Buffalo, New York. There he learned the carpenter and millwright trades. After living in Buffalo ten years he emigrated to Wisconsin, where he acted as manager for the Fox River Improvement Company, building locks on the canal which connected the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. He was thus employed for two years. Subsequently he engaged in the lumber business, making shipments up the Fox river and down the Mississippi to St. Louis. After that he left Dubuque, Iowa, in a company of twelve men, expecting to join a party of sixty others and go to Idaho. They, however, failed to overtake the larger party. After they had gone some distance, one night while encamped, they were attacked by seventy Indians, and Mr. Burgar's partner was shot and killed. Our subject was treasurer of the company and had $7,000 in his possession. Before setting out on the journey he took a vote as to where the money should be kept, and it was decided to carry it in his trunk. When attacked by the Indians they lost everything they had and were compelled to retreat and fight for their lives as they went. They killed sixteen Indians and succeeded in making their escape. They traced their way back to Omaha, reaching that place exhausted and hungry. Before entering the town they separated, thinking that method would increase their chances for getting food. Their plan did not succeed, for both the hotels and private houses declined to help them. They had been without food for three days and were in a sad dilemma. Mr. Burgar had the good fortune to meet with a friend, George Brown, who at once loaned him money with which to buy a coat and make himself presentable and then invited him to his home. He gave $3 for the coat. Arriving at the home of his friend, a scant amount of food was placed on the table and both Mr. Brown and his wife ate lightly and helped him in the same manner. It appeared to Mr. Burgar that they were starving themselves as well as him. This, the doctor afterward told him, they did to save his life. Had they given him all he wanted at first he would have died. When he recovered he went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he worked at his trade a year.

At that time he went to Monticello and while there met and married Miss Elizabeth Blake, who has since been his faithful helpmate through all his reverses and successes. Mr. Burgar has been a great traveler and has lived in a number of places. After his marriage he returned with his bride to Fort Dodge; from there he went to Sioux Falls, Dakota, and remained two years; next went to Dakota County, Minnesota, and, with his brother, engaged in the dairy business; a year later he sold out and went to Fargo, Dakota. For two years he engaged in the grocery business in Fargo. Then he built a large brick store, 100 feet long, and filled it with general merchandise. He and his brother conducted this store five years, also being interested in grain and lumber. In connection with their other business they shipped the farmers' grain, for one cent per bushel, thereby obtaining the farmers' trade. At this time his brother's failing health caused him to seek a change of climate. They rented their store for three years, for $2,000, and removed to Grafton, on the Manitoba road. There they built a large double store, into which they moved their stock, and conducted the business three years. They then sold the stock but still retain the property. His brother's health continued to fail and even

a trip to California and a sojourn in this balmy climate proved of no avail, and his death occurred soon after his return home. His wife survived him only one month. Mr. Burgar and his wife have taken the children and are rearing them.

In June, 1887, the subject of this sketch came to California and, after traveling all over the State for months, seeking a location, finally settled at Red Bluff. He formed a partnership with Mr. G. Nallman, under the firm name of Nallman & Company. They are dealers in groceries, provisions, flour, feed, lumber, lath, shingles, doors, sash, blinds, etc. The large store they occupy, at the corner of Walnut and Lincoln streets, was built and is owned by them. Each of them has built a good house and owns twenty acres of choice land, on which they have planted a large variety of fruit trees, oranges, olives, almonds, walnuts, apricots, peaches and other fruits.

Mrs. Burgar is a member of the Baptist Church. Her husband was reared a Presbyterian. In politics he is Democratic, but always votes for the best man.

ANTON KLEMMER, senior member of the firm of Klemmer & Etter, wholesale and retail dealers in grain, hay and farm productions, Redding, California, is a native of Ohio. He was born March 29, 1842. His father and mother, Anton and Catharine (Wigart) Klemmer, both natives of Germany, came to the United States in 1838 and settled in Trenton, Ohio. A short time afterward they removed to Missouri, and in 1855 came to California. They settled in Sierra County, and there Mr. Klemmer engaged in mining. Next, they moved to Long Bar, Yuba County. They finally located in Virginia City, where he died in 1875. His wife survived him five years, her death occurring in 1880.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Missouri until fourteen years of age, when he came with his parents to California. While a boy he mined with his father, meeting with fair success. After becoming of age he started in mining for himself at Virginia City, Aurora, and Esmeralda, and has since followed mining and store keeping in the different mining towns of Northern California, having a miner's luck—sometimes being successful and at other times "broke." At Smartville, in 1868, he married Miss Ella Thrush, a native of Virginia. Soon after their marriage he returned to Grass Valley, where he worked as an engineer one year and lost the most of his wages. Then he tried working in the mines and had the same misfortune again to lose his wages. At that time he went to Colusa County, without money but with his wife and four little children, George, Lizy, Lettie and Totte. For a time he engaged in boring wells and made a success of that. He then opened a livery business at Princeton, which he conducted for eleven years. In 1886 he came to Redding, where, in connection with his partner, Allen W. Etter, he built the store in which they are now doing business. He has also purchased lots and built a residence here. Three other children have been added to their family,—Fred, Mabel and Gertrude.

Mr. Klemmer is a wide-awake business man. In politics he is Democratic.

GUSTAVE LIERSCH is the proprietor of the Liersch House, of Corning, who took charge and reopened it December 1, 1885, and by conducting it in a thorough manner has gained for it a good reputation. The hotel is situated on Main street, a few blocks from the depot, and affords a fine view of the Sacramento Valley and surrounding foot hills. The appointments and furnishings of the hotel denote a degree of comfort, and the tables are bountifully supplied with the best the market affords. The popularity of the hotel is attested by the fact that it receives more than the average share of the public patronage. Mr.

Liersch is a native of Thalwinkel, Saxony, Germany, born November 8, 1857. He learned the millwright and wagon-maker's trade, which he followed until 1875, when he came to America, landing at New York, and thence by rail to California, locating at Jacinto, Colusa County, where he followed his trade two years. He then came to Riceville and formed a partnership with his brother William, carrying on the business of blacksmith and wagon-making until 1884, when he sold out his interest. In 1885 he made a visit to his native land; returning to Riceville the same year, he took charge of his present business.

Mr. Liersch was first married in 1882, and by that union there is one child, Helena. He was again married, at Rieeville, December 3, 1885, to Miss Dora Jens, a native of Holstein, Germany. They have two children—Francis and Otto. Mr. Liersch came from a long-lived family; his grandfather, Carl Liersch, lived to the age of 119 years and three months; and his father, also named Carl, met his death by accident at the age of seventy-two years; his mother, *nee* Julia Schoneburg, is still living, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Liersch is a stanch Republican, was naturalized in 1883, and always takes an active part in local politics. He affiliates with the I. O. O. F., Corning Lodge, No. 305, and is a charter member of the Encampment, No. 76, of Red Bluff.

VIRGILIUS P. BAKER is a pioneer and a worthy citizen of Red Bluff, and to him is much credit due for the share he has taken in the building up and beautifying of the town. A brief sketch of his life is herewith given.

Mr. Baker was born in New York, December 21, 1825, the son of Solomon and Sarah Baker, both natives of New York, he being the youngest in a family of ten children. His educational advantages were limited, as he was sent to school during the winter months only, and he began to earn his living when he was twelve years old. He learned the carpenter's trade, and became a contractor and builder. When he was twenty-two years of age Mr. Baker married Miss Jane Lowrey. He had removed to Cass County, Michigan, when he was thirteen, and his marriage occurred there. He continued working at his trade, carrying on contracting and building there until 1853.

In that year he came to the far West and settled in Red Bluff. When he landed in the embryo town, he had his wife and two little children with him to support, and had just one five-dollar gold piece in his pocket. He pitched their tent on the bank of the river, after which he started for the store, which was then kept by a Mr. Bull, intending to purchase some provisions and to make his money go as far as it could in buying flour, pork and other things. When the storekeeper was told what his customer wanted, he weighed a piece of pork and said: "That comes to $5. If you don't want that much, you don't want any." Mr. Baker returned to his tent with a feeling of discouragement. Soon Captain Reed and his good wife, who were keeping the hotel, stepped down to their tent to see and greet the new-comers. When that gentleman learned the family were short of provisions, he said, "You can come to my house and get all the grub you want until you can work and earn money." It was a generous and kind offer, and it filled Mr. Baker and his wife with lasting gratitude, and they have always treasured the highest regard for him who so nobly befriended them in their time of need.

The next day Mr. Baker obtained employment, and began work at $10 per day; and he has never since that time known what it was to be short of provisions. He soon after got the job of building the frame hotel on the ground where the Fremont now stands. An oak tree stood on Main street, opposite, and a few rods south of the building. There he moved his tent and his family, and there he lived while he worked at the building.

At this time all the hauling was done by wagon trains; and when the men came down from the North, they stored their money with Mrs. Baker for safe-keeping while they were in the town. She buried it under the tent, and at times had as much as $200,000 buried there. When the men called for their money it was nothing unusual for them to give the children $10 or even $20; so Mrs. Baker was the pioneer banker of the town. Money was plenty and not valued very highly; it went as freely as it came.

Mr. Baker continued to work at his trade until 1856. By that time he had saved $3,000 in fifty-dollar gold slugs. He made a trip East, going by water, and two months later returned to California. He again took up his business of contracting and building, and worked at it for eighteen years. In 1870 he turned his attention to farming, purchased 400 acres of bottom land, farmed it for five years, and sold it at a handsome profit. He then retired from business. Since that time, however, he has done some contracting. Since his residence at Red Bluff he has erected a greater part of the best buildings in the city. In 1853 he purchased the lots on which his present home is situated. He first built a house costing $2,200, which still stands. In 1881 he built his present residence—one of the finest in the city—and it is a fitting place for the venerable mechanic to spend the evening of his useful life. His family consists of his wife and four children. The two older children were born in Michigan, and the others in Red Bluff. Their names are Stephen, Sarah, Edward and William. Edward was the first male white child born in Red Bluff; and when the Baker family came here there were only two white women in the town.

As in most places in California, there was a strife and litigation over the title of their lands, and it cost Mr. Baker $9,000 to defend his title, in which he finally succeeded. The subject of this sketch now lives on the rent of his buildings and the interest of his money. He is a Republican and a good citizen.

No one need wonder that Red Bluff prospered when he contemplates the class of men who were the founders.

CHARLES R. MAYHEW, a California pioneer, the son of a California pioneer, and one of Red Bluff's worthy citizens, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 31, 1844. His father, William Perry Mayhew, well known in California as Uncle Billy Mayhew, now resides with his son, Charles R., in Red Bluff. He was born in Carthage, Ohio, September 20, 1816, and now, at the age of seventy-four, is hale and hearty, weighs 245 pounds, and is a fine specimen of the worthy pioneers of the Golden State. He married Miss Adaline Hubbel, a native of Ohio, and by her had six children, only two of whom survive. The Mayhew family, accompanied by Mrs. Mayhew's mother and step-father, Mr. Rogers, crossed the plains to California in 1849, being five and a half months en route. While on this journey Charles R., passed his fifth birthday. The company divided on the plains, one part preceding the others. When the first party came to the point where the Carson and Lassen routes met, they left letters informing those following which way they had taken. The persons with whom the letters were entrusted destroyed them, and sent the rear party on the other route. The Lassen, the route on which they were sent, being the longest, they did not arrive for some considerable time after the first party reached their destination. Being thus delayed they ran out of provisions and much suffering was incurred. Grandfather Rogers traveled twenty miles on foot to get provisions, and left his wife alone while he was gone. They built fires and discharged guns to guide him back to them.

Upon their arrival in California Mr. Mayhew took his cattle across the Sacramento River and camped where the China Slough of Sacramento is now located. When he returned to the camp one day after a short absence Mr. Mayhew

found his wife making pies of a sack of dried apples they had brought with them. A number of men were standing near. In answer to her husband's query as to what she was doing, she replied that she had started a bakery, and was making pies for the men at one dollar each.

The following winter was a memorable one to many of the California pioneers and especially so to Mr. Mayhew. On the fourth of November the mother died. She was a faithful helpmate and a loving wife and mother, and, what was more, a true and earnest Christian woman. Her loss was deeply felt by her little family and husband. Mr. Mayhew had rented the brig Traveler, that was lying in the river, and was keeping hotel in it, a part of Sacramento being under water. While there another death occurred in his family: the little baby brother died.

In the spring Mr. Mayhew went to the mines on Feather River and left the subject of this sketch and his two sisters, Sarah and Alice, with Grandfather and Grandmother Rogers, who moved to Santa Clara. Their father was in the mines three years and when he returned to Marysville he had just ten cents left. He bought a six-mule team on credit, and engaged in freighting to the mines from Marysville. By the third trip he had made enough to pay for the outfit, and he continued the business that season very successfully. The old California Stage Company established a stage line between Sacramento and Portland, Oregon, and made Mr. Mayhew a proposition to drive for them at a salary of $150 per month. He accepted the proposition and drove a four and sometimes a six horse stage from Hamilton to Tehama, a distance of about sixty miles.

At this time he became acquainted with a widow, Mrs. Besse, whom he wedded in the fall of 1853. In May, 1854, he went to Santa Clara to get his children, and brought them with him by steamboat up the river to Tehama County. They landed at the mouth of Deer Creek. Peter Lassen's house was on one side of the river and Mr. Mayhew's on the other, both adobe houses. A large number of Indians had assembled to see the white children, who were very much frightened. Charles tried to be brave, but the girls felt quite certain that they were going to be killed. At that time the Indians had a rancheria on the banks of the river, and more than two hundred of them were there. It was not an uncommon sight to see large numbers of antelope. There were also plenty of grizzly bears in Tehama County at that time. Our subject, although a boy at the time, distinctly remembers when the first telegraph was put up through the county.

Charles R. Mayhew was in attendance at the University of the Pacific in 1863, and it was his intention to finish a course of study there. His father meeting with reverses, he changed his plans, left school, came to Deer Creek, and, in company with his brothers-in-law, J. T. Gibbs and Daniel Sill, drove a band of cattle to Sqnaw Valley. From there he made weekly trips to Virginia City, Nevada, driving cattle, continuing that business until he fell from his horse and broke his leg. His brother-in-law came back, took sick and died. They had eighty-six head of cattle apiece, which his brother-in-law took to Honey Lake Valley to winter. The Indians killed so many of them that in the spring each of them had only thirty-six left, which they sold for ten dollars apiece. Mr. Mayhew gave his money to his father, and accepted a clerkship in the Fremont Hotel at Red Bluff. During this time he also had the stage office for seven months while the agent was absent. On his return the California Stage Company sent Mr. Mayhew to Yreka, to take charge of their office at that place. February 28, 1866, he crossed the Scott and Trinity mountains on a sleigh, it being his first sleigh ride.

On the nineteeth day of the following July Mr. Mayhew was married to Miss Mary A. Kerns, a native of Ohio, their marriage taking place at Bell's Bridge, Shasta County. He returned with his bride to Yreka and continued there for some time. Their union has been blessed with five children, three daughters and

two sons. Frank L., the oldest, was born at Bell's Bridge, October 15, 1868. The others were born at Red Bluff, viz.: Arthur B., Carrie R., Alice M. and ——.

In October, 1867, Mr. Mayhew bought the New York House, at the foot of Scott Mountain, in Trinity Valley. The Western Union Telegraph Company gave him an agency and sent him an operator of whom he learned the business in six weeks. The following July he sold out, removed to Chico, started a furniture store and remained there three months. From that place he came to Red Bluff and accepted the position of book-keeper for Mr. J. E. Church, a prominent merchant.

In 1872, in partnership with S. D. Clark, a pioneer of the town, he opened a grocery and provision store, beginning business on a small scale. Their friends predicted a short business career for them and gave them as a limit three months. They, however, succeeded beyond their own expectations and soon bought out Mr. Henry F. Dibble, a prominent merchant. After this hard times came on and nearly every firm in the town failed except theirs. In 1884 Mr. Mayhew bought out his partner, assumed all the indebtedness and took a bill of all the property. He paid his partner, and the creditors accepted Mr. Mayhew for the indebtedness of the firm. In the spring of 1885 he built two brick stores, on the corner of Walnut and Washington streets, seventy-five feet front by eighty feet deep. The room which he occupies is fifty by eighty feet. The other room is rented. The building has a fine basement with concrete floor. Mr. Mayhew has been in business for eighteen years, deals in general merchandise and handles large quantities of wool, and still retains customers who began to trade with him at the beginning of his business career. He built a residence at the corner of Jefferson and Hickory streets, which is surrounded with a beautiful lawn and which makes a very attractive home. He also has another house which he built and rents.

Mr. Mayhew is the owner of 320 acres of land, located eight miles south of Red Bluff, which he has subdivided into ten-acre lots, and which he is selling to actual settlers. This is called La Bonita tract. It is fine fruit land and is in a desirable location.

In 1885 he made a trip East for health and rest, and traveled through twenty-four States and Territories. He returned much benefited in health.

Politically Mr. Mayhew is a Republican and has been all his life. In 1876 he was elected Treasurer of Tehama County. He and his wife and two of their children are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and for twenty years he has been a member of the Grand Lodge.

JOHN GILMORE, a pioneer and well-to-do rancher of Red Bluff, came to California in 1856. He was born in Owensdale, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1835, and comes of an old pioneer family of Carbondale, that State. His father, John Gilmore, was born in Carbondale, owned a farm there, and there married Mary Baker, a native of New York. Mr. Gilmore was the youngest of their nine children, and is now (1890) the only survivor of the family, his parents having died more than twenty years ago. The whole family were members of the Baptist Church. Like the majority of farmer boys, the subject of this sketch went to school in winter, and worked on the farm in summer. Upon arriving at the age of twenty-one, he set out for the Golden State to make his fortune, coming by the water route, and he has not been disappointed in the results obtained from his labor here. He is now the owner of 600 acres of beautiful farm land, within three-quarters of a mile of the city of Red Bluff. He first located at Oroville, after which he came to this place and bought out a squatter, Robert Riggs. His original purchase was 160 acres, and he lived on it in a board shanty for awhile. From time to

time he has added to his property until it has reached its present proportions. For the most of it he paid $13 per acre. Now its valne per acre is $100.

For a year Mr. Gilmore lived on his ranch without a partner to share in his joys and sorrows. He then wedded Christine Dowell, a native of Illinois. There union was blessed with five chiidren, all born at their present home. Four of them are living, namely: Frank, Dora, Charles and Olive. Dora is engaged in teaching school. Nine years after Mrs. Gilmore's death Mr. Gilmore married Mrs. Elizabeth Fonday. She was born in Iowa, and removed to California when a child.

Mr. Gilmore built his present home in 1874, and has surrounded it with vines and fruit trees. His principal farm products are wheat, barley and hay, of which he raises large quantities. His sons are raising fine thorough bred horses, and he has devoted some attention to producing draft horses.

He has been a life-long adherent to the Republican party, and is a member of the Republican Central Committee. Mr. Gilmore is high esteemed as a worthy citizen of the community in which he resides.

CHARLES JOSEPH BECKER is a member of the general merchandise firm of Becker & Foster, cousins, who are industrious and good business men. Mr. Becker, unasked by himself and without much effort on his part, has just been elected one of the Supervisors of his county, which indicates to some degree the estimate his fellow-citizens have in his business ability and good judgment.

He is a Native Son of the Golden West, born in Shasta, July 19, 1857, the son of Joseph Becker, who was a native of Prussia, and who came to America in 1846, and for a time resided in St. Louis, Missouri. He married Margaret Foster, a native of Germany, and they had nine children, of whom all but one are living. Mr. Becker, the eldest but one of the family, received his education in Marysville, Yuba County, and also followed barbering for nine years in that city, which he had learned of his father. In 1883 he began business with his cousin in Cottonwood, and the firm at once stepped to the front, and have since acquired a large patronage. They handle all kinds of goods, including lumber and grain in large quantities, and under their capable management their trade is steadily increasing, extending as far as fifty miles east and west. Politically Mr. Becker is a leading Republican, and is one of the directors of the Horticultural Society of the county of Shasta, and is ever ready to aid in the improvement and building up of the county. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of his school district, and was one of the men who helped build the fine school-house, which is now a fine improvement and credit to Cottonwood. He is Past President of the N. S. G. W. at Marysville.

Mr. Becker is still a single man, and has before him in the usual course of events the prospect of a glorious future.

FRANK J. BARNES, a farmer of Yolo County, is a son of Abram and Grace Barnes, natives of Kentucky, who moved to Missouri, where the father served in the Indian war, and the mother, in the fort of Howard County, moulded bullets for the company. It was in that county, in 1836, that the subject of this sketch was born, and when eighteen years of age he crossed plain and mountain to California, with his mother and the family; his father had come in 1850. The latter followed mining, but mostly farming and stock-raising to the time of his death in 1875. The widow died in 1877. Mr. Frank J. Barnes has been a resident of Yolo County ever since his arrival in California, excepting the two years he was in Butte County. He has had a farm of his own, raising grain and live-stock, excepting

about three years in the butcher business in Woodland. His present ranch consists of 130 acres of very fine land lying about three-quarters of a mile west of Woodland on the Main street road, and he has thereon a good two-story dwelling.

He was married in 1870, to Miss Harlen, a sister of J. H. Harlen, one of the most prosperous farmers of Yolo County. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have a daughter, named Leonora.

JAMES T. HADLEY, a well-to-do farmer of Yolo County, and one of the best known and highest esteemed, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, October 26, 1835, and was but two years of age when his parents moved with him to Henry County, Illinois. In 1861 he came to California by water, landing at San Francisco January 14, 1862. Shortly he went up to Sacramento with his wife, two children and a sister-in-law, landing on the steps of the What Cheer House, when the ground was all under water. The next morning they started in a small boat across the country for Yolo. The swift current of the Sacramento was full of whirlpools and the oarsman failed to manage the boat. A fisherman near by saw the danger, hurried to their assistance and took the passengers back to Sacramento, except Mr. Hadley himself, who with the oarsman continued on their journey over fences and through orchards until they reached a barn belonging to the Gamble Brothers. After a few minutes rest they started out again, and the next point they reached was the Herald House, where they stopped over night. The next morning they reached Woodland, a very small place, and stopped over night, and the next day Mr. Hadley went on to Yolo, five and a half miles distant, but it seemed to him about twenty miles! Shortly after his arrival there he was engaged by C. S. White and George W. Park, and he was there employed until the fall of 1863. He then went to Cherokee Flat and followed mining there until 1864, when in May he returned to Yolo County. During the following February he visited Illinois with his family, and on returning purchased 160 acres of first-rate land in Yolo, and he has since been a prosperous farmer and a favorite citizen.

His parents were Harry and Sarah T. (Cooper) Hadley, the former a native of New York State and the latter of England.

In 1857, in Illinois, Mr. Hadley was married to Miss Sarah A. Moore, a native of Indiana, and they have five children: Lena M., William C., Julia E., Nellie E. and Walter P. Mrs. Hadley died in California in 1871, and June 11, 1874, Mr. Hadley was united in marriage, in Illinois, with Miss Addie Glissen, a native of Ohio, and by this marriage there was one child, Grace Lee. Julia died in 1881 and Walter P. was shot and killed March 24, 1889, probably by accident in taking a rifle from the shelf at his father's house when no one was a witness. He was a splendid specimen of young manhood, not only physically but also in qualities of heart and mind. He was born in Yolo County in the very house and in the very room where his handsome, manly form was laid out and prepared for burial. The afflicted family have the heartfelt sympathy of numberless friends in their great sorrow.

JOHN BENJAMIN HARTSOUGH is a Forty-niner and one of the best known characters in Northern California. He is one of the oldest Americans born in the city of Detroit, Michigan. His birth occurred in the year 1811, twenty-five years before Michigan became a State. His father, Christopher Hartsough, was born in New Jersey. In the war of 1812 he was captured by the Indians, carried into Canada, pressed into the service of the English as an alien and drove a team for the English army. He married Delight Haskins, a native of Connecticut. Her father, Elisha Haskins, was a wealthy citizen of Connecticut,

who removed to Canada and settled in the London district, about the year 1825, the English government giving him lands for settling there. This worthy couple, Mr. and Mrs. Hartsough, were the parents of sixteen children. The subject of this sketch was the third of their five sons.

He received his education at Detroit, Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. While in Rock Run, Illinois, in 1837, he was converted and soon afterward began to preach. In six months he was licensed as a local preacher and went into his first work at Leadmine, Wisconsin, on the Apple River district. When Mr. Hartsough left home to enter the ministry his father, who was a follower of the teachings of Tom Paine, did all in his power to prevent his son's going and said many hard things of which he afterward repented. When they again met the father clasped his son in his arms and expressed his sorrow for the bitter things he had said. The young minister gave his father briefly the plan of salvation; he promptly accepted it and was converted. During Mr. Hartsough's preaching in Illinois and Wisconsin his ministry was blessed with numerous revivals. He labored in the vineyard of the Lord in those two States for ten years.

His health failed, and with the hope of securing a beneficial change, he came to this sunny clime, reaching California September 15, 1849. He engaged in mining until the first of May, 1850, with moderate success. Then he went over the mountains to carry provisions to the emigrants who were starving and took their poor stock in exchange. The stock was pastured for a month, after which it was driven over the mountains. At this work Mr. Hartsough made considerable money. In 1851 he opened a grocery and provision store near Nevada City, supplying the market with his own cattle. This business he continued two years, during which time he purchased the ditch stock of a broken-down company. He put the ditch in order and kept it four weeks. It, however, proved a perpetual Sabbath-breaking business, and because of that he sold it to his partner, who, in three years, realized nearly half a million of dollars from it. This ditch is still running. His partner sold it and went to San Francisco in 1862. There he engaged in stock speculations, met with reverses and drowned himself in the bay and his body was never recovered.

Mr. Hartsough sold his store and shop and removed to Yolo County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1863 he was elected to the State Assembly, and, being a stanch Republican, used his best endeavors to keep his State in the Union. At that time there was a strong force at work to take it out, and he became a power on the side of the Union. It was largely due to his efforts and to those of a few of his colleagues that the State was saved and kept from the bloodshed and disgrace that would have followed. During a great deal of his ministry his work has been gratuitous and done for the love of the cause. He has rendered much efficient service in helping to build churches in Northern California. In Redding, where he now resides, he purchased the church site for $500 with his own money, and carried on the enterprise of building the church to its completion.

In 1864 he settled his business, put his land into money, and with some stock removed to Contra Costa County. From that time until 1890 he had regular work in the ministry. He is now in his eightieth year and has retired from active ministerial labors. He owns a small farm in Colusa County and a home in Redding. He tells the following little reminiscence of his preaching:

In February, 1850, while he was holding services in a new store in Georgetown, El Dorado County, a lot of gamblers from a tent near by rushed down the street, ringing bells and rattling tin pans, shouting "Fire! fire!" His congregation made haste to get out. In a quiet voice he asked them not to be excited but to go quietly. Soon afterward they all came back, accompanied by a number of those who had made the disturbance and sat quietly to hear the sermon.

In 1838 Mr. Hartsough wedded Miss Luey Titus, of Michigan. Their union was blessed with two children, one of whom died and the other, Christopher, resides in Oregon. After four and a half years of married life his beloved companion died of pleuro-pneumonia, and he was left with his two infant sons. In 1858, fifteen years after her death, he married Mrs. Eliza Stoirs, a native of Missouri, reared in Wisconsin.

While Father Hartsough has attained his four-score years, he is still quite active and walks perfectly erect with a firm, quick step. He carries such a benevolent smile on his face that one cannot fail to see that he loves God and is at peace with Him and with all the world.

WILLIAM E. HOPPING has the honor of being a California Forty-niner. He comes of old English ancestry. Three brothers, John, James and Abram Hopping, came to America and settled on Long Island. When the Declaration of Independence was signed John and James espoused the cause of the colonies and Abram remained true to his King. After the close of the war Abram removed to Canada and, it is claimed, dropped the final g in his name. This is the history of the names Hoppin and Hopping in America. The brothers who joined their interests with the colonies remained on Long Island. For many years their posterity lived in New Jersey. In that State Mr. Hopping's father, Primrose Hopping, was born. He married Nancy Chasey, also a native of New Jersey. To them were born three daughters and two sons, of whom only two are now living,—the subject of this sketch and his sister, Mrs. C. Stewart, of Oakland, California. She weighs 300 pounds and Mr. Hopping tips the beam at 370. He received his education in the East and there learned the butcher's business.

Mr. Hopping came around the Horn in the old ship Balance, landing at San Francisco, November 23, 1849. This was the last voyage the old ship made, and she now lies buried at the foot of Pacific street. The history of this ship as given to Mr. Hopping by her captain is as follows:

A New York merchant had lost several of his ships by the English. In order to get even and get revenge he fitted out an American privateer that captured, during the war of 1812, several prizes, and finally this ship, which he named the Balance in honor of the fact that she made his account even with the English. How old she was when captured is not known, but she sailed under American colors thirty-seven years, until 1849, when she was pronounced unseaworthy.

Mr. Hopping began work at his trade in the Fulton Market, corner of Washington and Jackson streets, San Francisco. The following spring his desire to dig for gold sent him to the mines. His first experience was at Murphy's mines in Calaveras County, where he was successful. Then he mined up as far as Mud Springs on Logtown Creek. He subsequently went to Big Cañon and he and Charles Crocker mined there together. He spent a year at Big Cañon and was very successful in his mining operations. During that time he made a trip to Sacramento to secure supplies, as they were scarce at the camp. In 1852 Mr. Hopping came to Shasta County and mined at French Gulch. There he began butchering and carried on that business in connection with his mining interests, continuing the same until March, 1864. He afterward received the nomination from the Republican party for Sheriff of the county. He was elected and served two years, and at the end of that time was re-elected. At the close of his second term he engaged in quartz mining in the Highland mine. It paid well for a time but they finally lost the vein. Mr. Hopping still owns a half interest in it. He was elected to and held the office of County Judge for eight years, until the adoption of the new constitution. He soon after became register of the land office and filled the position until 1882, when he was

again elected Sheriff of the county. At the writing he has the nomination for the same office another term. He is ex-officio tax collector of the county. Mr. Hopping has has much to do with thieves and murderers, both as Judge and Sheriff, and has conveyed many convicts to prison, as many as eight at one time and none ever escaped from him.

Mr. Hopping was married in New Jersey, in 1863, to Miss Harriet Hopping of Hanover, New Jersey, his half second cousin and a lady he had known before coming to California. Five children have been born to them, three of whom are deceased. Those living are Hattie and William, both born in Shasta County.

During the late war Mr. Hopping was a strong Union man, and did all in his power to uphold the Government. He is a Royal Arch and Council Mason and is Past Master of his lodge. He is a member of the Society of California Pioneers.

DAVIS N. SHANAHAN, one of the early settlers of California, and a prominent horticulturist of Shasta County, was born in Cass County, Michigan, December 27, 1833, the son of Peter and Sinia (O'Dell) Shanahan, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia. The mother was a daughter of Gabriel O'Dell, a Kentucky pioneer. They had a family of five children, of whom our subject is the only survivor. He was reared and educated on a farm in his native State, and there learned the carpenter's trade. He came to California in 1854, and worked in the mines near Georgetown and vicinity for more than a year, with reasonable success. He then purchased a squatter's claim, which he worked one year, and then sold out and removed to Colusa County, where he took up Government land, which he worked two years, but by reason of a drouth his crops failed both years. Next he removed to a ranch near Colusa, and for two years engaged in raising hogs; next he removed to Chico, Butte County, but being sick and not meeting with satisfactory success, he moved six miles east of Colusa, where he purchased a ranch and farmed three years. He then sold out and removed to Yolo County, where he purchased railroad land, which he improved and farmed ten years; then he sold out and returned to Colusa County, rented land a year, then leased a large ranch for two years, and finally came to his present ranch four and a half miles east of Anderson, Shasta County, where he now has 300 acres of choice fruit land. He has already planted 5,000 French prunes, and 500 other fruit trees of different varieties, and also 2,000 vines. He is still improving and planting. The trees that are bearing at four years old yield $100 per acre, and the prospects are most flattering for a grand success in the fruit business in this portion of the county.

Mr. Shanahan was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth V. Huff, December 27, 1857, who is a native of Georgia, and the daughter of Thomas Huff, a Virginian. They have five children, four sons and one daughter, all of whom have been spared to them. The children are as follows: Thaddeus W., born in Colusa County, is a lawyer of Anderson, and has just been elected on his third term to the State Assembly, and has just finished an exciting campaign, stumping his district for the Democratic party, and by his capable efforts overcame a Republican majority in his district; Eugene, born in Colusa County, has a farm near his father's; Chester, born in Butte County, is interested with his father in the ranch; Ross, born in Sutter County, also with his father; the daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born in Yuba County, and is now the wife of Burt Chamberlain, and resides at Cottonwood. Mr. Shanahan has seen much of the vicissitudes of early life in California, and is still a hale and hearty man. He has affiliated with the Democratic party all his life. He is a worthy citizen, and taken an active interest in the educational matters of his district; is a School Trustee and Clerk of the Board. His enterprise in horticulture will be of value

to his part of the county, as it shows what the soil will do, and enhances the value of the property, as one acre for fruit is worth ten for other purposes.

JOHN G. COOPER.—In biographically sketching the lives of the reputable and worthy citizens of Redding, California, the writer finds few, if any, more deserving of honorable mention in a work of this character than John G. Cooper.

He was born in England, of English parents, June 3, 1821. His education was obtained in his native land, but, as he says, he is still studying. He worked at the manufacture of silk ribbon and silk hosiery; was clerk or bookkeeper for a contractor and builder; later on, learned the harness-maker's trade and worked at it for some time.

In the spring of 1844 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana, where he purchased a farm and improved it by building, etc. This property he sold, and afterward bought a farm in St. Joseph County, same State, where he remained twelve years. In 1855 he came to California, via the Isthmus route, and landed in San Francisco. He engaged in dairying at San Francisco and in San Mateo County for twelve years. While there he was elected to and held the office of Justice of the Peace. He afterward removed to Napa County, purchased 640 acres of land, which he improved and for which he secured a perfected title, and there engaged in fruit culture. He remained on that place from 1867 till 1880. In the latter year he sold out and removed to Redding. Here he purchased thirty-four acres of unimproved land in the then young town. At the time of its purchase it was occupied by Indians. Mr. Cooper cleared it up, built his home and planted trees. He has disposed of it all except his home and orchard and vineyard, which he has reserved for his own use. He has eight buildings in the city, consisting of dwelling-houses and a store, all of which are occupied.

Mr. Cooper was united in marriage in 1847 to Miss Barbara Russell, a native of Ohio, and coming from an old American family. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Their union was blessed with two children. One is deceased, and the other, John Henry, born in California in 1856, is a resident of Oakland, this State. He is employed as proof-reader on the Oakland *Enquirer;* is married, and has two children.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are faithful members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Cooper's father was a minister, who led his son to a knowledge of the gospel. At the early age of fourteen years he experienced religion and joined the church, and through all these many years he has been an intelligent and earnest worker, standing up for the cause of God and humanity everywhere. He is now an ordained elder in the church at Redding. Mr. Cooper is enthusiastic over the wonderful growth and development of California. He is a member of the society known as the Sons of St. George, the object of this society being to influence Englishmen in this country to become citizens of the United States. He is also an active temperance man and a Good Templar. For many years he has cast his vote with the Republican party. He has become thoroughly identified with this country and its grand institutions, and no native-born citizens could be more stanchly American than he.

JOHN WESLEY CONANT is a prominent and influential citizen and miner of Redding, Shasta County, California. A brief sketch of his life is herewith given.

Mr. Conant was born January 14, 1845. His parents, Jacob and Matilda Conant were both natives of Tennessee, and of German ancestry. They had nine children, six of whom are still living. The subject of this sketch

spent his boyhood in Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri, and learned the mason and stone-cutter's trade.

In June, 1862, he enlisted in the service of his country in Company H, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, and in 1864 re-enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry. He saw a great deal of active service; was bearing a dispatch to General Lyon when the General fell; was in the battles of Lone Jackstone Mountain and Springford, and many of the battles of the Army of the Potomac. They were sent to join Sherman at Savannah; were in the fight at Port Selma on the 8th of April; from there went to Montgomery, and drew up to fight at Lime Creek on the evening of the night that President Lincoln was killed. He was with his squadron on the right flank, and nearly all of them were killed, wounded or fell into the hands of the enemy. Mr. Conant received two shots: the ball which entered his breast he still carries behind the shoulder blade; and the other one entered his side and broke his lower rib and he cut it out with his razor. He joined his regiment in June, 1865, and was discharged in April, 1866.

In 1867 he went to the plains in the western part of Kansas and drove a team for the Government; then engaged in carrying dispatches to Fort Harper; in 1868 he went as a scout for Custer and Sheridan, and was on the raid to Fort Cell. In February they rescued the white woman who had been carried off by the Indians, and returned to Fort Hays. He was in the massacre at Salmon Falls, then went back to Fort Harper, and thence to his home in Southern Kansas in April, 1869. There he engaged in work at his trade in Douglas County. In 1870 he married Miss Alice Umberger, a native of Kansas and a daughter of Captain Umberger. By her he had one daughter, Maggie M., born in Douglas County.

Mr. Conant came to California in 1872, and settled at Stockton. From there he went to Chico, and worked for General John Bidwell. In the fall of 1873 he engaged in mining in Plumas County, and the following March he came to Shasta County. Next he went to Yreka, where he was employed at driving stock. In 1875 he went to the southern part of Siskiyou County, near the Calahan ranch, and there made a good find. In 1887 he took out over $5,000, taking $320 in a single day, no piece larger than ten dollars, and from that down to fine gold. After this he went with a pack-horse to the mountains and spent some time there prospecting. Finding nothing on the Salmon River or in the New River country, he came to the Niagara Mine, at French Gulch, and worked two months for W. T. Coleman. Then he started on another prospecting tour, and arrived at Squaw Creek, Shasta County, July 5, 1855. There he found several good mines, and named them as follows: the Mountain Rose, the Black Bear, the Logan and the Uncle Sam. Shortly after locating them he sold the first three to Edward Riley, of New York, for $45,000. Then he developed the Uncle Sam, the Hawk-eye, the Mocking Bird and the Grizzly Bear; built a steam saw-mill and a ten-stamp quartz mill, and took out $138,600. He sold the claims to the Sierra Butte Mining Company, supposed to be an English syndicate, for $150,000.

At this time Mr. Conant made a trip East, returning to San Francisco in March, 1889. Since then he has invested largely in real estate. In April, 1889, he purchased a ranch of 640 acres on Feather River; came to Redding in June and bought the Reed ranch, 700 acres, one-half mile from the town; has invested in 3,608 acres of timber land and a number of city properties. In 1889, at a cost of $8,500, he built his house and barn in Redding, where he resides with his family. On his ranch near Redding he has planted 13,413 fruit trees. He has also devoted much time and attention to stock, having purchased 102 breeding mares. Among his other possessions are the ferry and the ferry-boat.

Mr. Conant is still the owner of a number of mines, which he is developing. His long experience has been of much value to him and also to the county. He put down the first tunnel,

A. Schumann

497 feet perpendicular, and thus demonstrated the fact that the deposits extend down some distance. This has done much toward reviving the mining interests of Shasta County, for mining, in a measure, was dead when he began operations. Through his influence capitalists have been induced to make investments here, and many new mines are now being developed. There are fourteen stamp mills within twenty-five miles of Redding.

Mr. Conant is a man of remarkable endurance and courage. He has roughed it in the mountains through sunshine and storm, through rain and snow, and knows what it is to live on short rations. At one time he dug a tunnel thirty-three feet deep, having nothing to eat all the time he worked except beans—beans baked, beans boiled and beans roasted. A man of strong determination and will power, he has made himself of great value in capturing criminals who had sought refuge in the mountains. He captured three murderers in Shasta Valley, and returned them to the authorities in Siskiyou County. Mr. Conant followed them four days and nights, and fired several shots at them before they surrendered. Their crime was the murder of one Walter Scott, in Squaw Valley. He also captured two stage robbers, for which he received a reward of $1,600. With two hired men as assistants he rode ninety-five miles, night and day, and found them in a cañon on the north fork of the east fork of Trinity River. He came upon their camp and jumped his horse down a bank eleven feet, covered them with his pistol, captured them and delivered them to justice. With the reward thus obtained he was enabled to continue his prospecting at the time. While on the plains Mr. Conant was with Dick Cody (Buffalo Bill), and went by the name of Buckskin Jack. He was captured by the Indians, under command of Charley Brent, who, after detaining him a few hours, turned him loose.

Mr. Conant's present wife was *nee* Miss Nellie Hamilton, a native of Sacramento. They have three children: John S., who was born in Virginia City, and Nellie E. and Mary C., born in Redding.

Our subject is a strong Republican. During the Harrison campaign he accepted the bluffs of the Democrats and won $8,773 from them on the result of the election. He is a member of the G. A. R.; was reared by Methodist parents, who gave him the name of the founder of Methodism. Mr. and Mrs. Conant live in their beautiful home in Redding, surrounded by flowers, pictures and music; and the stone cutter and mason, by his perseverance and go-aheadativeness, is now the wealthy citizen of Redding.

ADAM SCHUMAN, one of the prominent business men of Cottonwood, and a member of the firm of Price & Co., comes from a country that has furnished America with many of her best citizens in all the departments of business. He was born in Baden on the Rhine, in Germany, January 17, 1832. His parents were industrious and well-to-do farmers, and he received his education in his native land, and also learned the trade of butcher; he also served six months in the German army. He had two uncles in the United States, who were making money and were pleased with America's free institutions, and they accordingly wrote to our subject's father to sell and come to America, which he did in 1851, settling on a farm in Illinois. Our subject worked with his father two years on this farm, and then opened a meat market, which he conducted for a year and a half. In 1858 he came to Red Bluff, California, and for a time was engaged in various kinds of business. In 1870 he became acquainted with his partner, and in 1874 they formed the general merchandise firm, which they have since conducted. They have a large business, in one single year selling as high as $65,000 worth, and in another year they purchased $32,000 worth of hogs. They also have been heavy dealers in wool, buying as high as $80,000 worth in a single year.

Mr. Schuman is one of those men who has by his persistent industry and hard work with his own hands made a valuable property, and such has been his industrious habits that now when he does not need to work, he keeps right on as busy as ever, not afraid to take hold of any work that he thinks is necessary to do. At any time he can be found at work among his men, helping and superintending the building of the large brick store, which is to be by far the largest and best store in Cottonwood. This firm has done a large credit business, and while the house has made a great deal of money they have also lost many thousand dollars by bad debts. They are not only the oldest but wealthiest firm it their town, owning several thousand acres of land, and having a large amount of money at interest. June 8, 1890, a lamp exploded in their residence, which resulted in the burning of the house and furniture, including an expensive piano, the loss amounting to about $6,000. They at once commenced the erection of a commodious and substantial brick residence, which they have just completed.

Mr. Schuman was married in 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Slater, a native of Germany, and they had four sons, all of whom are deceased. They have one daughter, Lou, who is married to J. H. Campbell, a thorough business man residing in Chicago. Mr. Schuman's religious faith is that of a Druid, and his political views are Republican. In the time of the great civil war, he took his stand with the Union party and has since remained with them. He is not only a hard-working business man, but a thoroughly intelligent one; and work and intelligence combined with generosity and honesty have made him a well-to-do business man, and a citizen of character and influence.

WILLIAM AND GEORGE MENZEL, enterprising business men of Redding, California, are natives of Polk City, Iowa. William was born January 26, 1856, and George, March 4, 1858, sons of William Menzel, a native of Germany. The family came to Shasta County, California, in 1860, and settled at Millville, where the father purchased a farm. In 1861, while attempting to cross Cow Creek in a skiff, he was drowned.

After the death of their father, as soon as they were old enough, William and George did ranch work and any thing they could get to do to earn an honest living. They subsequently learned the blacksmith's trade and, in 1881, opened their blacksmith and wagon-making business in Redding. Honesty and industry won for them success in this undertaking. In 1886 they established the Redding Meat Market, and since that time have conducted both enterprises. In July, 1890, their whole block and meat market were consumed by fire. They were not insured and their loss amounted to about $3,500. The day after the fire they rented a building and opened their market, and are conducting the business with their characteristic energy. It is their intention soon to erect a new and better building.

The Menzel brothers are both single gentlemen. Both have passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F. They have acquired considerable property, and are representative men in their line of business. They affiliate with the Democratic party, and are liberal and excellent citizens.

CALVIN OWINGS is one of the hardy sons of the East who crossed the plains to California in 1850.

He was born in Warren County, Kentucky, February 11, 1829. His father, William Owings, a native of Kentucky, married Miss Esther Johnson, who was also born in that State, a daughter of Calvin Johnson. They reared ten children, eight of whom are now living. The subject of this sketch spent his youth and received his education in Indiana. When he was twenty years of age he came to this State. The company with whom he traveled were nine

months in crossing the plains, and many of them died with cholera.

Like other newcomers to this State, Mr. Owings had his mining experiences. For three months he mined at Yreka. His party found a nugget of gold that weighed five pounds and ten ounces, and he himself took out $51 from a single pan.

When he quit mining he went to Middletown and remained three years. Then he purchased eighty acres of land at Cottonwood and was there three years. From that place he went to the north fork of the Cottonwood, purchased land and lived there fifteen years. From time to time he added to his original purchase until he had 680 acres. This he sold. In 1887 he came to Redding, purchased a home and improved it, and has now retired from business.

After living a life of single-blessedness for fifty years, Mr. Owings became acquainted with and married Mrs. Moore. She is a native of Missouri, born December 20, 1839, and a daughter of D. J. Guin, also of that State. They have an attractive home in Redding, where they reside. Since the war Mr. Owings has been a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and are highly esteemed citizens of Redding.

JOHN GEORGE is one of the early settlers of California, and is the builder and proprietor of the St. George Hotel, Redding.

He was born in Ligonier, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1828. His parents, John and Margaret George, were both natives of Germany, came to this country when children and were reared in Westmoreland County. His father was a farmer and a dealer in stock. They had five children, four sons and a daughter, three of whom are now living. When twenty-two years of age Mr. George arrived in Placerville, El Dorado County, California, out of funds but with willing hands and a determination to work. That was in July, 1850. He engaged in mining on Weber Creek. His first pan of dirt had a piece of gold in it like a kernel of corn and it weighed one dollar. This he thought was encouraging, and he went to work with a vim, meeting with fair success. He dug there until the following January, when, hearing of the gold excitement at Gold Bluff, he went to that place only to find it was a hoax. He then returned to Sacramento and from there followed the tide of emigration to Salmon River and Shasta Flats (now Yreka). He purchased a train of fifteen mules and loaded them with a cargo of provisions, his destination being Bessville, on the Salmon River. He arrived at that place about the 20th of February, and sold his cargo and train and engaged in mining. This, however, did not prove a success. On the 15th of March there came a heavy snow storm, which completely closed the roads, so that no provisions could be taken across the mountains. Mr. George had only kept a short supply for himself, and the other miners also had short rations. They had a few dried apples, on which they subsisted for seventeen days, with now and then a venison, which disappeared like snow before a hot sun. Mr. Bess brought in the first flour—600 pounds—carried by six pack mules. The camp in which Mr. George was at work was the first one he passed. They accosted him for a sack of flour, which he refused. They asked him where he was going and why he declined to sell it. He replied that he was going to Bessville and that he had a grocery store and some friends there. They remonstrated no more with him but fell in with the train. As they passed camp after camp the men all fell into line and followed him, and when they arrived at their destination there was a line of nearly 200 men all eager for the flour. They called a meeting and resolved to divide the flour equally. A man was appointed from each mess to receive the share his mess was entitled to, and if any one was found to misrepresent he was to forfeit his share. Then they appointed a weigher to give each camp its quota, which was two and a fourth pounds to each man on the

river. The owner sat at one side trembling and not knowing what was going to be done with him. After the distribution, one stalwart man stepped up on a stump and said: "Now, gentlemen, what shall we pay this man for his flour?" A voice was heard to say, "One dollar per pound." Another said "Two dollars," and a third, "Two dollars and a half." The last was put to a vote and carried. They paid him $1,500 and gave him three cheers.

When this supply gave out, Mr. George and his friend, Nick Meyers, went across the mountains to Orleans Bar to buy provisions. On their way they came to an Indian fishery, where they camped eight days. They traded the brass buttons off their breeches for salmon. When they arrived at Orleans Bar they found provisions plenty, flour fifty cents per pound and meals a dollar and a half at a restaurant, which was kept by an old colored man named Dickerson. After remaining there seven days, each of them purchased a sack of flour at fifty cents per pound and some bacon at the same price, and, with their packs on their backs and their rifles in their hands, they started back over the mountains to Bessville, a distance of forty miles. Upon reaching their destination they found that trains had been there with provisions, and flour was selling at forty cents per pound and other things in proportion. Mr. George continued to mine there till the month of June and then removed to Weaverville, Trinity County, where he was engaged in mining, packing and merchandising for three years, meeting with varied success. In 1854 he came to Shasta County and engaged in gardening, draying, farming and hotel-keeping, which he has continued up to the present time. He built the St. George Hotel in Redding in 1889, and has since been a resident of this city. He has invested in town lots, owns the livery stable and some dwelling-houses.

Mr. George married Miss Sarah Bohm, daughter of Captain Jacob Bohm, of East Providence, Pennsylvania. They have had eight children, only three of whom are living: Oliver M. and James W., born in Pennsylvania; and Charles G., born in Shasta County, California. They are all worthy and respected citizens—one a miner, another a farmer and the third a blacksmith.

Mr. George takes pride in stating that he is one of the seventeen Republicans that voted in Shasta County for John C. Fremont, and that he has ever since been a stanch Republican. Mrs. George is still living. She is a member of the Methodist Church.

JAMES E. ISAACS, District Attorney of Shasta County, was born in Shasta, California, June 29, 1855. His father, Josephus Isaacs, was born in England in 1824, and was a pioneer of Shasta County. He married Selada M. Downey, a native of New Jersey. Her father, A. L. Downey, is a pioneer of California; is now eighty-seven years of age, and resides at Sacramento. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs, only two of whom are living. Mr. Isaacs followed several vocations in life, latterly that of a merchant. His death occurred in 1873. His widow is still living.

James E. was educated in the public schools of his native place, attending school from seven until fifteen years of age. The rest of his education has been obtained in the dear school of experience. His father had made large sums of money, but was unfortunate and lost heavily, and died leaving his estate embarrassed. Thus the care of his mother and her three children devolved upon the subject of this sketch. He engaged in the dry goods and fancy goods business at Shasta, which he continued until 1877. In that year he was elected Justice of Shasta Township, and held the office two terms. In 1880 he was admitted to practice law by the Superior Court of Shasta County, and since then has devoted his time to that profession. Mr. Isaacs has given special attention to the land office law, and is considered the best authority on that subject in Northern California. His father was a stanch Republican, but he has

espoused the cause of the Democratic party; and that party, either to show their appreciation of the popular young lawyer or to secure a candidate that they were nearly certain to elect, nominated him for the District Attorney of the county. He was elected by the handsome majority of 321, while the Republican majority for President that year was ninety-six. He has since been unanimously nominated by his party for a second term, and his prospects for re-election are very flattering. Previous to this time, from 1880 till 1884, he was deputy district attorney of the county, under District Attorney Taylor.

May 1, 1882, Mr. Isaacs led to the hymeneal altar a native daughter of the Golden West, Miss Mary E. Leschinsky. She was born in Shasta County, the daughter of A. F. Leschinsky, also a pioneer of this county. Two children have been born to them: Linie and Edith Thyra.

Mr. Isaacs is a charter member and one of the organizers of Mount Shasta Parlor, No. 35, Native Sons of the Golden West. He takes a deep interest in the order, and for four years held the office of District Deputy. In 1886 he was elected a Grand Trustee of the Grand Parlor of the State, and was re-elected to the office in 1887. Mr. Isaacs is an agreeable and courteous gentleman. He is one who has in his composition the necessary amount of push and go-aheadativedness to succeed in what ever enterprise he undertakes.

WILLIAM PAUL HARTMAN was born in France, September 10, 1841, the son of French parents. He received his education in his native land, and came to California in 1858. January 21 he crossed the Scott mountains, being twenty-two hours in crossing, and reached Yreka the following day. Upon his arrival at that place he began to work at the first thing that offered, which happened to be blacking boots and taking care of a bath-house. September 1, 1859, he went to Red Bluff and entered the barber shop of L. H. D. Lang to learn the trade, remaining there until 1862. He then went to Weaverville, Trinity County, and opened a shop. The prices of those times were seventy-five cents for cutting hair, seventy-five cents for a bath, and twenty-five cents for a shave. In 1863 the great fire occurred; the town was destroyed; he was burned out, lost all he had, and was himself badly burned and received scars which he will always carry. After that he purchased a shop and continued in business there until April, 1865. He then removed to Shasta and opened a shop, in which he did business till September 27, 1889, when he came to Redding. While in Shasta he bought a residence which he still owns. He is now running a good shop, his son Carl having charge of one of the chairs.

Mr. Hartman was married, February 24, 1867, to Miss Malia S. P. Caroline, a native of Germany. They have had three children, born in Shasta, namely: Frederick Joseph, Carl W. and William P., Jr.

The subject of this sketch has been an active business man, having influence in political circles and also in the societies of Shasta. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.; is a Master Mason; and has passed all the chairs in I. O. O. F. In 1870 he received a handsome gold watch chain, with emblems appropriately engraved, from his brother Odd Fellows, as a token of their regard for his fidelity to the interests of the order, after having served two terms as Noble Grand. Mr. Hartman prizes it highly and wears it only on rare occasions. In 1876 he was elected chairman of the Republican Central County Committee of Shasta County. He served in that capacity ten years, until March 8, 1886, when he resigned; and he did the party such eminent service that, November 30, 1882, the officers elected showed their appreciation of the work he had done by presenting him with a beautiful and costly gold watch, appropriately engraved. "For services rendered the party." Mr. Hartman has held

the office of School Trustee for twelve years. He was twice elected Public Administrator of the county, the first term by 202 majority and the second by 268, when the rest of his ticket was defeated. He ran for office at eleven elections and never was defeated. He resigned his school trusteeship to come to Redding. He says he still holds rank in the Republican party, and the Democrats hate him worse than the devil hates holy water.

JOHN SPELMAN is a business man of Redding, California, and a worthy member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is one of the brave men, who, when his country's life was threatened by a powerful armed foe, flew to her aid and faced danger and death to save the country. To such brave men the Union owes a debt of gratitude which can never be paid nor can gold ever measure the value of the services so gallantly rendered. It was at the tender age of sixteen years, in 1862, when the great war of the Rebellion began to assume gigantic proportions that he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. He was in the memorable engagement at Octoraro when the Merrimac attempted to sink them and both ships ran aground. They escaped and were in several engagements and bombardments. A part of the time his ship was flag-ship for Admiral Porter. He was in active service for four years and was honorably discharged at the close of the war, when he returned to his home and engaged in the peaceful vocations of life.

Mr. Spelman was born in the west of Ireland, February 22, 1846, the son of James and Bridget Spelman, both natives of Ireland. While the Emerald Isle is his native land he knows nothing of it by experience, as he came with his parents to the United States when three years of age. There were five children in their family, of whom Mr. Spelman is the only survivor. Upon their arrival in this country they settled in New Hampshire, where the subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools and where he learned the barber's trade. At the close of the war he engaged in business in Brooklyn, New York. In 1868 he emigrated to San Francisco, and for twelve years ran a barber business in that city in the Occidental Hotel. He was also in the Monis Hotel, Santa Barbara, and for a time in the Golden Eagle Hotel in Redding. He has been in business in Redding for five years, from 1879 till 1884. At one time he ran a shop in Salt Lake City.

In 1868, in San Francisco, he wedded Miss Margaret Rock, a native of Pennsylvania. To them were born two children: James and Mary. In 1871 Mrs. Spelman died, and six years later, Mr. Spelman married Miss Norton, a native of Boston. This union has been blessed with nine children, two of whom are living: Alice and Irene.

Mr. Spelman is a Republican. He holds the office of Health Inspector of the city of Redding.

T. H. WARRINGTON is one of the active business men of Redding, California. He was born in Pictou, Prince Edward County, Canada, February 17, 1854. His father, William Warrington, a native of England, emigrated to Canada in 1821. In 1838 he married Margaret Cooper, who was born in the north of Ireland of Scotch ancestry. They had seven children, four of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. He was educated in Canada and there learned telegraphy. In 1875 he came direct to Shasta, California. He followed farming in Contra Costa County until 1880. Then for a year he was clerk and coal weigher for the Black Diamond Coal Mining Company. In 1881 he became telegraph operator for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; in the fall of 1882 was sent as their agent to Marfa, Texas; in 1888 was transferred to El Paso; and in 1889,

to Marcalles. In July, 1890, he came to Redding as ticket and freight agent.

Mr. Warrington was married, in 1873, to Miss Mary Adelaide Bongard, a native of Prince Edward County. Her parents were English people. They have one child now living, Mary Neda, born in Texas. Mr. Warrington is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. They attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican.

MARSHALL A. MITCHELL is the gentleman in Redding, California, in whose hands the good order of the city rests. He it is who sits as the receiver of city taxes and has the care of the streets and highways. His duties are onerous, but he goes about them from morning till night with a smiling face; all one to him whether he has a noisy and quarrelsome drunkard to arrest and put in the city cooler, or whether he takes the shining gold from the hands of the many wealthy residents of Redding in payment of their taxes. These duties he has faithfully performed for the past six years to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. Few city marshals could fill the office so faithfully and with so little friction —Marshall by name and Marshal by virtue of office. He is a large, fine-looking man; asks what he wants in a quiet, good-natured way and usually has the power and backbone to make it known that he means what he says. Consequently he has as little trouble as any man could have holding the office he does.

Mr. Mitchell is a native of Illinois, born in Boone County, October 19, 1848. He comes of one of the old Pennsylvania families. His father, a native of the Keystone State, married Esther Alexander, who was born in Virginia, a descendant of one of the old Virginia families. It is believed that the ancestors of her family came from Scotland and Ireland and settled in America in the colonial days, and that later there was a Dutch mixture. Suffice it to say that both his paternal and maternal ancestors were sober, industrious and influential people—high spirited and too proud to do a mean act. Of a family of seven children, two only are living—Isaac Mitchell, who resides in Plymouth County, Oregon, and Marshall Mitchell, the subject of this sketch. The latter came to Shasta County, California, in 1859, when eleven years of age, and has been reared and educated in the county. His father was a saw-mill and lumman here until 1865, when his death occurred.

Marshall Mitchell began business in this county for himself as a farmer. He purchased 320 acres of land on Cow Creek, which he cultivated three years. Soon after the town of Redding was laid out he began the mercantile business in it, in partnership with Mr. Williams. In 1874 they built a store on California street between Butte and Yuba, and the firm of Williams & Mitchell did a good business until 1875, when they were burned out and sustained heavy losses. They opened again and continued in business five years longer, when a second fire destroyed their store. Neither of these fires originated in their place of business. Mr. Mitchell then engaged in the forwarding business, which he continued for several years. In 1885 he was elected Marshal of the city, and has since filled that office with satisfaction to all concerned.

He has purchased town lots and built a residence on Pine, between Butte and Tehama streets. Mr. Mitchell was married, in 1883, to Miss Annie Watt, a native of Oregon. He is a Master and Royal Arch Mason. In politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES M. GLEAVES was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, September 10, 1852. His father, James S. Gleaves, was a native of Ohio, and his grandfather, Lewis Gleaves, settled the town of Norristown, Pennsylvania. The family originated in England. James S.

Gleaves married Elmira A. A. McDonald, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Captain Malcolm McDonald, a native of Scotland and a captain in the British navy. They had twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second. He was a sickly boy, and in early life developed a taste for reading. He went from home at thirteen years of age, and at seventeen began to teach school. As soon as he had earned and saved money enough he entered the State University of Missouri. When within a few months of graduating his health gave out, and he was compelled to leave college.

In 1874 he came to California seeking health. He obtained employment in Merced, as a bookkeeper, at $90 per month and board. From there he went to the Yosemite, where, in the pure air of that far-famed mountain retreat, he regained his physical strength. Next, he went to San Bernardino and engaged in the drug business. For a time he was Deputy Postmaster; he also had charge of the County Hospital a while.

July 4, 1875, Mr. Gleaves was married to Miss Martha A. Beardsly, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of Julius S. and Eliza Lucretia (Reed) Beardsly, both natives of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Gleaves have had five children, two of whom are living, both born in Redding. Their names are James, Malcom and Charles Beardsly.

Mr. Gleaves was elected Surveyor of Shasta County in 1886: for two years previous to that time, was Deputy Surveyor. At the last Republican convention at Sacramento, in 1890, he was a candidate for Surveyor General. He is now United States Depnty Snrveyor and United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor. Mr. Gleaves was admitted to practice at the bar of Shasta County on September 10, 1889, but does not practice law.

When he first came to Redding Mr. Gleaves was in the drug business, but was burned out, and thereby sustained a severe loss. With an undaunted courage and a determination to succeed he has taken hold of other enterprises and has met with fair success. He is now the owner of an eighteen-acre fruit ranch, the "Fair View Farm," which is beautifully situated on the banks of the Sacramento River, near Reading. He has built an attractive home, from which a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country is obtained. The choice fruits and rare flowers which surround this home are indicative of the taste and refinement of the inmates. Mrs. Gleaves takes special pride in the care and cultivation of her flowers.

Mr. Gleaves was the first Past Master of the A. O. U. W., at Redding. He was one of the men who instituted the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Redding, and has been District Deputy Grand Master in his district. By unanimous vote he was made Grand Commander of the American Legion of Honor. He is also a Master Mason.

REUBEN O. CARMER is one of the early settlers of California. He drove two yoke of oxen and a yoke of cows for leaders across the plains to this State in 1859. Those who come overland to this coast in four or five days, in a palace sleeping car or a tourists' sleeper, know little of the dangers and privations of the men who spent six or eight weary months in coming to California before the railroads were built and the iron horse began to come "whizzing o'er the mountains and buzzing through the vales."

Mr. Carmer was born in New York in 18—, and comes of good old Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather, Isaac Carmer, came from Germany to this country when a youth. At the age of seventeen he carried his musket and fought bravely in many of the battles of the Revolutionary struggle. He afterward settled in the State of New York, married and became the father of Abram Carmer. Abram Carmer had a son John, also born in New York, who married Hulda Hart, a native of New Jersey

They reared a family of seven children, all of whom are living, Reuben being the youngest of the family.

He worked on his father's farm and attended school in his native town until he reached the age of seventeen years. He then went to Illinois and worked on a farm for three years. On the twelfth of April, 1859, he started for California, as before stated. When they reached the Missouri River, the young men with whom Mr. Carmer started went back. He came on with Dr. Roberts, a gentleman from Pennsylvania. They had several skirmishes with the Indians, and Mr. Carmer received three arrows in his left shoulder. They were stone-pointed arrows, and the Doctor cut them out. When they arrived in California, at a point between Stockton and Sacramento, they sold their cattle and went to Kentucky Hill, two miles and a half from Camptonville, in Yuba County. There they engaged in mining and were successful. The Doctor lost the use of his arm by a shot, and Mr. Carmer and his partner, William Roades, earned money at one ounce of gold per day and furnished him with the means to return East that winter. During the winter they made $9,000 each. Then they went to the Yuba River and sunk all the money they had made except $60. After that Mr. Carmer went to Yreka and prospected; then went to Red Bluff and worked for wages in the ice business; next, engaged in freighting to Weaverville, Yreka, Shasta and Scott's Valley. In 1871 he sold out, and was employed by the railroad company for a year. In 1872 he came to Redding, then an embryo town. He built a feed corral, which he kept two years. Then he sold out, and, in company with Mr. F. C. Tiffan, built a barn and opened a livery stable. He conducted the feed stable and also did a freighting business until 1875, when he sold out. One winter he drove a stage from Yreka to Oregon, during which time he met with many exciting adventures. Once, in crossing the Cottonwood River, his lead horses were both drowned. He stuck to the wagon and floated to a bend in the river where he jumped out. He succeeded in rescuing the other horses and saved the mail. In the spring he returned to Redding and worked for Bosh & Johnson, freighters. Then for a time he was night clerk in Conroy's Hotel. Then he followed various callings, including mining. About this time he became blind. His disease was what the physicians called adhesion of the eye. He suffered severely, but his sight was finally restored. In 1887 he opened his drug store in Redding, and is now doing a very successful business.

In 1888 Mr. Carmer married Mrs. Lydia A. Wilson, a native of California. He is in politics, a Republican. For twenty-two years he has been an Odd Fellow, having passed all the chairs of the order.

M. HERRON is one of the prominent contractors and builders of Redding, California. Since his residence in this place he has identified himself with the best interests of the town, and has done much toward its improvement in his line of work. A sketch of his life is herewith given.

Mr. Herron was born in Kentucky, November 9, 1842, the son of William and Catherine (Hood) Herron, both natives of Kentucky. Grandfather William Herron was born in Scotland. The subject of this sketch was one of a family of six children. He received his education in his native State, and, in 1861, at the age of nineteen, enlisted in the Union army, Company K, Seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He was in many skirmishes and several of the great battles of the war, among them the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Mill Spring, Shiloh, Stone River, siege of Vicksburg, and others. He was in the Banks expedition, on Red River, in the midst of hard fighting. In 1864 his term of enlistment expired, and he reenlisted and fought until the close of the war. During the numerous engagements in which he took part he was slightly wounded four times.

The war over, Mr. Herron received an honorable discharge in 1866. He returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in carpenter work, at which he was employed in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In 1869 he married Miss Mary C. Sly. They have two daughters, Emma J. and Bertha A.

From Illinois, in 1876, he came to Colusa County, California, where he carried on his business for about ten years. At the end of that time he located in Redding, and has since been a leading architect and contractor of the city. He is now (1890), superintending the building of several of the best residences and business blocks of Redding. He belongs to the G. A. R., A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F., and is a Master Mason. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a worthy citizen and is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM S. B. TOWNSLEY was born in East Tennessee, September 1, 1824, the son of John and Mary (Blair) Townsley. His father was born in Tennessee, and his mother, a native of Virginia, was reared on the James River. The ancestors of the Townsley family emigrated to this country from England during the Colonial days. Grandfather George Townsley was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He settled in Virginia, and afterward removed to Tennessee. The subject of this sketch is one of a family of four sons and five daughters. When last heard from his brothers and sisters were all living, scattered over Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri.

Mr. Townsley was reared and educated in his native State until nineteen years of age, when, with his younger brother, Nicholas, he came West. He drove an ox team across the plains for a trader. He came as far West as Santa Fe in 1848. In 1850 he came to California. His first mining experience was near Diamond Springs, on the Cosumnes River. In the summer of 1851 he was in Vacaville. He had only moderate success in mining, getting enough of the glittering gold to pay his expenses. Then he engaged in farming for two or three years, then, until 1858, he mined on Scott and Klamath Rivers. From there he came to Shasta County, and mined two years at Buckeye. After this he located in the southeastern part of Shasta County, on 360 acres of land, where he built and made improvements and lived for twenty-five years. There are only two men now living who were there at the time he settled on that place. There was not a child of school age in that part of the county. While there his principal business was stock-raising. He sold that property and purchased an improved farm of 120 acres, where he now resides.

Politically Mr. Townsley is a Democrat. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Shasta County. During his term of office he has favored many valuable county improvements, such as the building of roads and bridges, and the construction of the fine court-house and jail. These buildings were completed in 1889, and cost $50,000. Mr. Townsley is one of the worthy and respected early settlers of Shasta County, and it is eminently fitting that his name should find a place in history among other brave California pioneers.

JOHN EDWARD REYNOLDS, Captain of the National Guards at Redding, California, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born in Dodgeville, August 2, 1849. His father, Edward Reynolds, a native of Scotland, married Margaret Doris, who was born in Wales. They came to the United States in 1840, and settled in Pennsylvania. In 1849 the father came to California, and in 1852 returned for his family, which at that time consisted of wife and five children. They reached Hangtown (now Placerville) in September of the same year. After a short stay there he went to Volcano Bar, on the American River and engaged in mining and also kept hotel, being very successful in his

undertakings. In 1854 the family came to Shasta County and took up their abode at Whiskeytown, five miles above Shasta. The father entered into a speculation in the Golden Gate Mining Tunnel, being successful in a financial way, but losing his life in the mine. In 1864 the tunnel caved in on him and others and suffocated them. Twenty hours later they were taken out dead.

The subject of this sketch was three years old when he came with his parents to California, and five when he came to Shasta County. The first work he did was when, at the age of ten years, he rode bell horse for a pack train from Shasta to Douglas City, Trinity County, a distance of fifty miles. The train consisted of fifty or sixty mules, and usually there were six men with them. Mr. Reynolds did the cooking, and was employed in that way for a year. After that he went to work for Town & Taggart, for whom he collected toll and clerked at the Town House. When Mr. Grant purchased the Weaverville and Shasta stage route, Mr. Reynolds became driver and drove till 1867. Then he drove stage for the Oregon and California Stage Company till 1876.

On the 19th of October, 1875, while driving fourteen miles north of Redding, they were stopped by two men who demanded the express box of Wells, Fargo & Co. Mr. Reynolds replied that it was locked in the bottom of the boat and they could not get at it at this place. Then the robbers shot at them, and the team ran and they got away without being robbed. On the following Christmas the company made him a present of a gold watch, inscribed as follows: "Presented to John Reynolds in recognition of his courage and devotion to Wells, Fargo & Co's interests, when attacked by highwaymen, October 19, 1875. John J. Valentine, General Superintendent."

In 1876 he went to work for Wells, Fargo & Co., as shot-gun messenger, between Redding and Yreka and Redding and Weaverville. The gold from both places was sent down by express, from six to seven millions of dollars being sent per year by them. It was Mr. Reynolds' duty to guard it, and he acted in this capacity from 1876 till 1882. On the 6th day of September, 1876, they had $60,000 in gold dust with them and were within a mile of the top of Scott Mountain. At three o'clock A. M. the driver was commanded to halt, and was covered by a revolver in the hands of a masked highwayman. There were three of them, the second armed with a double-barreled shot-gun and the other with a rifle. Mr. Reynolds was in the coach, and, pointing his gun out between the curtains, shot the first man in the neck and he fell dead in his tracks. The horses started on the run. One of the highwaymen shot one horse in the fore leg. It ran 100 yards and fell dead. Mr. Reynolds then jumped from the stage and got in the shade of the trees, expecting a fight. The highwaymen, however, did not come on. One of the lead horses was put in the place of the dead one, and they reached Redding with their treasure in safety. The other men were afterward captured and tried. One pleaded guilty and was sentenced for five years. The other was convicted and sent to San Quentin for ten years. The Express Company showed their appreciation for this service by telegraphing Mr. Reynolds a present of $300.

In 1882 he received the appointment of Under Sheriff of Shasta County, William B. Hopping being Sheriff. This position he now (1890) holds. For the last eight years he has aided in the arrest of many criminals and has taken many to prison. None ever escaped from him after being captured.

December 19, 1889, Company E, Eighth Infantry Battalion, C. N. G., was organized, with sixty of the best young men of Redding. Mr. Reynolds was chosen Captain. They are well equipped, make a fine appearance, and are a credit to themselves as well as the city of Redding.

Mr. Reynolds was married, March 6, 1874, to Miss Eva Smithson, a native of Belvidere, Illinois. They have three children, born in

Shasta County, namely: Mary L., Eddie S. and John B.

Mr. Reynolds has taken nine degrees in the Masonic order, and has passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F. In 1880 he received the nomination for Sheriff by the Republican party, but it was decided by the Superior Court that there would be no election and that the old officer would hold over two years.

MARION GRIFFIN, the leading real-estate dealer of Cottonwood, was born in St. Omer, Decatur County, Indiana, September 1, 1858, the son of Charles and Catharine Griffin, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Kentucky. Mr. Griffin's great-grandfather, Mr. Lyman Griffin, was a physician, and came from England and settled in Vermont, where our subject's father and grandfather were born. Mr. Griffin's grandfather on the maternal side was Jesse Cain, a wealthy Indiana farmer. Mr. Griffin's parents had fourteen children, seven of whom are now living.

Our subject, the eleventh child, was educated in his native State, first at the St. Omer Academy, and then graduated from the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. He was then a teacher in the public schools for two years. In 1884 he came to Napa County, California; some of his relatives had died with consumption and he was advised to come to this State for a milder climate, but while in Napa County he was informed that it would be better for him to go to the foothills, and accordingly, on April 9, 1885, went to Cottonwood with his younger brother, Scott Griffin, and went into the real-estate business. Griffin Bros. took hold of the business with a will and since that time have spent about $1,000 a year advertising Cottonwood Valley, as a result of which they soon built up a good business and induced scores of settlers with money to go in and develop the latent resources of that valley. In 1887 they purchased 400 acres of land in Rogue River Valley, Oregon, and laid out the town-site of Tolo, of which Scott Griffin took charge and our subject continued the management of their business at Cottonwood.

When Griffin Bros. located at Cottonwood the place contained only one school-house, an old discarded saloon building. But under their manipulation, and that of a few active young business men, who arrived about the same time, or soon afterward, the aspect of the town radically changed. They now have a fine large two-story brick school-house, which is a credit to the town, two large new churches, four stores, and all other kinds of business duly represented. The large quantities of rich land about the town have been subdivided and sold to industrious settlers; and where there were only evergreen manzanitas, there are now pleasant homes, vineyards and orchards. The people who were wont to be satisfied with cheap buildings are now building elegant brick structures, and Cottonwood is now a clean, healthy, thriving village, with the best of social and educational advantages. The people of Cottonwood give Mr. Griffin much praise for his efficient aid in bringing about this desirable state of affairs. The people who have purchased the rich fruit lands have planted trees, and have been pleased to see them bear fruit in two years from planting, and four-year-old peach, almond, nectarine and prune orchards bear fruit that yield handsome returns. Such orchards are worth $500 per acre.

In addition to his real-estate business, he is a notary public, and is a bright, wide-awake, energetic gentleman. Mr. Griffin says several thousand acres of land have recently been sold to capitalists, who purchased them for fruit ranches; that they are to be planted to vines and orchards, and that 100,000 fruit trees will be set out this spring (1891) near Cottonwood. He now has valuable tracts of fruit land for sale from ten acres up, at $30 per acre.

After coming to Cottonwood, Mr. Griffin became acquainted with Miss Alice McLain, an accomplished teacher in the schools, and a na-

tive daughter of the Golden West; and at Cottonwood, December 18, 1887, they were united in marriage, in the Congregational Church, by their pastor, the Rev. J. A. Jones. Mrs. Griffin was born at Roseburg, Oregon, October 22, 1865, and reared in Shasta County; is a graduate of the Anderson Normal School, and for several years was a successful teacher. In addition to his other good qualities, Mr. Griffin is an active Republican, and a strong temperance man, not even using tobacco in any way, and has never tasted intoxicating liquor of any kind. He and his wife are both energetic and enthusiastic workers in the Congregational Church.

DR. JAMES OSCAR SMITH, one of the early settlers of the county, and a time-tried and reliable citizen and physician, arrived in this county July 4, 1855. He is a native of the State of New York, born in Schoharie County, April 23, 1822, the son of James Smith, who was a native of the same State and a merchant in Buffalo, and was also a lumber merchant in Canada. He died in 1873. The Doctor's grandfather, John Smith, was a native of New York, and a soldier in the Revolution; the ancestors of the family came from England. The Doctor's father married Abigail Wattles, a native of Cherry Valley, Connecticut, and they had eleven children, four of whom are now living.

Dr. Smith, the eldest son, spent the first twelve years of his life in the city of Buffalo, and then attended school for six years in Canada. There he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Wallen, with whom he remained eleven years. The Doctor came to California and began practice at Middletown, where he remained nine years. He then purchased a ranch of 240 acres, and in connection with his medical practice carried on the farm for two years. He then sold and purchased another 240 acres, on which he resided until 1885. He was engaged in raising cattle, horses and sheep, and from time to time added to his ranch until he had 4,000 acres, which he afterward sold and moved into Cottonwood. While on his ranch his house was robbed and burned when the family was absent, causing him a loss of $3,000, but it was thought that the thieves did not get over $150. The Doctor has built him a good residence and office in Cottonwood, where he has in a measure retired, and is living upon the interest of his money. For some years he has been engaged in money lending. During his long life he has waited upon and administered to the suffering of both rich and poor alike, both in the day and night and in all kinds of weather, accepting pay from those who had it, and giving it to those who were too poor to pay. For a long time he was the only physician in his part of the county. The Doctor has a fine constitution, and is a strong and hearty man, who has witnessed the growth of the great commonwealth in which he lives, and is one of its active citizens. Before the war he was a Douglas Democrat, but at Lincoln's second election he became a Republican, and has since voted that ticket. He is also a strong temperance man.

Dr. Smith was married in Canada, in 1843, to Miss Jane Stooer, a native of Nova Scotia, and they have been blessed with six children, three boys and three girls, but one of whom is deceased.

THOMAS JEFFERSON McCABE, a citizen of Cottonwood, who has done much for the growth of the county by his example in the field of horticulture, having planted a fine tract of his ranch to fruit, and thereby demonstrating the wonderful capability of the county to produce fruit without irrigation. He was born in Shelby County, Indiana, October 17, 1856, the son of Thomas E. McCabe, who was also a native of the same State; the family originated in Ireland. He mar-

ried Mary Robertson, a native of his own State, and the daughter of James Robertson, a native of Kentucky. They had sixteen children, eleven of whom still survive, eight boys and three girls.

Mr. McCabe, the eighth child and one of twins, was reared his in native State, and when twenty-one years of age came to California, but afterward returned and remained three months. He then came again to this State and settled in Cloverdale, Sonoma County, where he was married to Miss Marcella Saling, a native of California, and a daughter of Peter Saling, an early settler of this State. They have four children, three born in Colusa County, and the youngest born at Cottonwood, namely: Lena, Clara M., Orrin L. and Ethel L. They removed to Cottonwood in May, 1886, and purchased eighty acres of choice fruit land near the town. He has improved the place by building a home and the necessary farm buildings, and in 1888 planted twenty acres of peaches and pears, which have made a good growth, many of them having commenced to bear.

In politics Mr. McCabe is a Republican, and in 1888 was elected a Justice of the Peace in his township. He and his wife are influential members of the Congregational Church, and Mr. McCabe is a Deacon and Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is one of those reliable men that can be depended upon in everything in which they engage.

WALTER W. FELTS, the founder of the *Shasta County Index*, now changed to the Cottonwood *Register*, was born December 7, 1848, in Mississippi, the son of Asahel Felts, a native of the same State. He was deprived of his parents by death when but a child, and knows but little of them. He received his education at the Hesperian, and at the Methodist College at Vacaville, Solano County. He purchased an interest in the Maxwell store in Colusa County, and was connected with it three years. In 1885 he came to Cottonwood, and found a small place, wanting in enterprise, and also met with a good deal of opposition in starting his paper; but, aided by a few of the enterprising business men, the opposition was overcome and the town was improved. Mr. Felts is not only a business and newspaper man but is a close thinker, and has recently published a book which shows that he takes a complete departure from old accepted scientific ideas. His work is the "Principles of Science," and he is about to publish a revised edition. His book is a complete overthrow of some old scientific ideas, dispensing with both gravitation and centrifugal force, and several of the leading educational men of the State speak in the highest terms of his book and the new ideas it presents. Mr. Felts is a Christian man, a believer in the religion taught in the Scriptures, and in his early life he was for some years a teacher. He is a strong temperance man, and favors Prohibition, but is a liberal Democrat.

He was married in 1885, to Miss Fanny B. Rice, a native of Missouri, and they have one son, born in Ashland, Oregon. Mr. Felts has bought considerable town property and is alive to the interests of Cottonwood and the State.

HENRY CLAY FOSTER, the successful and popular young druggist of Cottonwood, was born September 2, 1869, in Jackson County, Indiana, the son of Albert S. and Callie (James) Foster, both natives of the same State. His ancestors on the paternal side were from Germany, and on the maternal side from England. His parents had five children, four of whom are now living, three boys and one girl. The family came to Tehama County, California, in 1872, and settled at Vina, where the subject of this sketch was reared and educated. His father's occupation had been that of a teacher, but after coming to this State he purchased a ranch at Vina. It was decided that the subject of this sketch should become a

doctor, and he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. J. W. Harvey, one of the most prominent physicians of the county. He remained with him two years, and then ran a drug store in Vina one year. In 1889 he purchased the Cottonwood drug store, and began business for himself, which has proved an eminent success. He has a good stock, gives his business close attention, and enjoys the trade of the entire city. Mr. Foster has also purchased property in Cottonwood, takes an interest in the improvement of this city, and intends to make it his permanent home. In political views he is a Republican.

WILLIAM F. PRICE.—No apology need be made for collecting and recording the history of the men who were the pioneers and early settlers of the great State of California, for their adventurous spirit, fortitude, courage and persistency has not been excelled in the world's history. The subject of this sketch has not only the honor of being one of these early settlers, but is also the pioneer merchant of the town of Cottonwood. He is a self-educated man, who by his own personal and industrous efforts, has gained for himself success and valuable property.

He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 18, 1821, the son of Isaac Price, who was a native of North Carolina, and Tabitha (Wilkenson) Price, who was born in Virginia, and was of English ancestry. They had a family of five children, two of whom still survive. Mr. Price's sister, now Mrs. Emeline Bond, wife of William Bond, now resides in Wisconsin. When thirteen years of age our subject began his mercantile experience as a store boy in Illinois, and he not only learned good business habits, but from day to day picked up his own education in the dear school of experience. A kind lady, the wife of his employer, gave him some instructions at spare times, and it is to his credit to add that he remained there until he was twenty-one years of age. He then went to Galena, Illinois, where he was engaged as a teamster in hauling lead. He next removed to Wisconsin, and engaged in both mining and clerking for three and a half years, and at that time was attacked with the gold fever. He bought four good horses and a mule, and made the journey overland, bringing with him a man and a boy. They traveled alone, but camped near some company of emigrants every night, their journey occupying ninety-seven days.

They arrived at Placerville, El Dorado County, and at once engaged in the search for gold at White Rock, in which they were quite successful. Mr. Price and another man worked together on a claim 100 yards long, the dirt being from two to four feet deep over the bed rock, which they removed that winter, and on the whole of their claim took out $14,000 during the same winter. There were miners in the same gulch, both below and above them, for two miles in length. From that place to Montezuma Flats they were successful, and took out about $11,000. He and his partner then bought claims, in which they sunk their former earnings, and on leaving took away only $600. Mr. Price then went to Sacramento, where he remained but a short time, and in the spring of 1853 went to Yreka, where he mined and traded for ten years, with both good and bad luck. In one of his transactions he made $6,000, but lost it all in the mines. From there he moved to Virginia City, and engaged in mining in the Golden Conrier mines, remaining two years and meeting with poor success. In 1864 he went to Red Bluff, and for a year rented the Star Ranch; then he accepted a position in the hardware store of Herbert Kraft, and was there at intervals seven and a half years. In 1874 he came to Cottonwood, and bought out the store of a man named Simon, and organized the firm of Price & Co., Mr. A. S. Schuman being his partner. At that time the railroad had only been built two years, and the town contained only a few houses, and their trade rapidly increased until they were doing a large mer-

cantile business, both in the sale of merchandise and in the purchase and shipment of wool and grain. Their first store, a frame building, 22x56 feet, they were soon obliged to enlarge, and they are now building a fine brick store 50x80 feet. The firm of Price & Co. have been very successful, and they have done nearly all of the work of their large business themselves since its commencement. Hard, earnest work and close application to business has earned for them a fine property; the treatment of their customers have been so uniformly just that many of the men who first began to trade with them are still their customers. They have invested in lands, and own several thousand acres.

Mr. Price has never married, and resides with his partner. They are like brothers, nothwithstanding that Mr. Price' speople were Southerners, he became a Republican at the organization of that party, and has remained with it ever since.

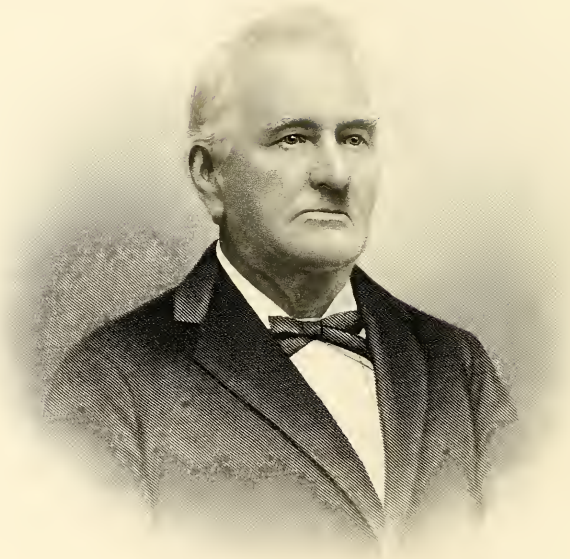
CHARLES KEIR McELWEE, a native son of the Golden West, and a prominent business man of the city of Redding, Shasta County, was born October 21, 1856, in the first brick building erected in the city of San Francisco, on Commercial street, below Montgomery. His father, John V. McElwee, was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born in 1821, and his grandfather, Charles McElwee, came from Scotland before the Revolution, and was a participant in that war. The father married Mary Scott, a native of Nova Scotia, whose ancestors settled in Boston before the Revolution, but remained loyal to the King, and escaped to Nova Scotia, where they resided for many years. Mr. and Mrs. McElwee were the parents of five children, all of whom are living. Their father came to California in 1850, tried mining at first, and then settled on a fine ranch below Sacramento on the river. A flood came soon afterward and drove them out, and they went to San Francisco, where he engaged in the furniture business, which had been his occupation in the East. This trade he carried on successfully until his death, which occurred in 1882. He was a good citizen and a thorough business man; his wife still survives him.

Charles McElwee, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the Lincoln School in San Francisco, and learned the upholstering trade. He started out for himself in that business in 1874, in San Francisco, and after a year removed to Seattle, but concluding not to locate there he returned to San Francisco, where he remained until 1888. He then learned that there was a good opening for business at Redding, and he accordingly engaged in business in this city, in partnership with Herbert Moody. They have a fine store, 50x80 feet, and a shop 25x40 feet, which is the first and only store in the city, and they enjoy a nice trade, their customers coming to them from 250 miles' distance. Mr McElwee has purchased his partner's interest, and is now the sole proprietor. He is also interested in town property in Redding.

He was married to Miss Jennie Gould, a native of Boston, and daughter of Governor Gould, and is of Scotch ancestry. Mr. Elwee is a Native Son of the Golden West; an Odd Fellow; and a member of the Order of Red Men. His political views are Republican, with strong American tendencies. He is a man of good business ability.

JOHN H. FOSTER, one of the prominent merchants of Cottonwood, is a native of the Golden West, born in Shasta, August 30, 1856. His father, Jacob Foster, came to California in 1849, and in two years returned East after his family, and again came to this State in 1852. He was a native of Germany, and was married in St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Adaline Hertling, also a native of Germany. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

Mr. Foster, the subject of this sketch, received



Wm Magee

his education in Cottonwood, and also took a full business course at Heald's Business College at San Francisco. He learned telegraphy, and was engaged in railroading eighteen years. In 1884 the firm of Becker & Foster was organized, they having purchased the stock and goodwill of William Knowlton, and they now have a large double store filled with a desirable stock of general merchandise. They enjoy a satisfactory trade, which extends to a distance of from thirty-five to forty miles. Mr. Foster has also invested in village property, and has a very pleasant home where he now resides. He is a business man of energy and ability. His father, Jacob Foster, was the founder of the town of Cottonwood, and was the owner of the ranch on which the town was built; he also built the first hotel. His son, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Cottonwood, and has been the railroad agent in the town for eighteen years, and it is not to be wondered at that he takes just pride in its growth. He is one of those ready business men who takes hold on whatever has to be done, in connection with his large and diversified business.

Mr. Foster was united in marriage with Miss Philipina Rieser, a native daughter of the Golden West, born in Red Bluff. This union has been blessed with three children, all born in Cottonwood, namely: Ellis J., Joseph A. and Carrie.

COLONEL WILLIAM MAGEE is a man of mark, one of the striking figures in the early history of Northern California, and a representative pioneer of Shasta County. He arrived in San Francisco December 1, 1849. He was born in Darlington district, South Carolina, among the rice plantations, February 1, 1806. His father, John Magee, was a native of North Carolina. The progenitor of the family was a descendant of the Scottish chieftains who emigrated to the Colonies very early, settling in North Carolina, and became the ancestor of one of the old Southern families. John Magee, the Colonel's father, married Winnie Whiden, also a native of North Carolina. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters, four of whom are now living. Colonel Magee, their oldest child, received his early education in Wayne County, Mississippi. When he became a man he engaged in business in Alabama, and also was Deputy Sheriff seven years; was Deputy United States Marshal for eight years in the days of General Jackson and Van Buren. He was Sheriff in Mobile, Alabama, for four years,—from 1836 till 1840; from there he removed to New Orleans and engaged in the mercantile business for a time; then sold out and came to California, in search of the golden treasures hidden in her mountains. He was thirty days on the journey, by the way of the Isthmus, besides being detained twenty days at Panama, and sailed thence on the steamer Oregon for San Francisco. He went to Shasta in May, 1850, when there were about 300 people there, living in tents and cloth houses. Mr. Magee put his horse in the corral, and with many others made his bed with his blankets on the ground, in what is now the principal street in the town. All goods and supplies were taken to Shasta by team from Red Bluff, and from Shasta the goods were packed on mules over the county, no wagon road being above Shasta. At times miles of the road was blockaded with heavily loaded wagons drawn by five yokes of oxen each, and for miles the stage could not get past them, and sometimes was delayed hours. Five hundred pack mules were loaded in the streets of Shasta to distribute supplies to the places further north. Few people can realize the rush and crowd of mules and prospectors that gathered around the place.

Colonel Magee remained at Shasta and on Major Redding's ranch for four years. He surveyed the ranch for the Major and got his title perfected, and had charge of the property for three years. He was then appointed United States Deputy Surveyor, and extended the Government surveys all over the county of Shasta.

The Colonel, with his assistants, lived in the mountains and valleys. His surveying business he followed until a recent date. Among Colonel Magee's chainmen in an early day was C. C. Bush, then a young man and now the Hon. Judge C. C. Bush, another of Shasta's representative citizens. The Colonel's business gave him a complete knowledge of the county, which paved the way for his fortune. He was the discoverer of Iron Mountain in 1870. He found a lone miner in camp on the mountain, who knew what iron was, and pointed it out to him. The Colonel bought his interest in it for $100, and took a deed for that interest, and then set about getting a patent from the Government to the mountain. It was situated within railroad limits, and he could not obtain a title until a special act of Congress was enacted to authorize the location of agricultural college scrip within railroad limits. Iron Mountain at that time was included in agricultural land. As soon as the act of Congress was passed he located the mountain with agricultural scrip, and proceeded to perfect his title for the grant through the State of California. Commencing in 1871 to improve the mountain, he worked on, treating it as a mountain of iron until early in 1880, when James Salee, a practical miner, was prospecting there for silver and gold and found silver in the mountain. That was nine years after the patent had been obtained as agricultural land. The Colonel advised the Government that silver had been found on the land. Being in doubt about the strength of his title, he proposed to re-deed the land to the Government, reserving the privilege of buying it as mineral land. The Secretary of the Interior, after investigating the matter, decided that he would not permit him to re-convey the land; that he considered his title good, having been held as agricultural land for nine years before the silver was discovered. The Colonel then gave Mr. Salee a third interest in the mine which he had discovered, and he called it the Lost California Mine. In the meantime another partner, Charles Camden, was taken in, and they have been mining silver ever since. In 1886 they built a twenty-stamp mill, and have taken out several hundred thousand dollars. They have 640 acres of land in the mountain, and the largest quantity of the best iron ore known to exist in the United States, and in a very pure condition. The siver lode is 130 feet wide, extending three-fourths of a mile and cropping out on the other side of the mountain. They employ forty hands at the mine. It is seven and one-half miles from Shasta. The road to the mine was built at a cost of $8,000.

In 1854 Colonel Magee purchased the cozy and pleasant home in which he has since resided. He was thrice married: first in Mobile, in 1828, to Miss Margaret M. Bass, and they had one daughter, Caroline Virginia, who is now the wife of Judge Hobbs, of Franklin County, New York. Mrs. Magee died in 1869, and after some years the Colonel married Mrs. Mary Perry, whose death occurred in 1887; and in 1888 he married for his present wife, Mrs. Ann L. Moon, a native of New York. They are living very happily together. Mrs. Magee is a very kind and agreeable lady, is very fond of the Colonel, and very attentive to him.

His political views are Democratic. He has lived to the ripe age of eighty-four years; is a large gentleman, a fine representative of the old Scotch ancestry from which he sprang severala generations ago.

RICHARD HENRY FEENY, proprietor of the Feeny Hotel, French Gulch, is a California Forty-niner. He has passed many years of pioneer life on this coast, and has seen the wonderful transformation which has taken place in this State since the first grand rush was made for the new El Dorado. A brief sketch of his life is as follows:

Mr. Feeny was born in West Meath, Ireland, in 1822, the son of Richard and Mary (Hadlet) Eeeny, both natives of Ireland. He is the only survivor of a family of thirteen children, five of

whom grew to maturity. He received his education in the Emerald Isle, and was there employed in the drug business for two years. That work, however, was not congenial to his taste, and he emigrated to New York in April, 1840. At that place he worked in a brickyard for nine years, until the gold excitement broke out in California. He sailed from New York in the Sarah and Eliza, February 14, 1849, and arrived in California September 17. When he landed in San Francisco that city was a town of cloth,—as he says, "a town of rag houses." Mr. Feeny went to Sacramento and from there to Weaver Creek, where he worked and made eight dollars per day. In the spring of 1850 he went to Coloma, remaining at that place about a month. In seven and a half days' work he took out $1.040 with a rocker. Then he went to Sacramento and paid $140 for a horse, on which he traveled to the Middle Yuba. There he worked three years and saved $5,000. He made much more money than that, but, like other miners, he spent it freely. Next he went to the South mines, and afterward returned to his claim. On the 5th of September he and his brother went to election at Orleans Flat. While there some of their friends got into a row. His brother, while trying to extricate his friend, was stabbed and died. Mr. Feeny made every effort to find and bring to justice his brother's murderer, but he escaped. After that our subject went to Siskiyou County, and purchased an interest in a toll-road, and kept it for sixteen years. During that time he bought the whole road. In 1885 he came to French Gulch, and built the Feeny Hotel and his own residence, at a cost of $12,000.

In 1875 Mr. Feeny married Miss Sarah J. Dalley, a native of Ireland. To them three children have been born, two in Trinity County and one in Shasta. Their names are Mary Elizabeth, Thomas Henry and Arlieta. Mr. Feeny is a stanch Democrat, but often votes for the best man regardless of party. As a citizen he is highly respected by all. He has experienced much of the ups and downs of a miner's life, and at this writing (1890) is interested in quartz mining.

GEORGE R. KNOX, one of the early settlers of Shasta County, California, is a native of Saratoga, New York. He was born August 20, 1822, the son of William B. and Inlam (Hayes) Knox, both natives of New York city. Grandfather Knox was born in Scotland, the country that has furnished so many brave soldiers and such fine physical specimens of the human race. Mr. and Mrs. Knox both died in 1859, leaving two children, natives of the State of New York, William Henry and George R.

The subject of this sketch received his education in Rochester, and afterward became a clerk in Albany, where he was in business four years. He then removed to Galway, New York, and engaged in the mercantile business on his own account, conducting it four years. He spent one season in Troy in the forwarding business. From there he went to New York city, and filled the position of book-keeper for a firm three years. In the spring of 1853 he came to California, and engaged in mining until 1861, a part of the time being on Whisky Creek. His best day's work while there made him $150. He came to Shasta in 1862, and opened the saloon business, in which he has been engaged most of the time since. He has a fine large billiard room. In it are many specimens of mineral taken from the Shasta County mountains. Judge Knox keeps what he now calls Knox's Reading Rooms, and counts among his customers many of the citizens of Shasta and surrounding country. He is interested in several good mines, among them the Highland Chief, the Ark, the Alexander, the Goodenough and the Golden Eagle.

The Judge was married in 1843, to Miss Sarah C. Mead, a native of Troy, New York. They had one child, Ann R., now the wife of P. A. Simmons. They reside in New York.

Mrs. Knox died in 1889. Judge Knox has recently married Mrs. Celinda Isaacs, the widow of Joseph Isaacs. She is a native of New York, and was formerly Miss Celinda M. Downer.

Our subject is a Republican, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for the last twenty years, and that of Notary Public for fourteen years. He is a charter member of the lodge and encampment of I. O. O. F., has held the office of District Deputy Grand Master and Grand Patriarch, and was a member of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of the State. He is an intelligent representative of the early days in California; is both a good-looking and a kind-hearted gentleman.

WILLIAM A. BOSWELL is one of the industrious, energetic and well-to-do citizens of Shasta. He was born in Illinois, November 3, 1846, and was brought to California when four years of age, in 1850, by his parents, Andrew J. and Rebecca (Carlin) Boswell. His father was born in Tennessee, and the family were residents of that State for many years. His mother was a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Boswell had four sons and three daughters, the subject of this sketch being the oldest child. He was educated in El Dorado County, near the site of Sutter's mill, where he resided until twenty-one years of age. He followed stock-raising in both Colusa and Tehama counties, raising many horses and cattle. In 1883 he came to Shasta, and opened a meat market, in which he has been very successful. He has the only business of the kind in the town. He runs three teams and supplies people with meat for fifteen and twenty miles out from Shasta.

Mr. Boswell was married in 1883, to Miss Mary E. Divine, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Thomas Divine. When she was two years old her mother died, and she was reared by Mr. Boswell's aunt. Mr. and Mrs. Boswell have two sons and a daughter, born in Shasta, namely: William M., Andrew A. and California. Mrs. Boswell is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Boswell is a Chapter Mason, and is now the Junior Warden of the lodge. His political views are Democratic. He resides with his family in their pleasant home on Main street in Shasta.

FRANK LITSCH is one of the representative citizens and business men of Shasta County. He was born in Baden, Germany, November 7, 1835, of German parents. He was educated in his native country, and there learned the trade of baker. After the term of his apprenticeship had expired, in 1853, when eighteen years of age, he came to the United States of America. He spent one year as a baker and clerk in a store in Missouri, and the following year, hearing of the new El Dorado of the West, he came to California in pursuit of gold. After landing in San Francisco he came direct to Shasta County, where for three years he was engaged in mining at Lower Springs without any remarkable success,—his largest find in one day being $40. He then came to Shasta, and for three years was bar-tender for his brother, Charles Litsch. In 1863 he started a store on his own account, on the ground adjoining his present location. He now owns and occupies both stores. Until 1869 he was in partnership with Fred Michaelson. They moved their stock to Lewiston, Trinity County, purchased the store of Isaac Shaw, and conducted it till 1872. At that time Mr. Litsch sold out and went to San Francisco, remaining in that city a year. In the fall of 1873 he returned to Shasta and started a general merchandise store, and has successfully conducted it since that time. He has been continuously in business longer than any other merchant in the town. He is interested in a valuable quartz mine which is now being developed.

In 1863 Mr. Litsch wedded a Miss Sheure, a native of the city of New Orleans. Their union

has been blessed with four children, two of whom are living, both born in Shasta: Elizabeth and Emma. Their son, Joseph, lived to be twenty-three years of age, and died of heart disease. The other child died at the age of nine months.

Mr. Litsch is an I. O. O. F., has passed all the chairs of the order and is now Treasurer. He is a charter member of the A. O. U. W., and is now holding the office of Financier. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1886 he was elected one of the Supervisors of the county, which office he is now filling. He is a valuable and worthy member of society, ever ready to do what he can for the advancement of the best interests of the community in which he resides.

JOHN VARNER SCOTT is one of the old representative Californians who came to this State in the early days of its history. Since that time he has been identified with the interests of Shasta County as a miner, a hotel-keeper, and, lastly, receiver at the United States Land Office, now located at Redding. He is a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, born December 27, 1821. His parents were Hugh and Margaret (Moore) Scott, natives of the Emerald Isle. To them were born nine children, some in Ireland, some in England and some in the United States, as they removed to England and from there to Pennsylvania, settling in the latter place in 1833. Five of the family survive.

The subject of this sketch left his home in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and came via the Isthmus route to California, arriving in San Francisco in 1852. The Atlantic voyage was made in the United States steamer Atlantic, and the journey was finished in the Clarissa Andrews. Upon his arrival at this coast he came direct to Shasta, where he engaged in mining and was fairly successful. He has seen two ounces of gold taken from a single pan of dirt. He says the largest piece ever mined in Shasta County was taken out by Rochon and his partner at Spring Creek, three and a half miles from Shasta. It weighed sixteen pounds and was worth about $4,000

In 1854 Mr. Scott purchased an interest in the Franklin Hotel, and conducted it until 1868. In the mean time he bought out his partners, Alfred Walton and James W. Tull. In 1868 he purchased the Empire Hotel, which he ran until 1889. During his career as a hotel-keeper in Shasta he entertained large numbers of people who were attracted to the town by the rich mines in its vicinity. Among his frequent guests were such men as Leland Stanford, David Gwinn, Joaquin Miller, Governor Haight, John P. Jones, Governor Bigler, Major Bidwell, George C. Gorham and hosts of others. For several years Shasta was the end of the wagon road, and from there supplies were packed on mules. In this way the machinery for mills was taken, 400 to 450 pounds being an ordinary load for a mule. Mr. Scott says he knew one mule to carry 1,000 pounds of flour twenty rods, most of the way up grade; another packed an iron safe, weighing 650 pounds, to Yreka, a distance of 120 miles, was not unloaded until it reached its destination and did not lie down while on the journey. Mr. Scott is interested in the Bunker Hill quartz mine, and also in some gold and silver mines. The Empire Hotel still belongs to him. He is one of the nineteen voters of Shasta County who cast their ballot for General John C. Fremont in 1856, and he has since voted with the Republican party. September 1, 1889, he was commissioned receiver in the United States Land Office, in which position he now serves, and to which he gives his close attention. He is one of the prominent members of Western Star Lodge, No. 2, the first instituted Masonic lodge in the State of California, and has filled all its offices. He is also a member of the Council and Chapter, and is a member of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Scott was married in 1863, to Miss Kate Linch, a native of Ireland. Since that time she has been his faithful companion, the sharer of his joys and sorrows. They live in a cozy home

on one of the picturesque hills of the old mining town of Shasta.

LUDWIG ANDERSON, a lumberman of Martinez, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, August 26, 1825, and at the age of sixteen years he became a mariner, and at the end of six years of seafaring life he found himself in New York city, whence he came to Callao and Lima, in Peru, in 1849. In the latter part of this year he sailed on the barque Ellitta and arrived in San Francisco in August, 1850. During the same year he made the round trip to Panama on the steamer Oregon, which brought the first tidings to the coast that California had been admitted into the Union. He then followed the coasting trade until 1860, and finally, having learned that Captain Anderson of the excellence of the Contra Costa region, he determined to locate at Pacheco, which was then flourishing. At that place he opened a lumber yard, which he still conducts with satisfactory success; and he has branched out into Martinez in his extending business. By an unflinching integrity and indomitable perseverance he has acquired considerable possessions in different portions of the county.

He was married in San Francisco November 23, 1858, to Miss Honora Troy, a native of Ireland, and has seven children living: Marie C., Louis D., Nora A., Mary M., Annie N., Jence J. and Elizabeth T.

JAMES L. PACE, a farmer of Yolo, is a son of Richard R. and Elizabeth (Proctor) Pace, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. He was born in Boone County, Missouri, August 16, 1836, and at the age of twenty-two years he went to Pike's Peak with ox teams, and three weeks afterward came on to California with the same outfit, arriving on the banks of Mokelumne River, where the train disbanded. Mr. Pace came to Yolo County and worked by the day until the spring of 1863, when he went to the coast and bought a drove of hogs, brought them to Yolo Valley, fattened them in the stubble fields and then disposed of them the same year. He then bought another drove and took them in the mountains near Auburn and sold them there. Returning to Yolo County, he drove a number of the same to Cedar Lake for H. C. Yerby, in 1864, and remained there until 1866. During this time he purchased a small ranch in Lake County, bought some stock for it, and in 1866 drove a band of cattle to Yolo County and pastured them upon the old Snodgrass ranch, being a partner of D. Cramer. He then disposed of his ranch in Lake County, married Miss Porter, October 6, 1875, and began to spend their summer seasons in Yolo and their winters on the ranch. In 1889 Mr. Pace bought another ranch of 160 acres about three miles from Yolo and eight from Woodland, where they expect to make their permanent home. The ranch of 8,000 acres belonging to Messrs. Pace & Cramer is well stocked.

Mr. Pace's children are: Ralph H., Myrtle A. and Pauline E., all natives of Yolo County.

ABNER ABELE, a farmer of Yolo County, is a son of Joseph and Francisca (Yeager) Abele, natives of Germany. He was born in Würtemburg, Germany, August 7, 1826, lost his parents when fourteen years of age, and when twenty-five years old emigrated to this country. The first five years here he spent in Buffalo, New York, following his trade as cooper; spent one year in Canada; returned to Buffalo, and next was in Erie, Pennsylvania, two years, where in 1856 he married Theckla Heemle, also a native of Würtemburg. After following his trade two years in the latter place he went again to Canada and conducted a cooper-shop of his own three years, when he came to California, by the Isthmus route. Going

to Yolo, he first worked as a day laborer until 1862, and then purchased a place of his own. He now has 1,120 acres two miles west of Cacheville. He has three sons and three daughters living, namely: Joe, Alois, John, Francisco, Josephine, Mary and Ragena. Two of his children are deceased,—Adolph and Agata, besides a grandson named Joe Abele.

PIERSON B. READING, one of the two or three most conspicuous fathers of Northern California, was born in New Jersey, November 26, 1816, and died at his ranch, Buena Ventura, in Shasta County, on the 29th of May, 1868, aged fifty-one years and six months. For about a quarter of a century he had occupied a prominent position in California. In 1843 he crossed the plains in company with the late Samuel J. Hensley, and some twenty-five others, and from that period was thoroughly identified with this region of the continent. The route by which the party arrived is thus described by Hon. John Bidwell:

"The route by which they had come had never to my knowledge been visited or traversed by any save the most savage Indian tribes; namely, from Fort Boise, on Snake River, to the Sacramento Valley, via the upper Sacramento or Pit River. The hostility as well as courage of those savages is well known; and I may refer to the conflicts with them of Fremont in 1846, of the lamented Captain Warner in 1849, and of General Crook in 1867."

In 1844, Reading entered the service of General Sutter, and was at the Fort when Fremont first arrived in California, in the spring of that year. In 1845 he was left in charge, while Sutter marched with all his forces to assist Micheltorena in quelling the insurrection headed by Castro and Alvarado. The former had shown his partiality for Americans by granting them lands, and this led to the espousal of his cause by our people. Reading, in 1844, had received a grant in what is now known as Shasta County. Later, in 1845, he visited, on a hunting and trapping expedition, nearly all the northern part of California, the western part of Nevada, as also Southern Oregon. He was afterward extensively engaged in trapping—in 1845-'46—on the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. In all these dangerous expeditions his intelligence, bravery, and imposing personal appearance exercised over the hostile Indians a commanding influence that protected himself and party not only from hostile attack, but also secured their friendly aid in his undertakings.

When it became probable that war would be declared against Mexico, Reading enlisted under Fremont; and on the organization of the California Battalion by Commodore Stockton, was appointed Paymaster, with the rank of Major, and served until the close of the war in this country. After its termination, Reading returned to his ranch in Shasta, which he made his permanent home.

In the events preceding and accompanying the acquisition of this territory, the knowledge and experience of Reading were of great advantage to the Government, and that the flag of our Union instead of that of another nation now waves over it, is in a great measure due to those early pioneers who entered California before the existence of gold in its soil was even surmised.

In 1848 Reading was among the first to visit the scene of Marshall's gold discovery—Coloma—and shortly after engaged extensively in prospecting for gold, making discoveries in Shasta, at the head waters of the Trinity, and prospecting that river until he became satisfied that the gold region extended to the Pacific Ocean. A portion of these explorations were made in company with Jacob R. Snyder. A large number of Indians were worked with great success, until all were disabled by sickness. In 1849, with Hensley and Snyder, Reading engaged extensively in commercial business in Sacramento, and continued the firm until 1850.

In the fall of 1849 Major Reading fitted out an expedition to discover the bay into which he

supposed the Trinity and Klamath rivers must empty. The bark Josephine, in which the party sailed, was driven by a storm far out of her course to the northwest of Vancouver's Island and had to return. Others, subsequently, acting on the idea, discovered and called the bay after that world-renowned traveler Humboldt, by whose name it is now known.

In 1850, Major Reading visited Washington to settle his accounts as Paymaster of the California Battalion. The disbursements exceeded $166,000, and had been kept with such neatness and accuracy, supported by vouchers, that the auditor considered them as being the best of all presented during the war.

While in the "States," on this occasion, he visited his old home, Vicksburg, where in 1837 he succumbed to the crisis which caused such wide-spread ruin among the merchants of the Southwest. His object was to pay in gold the principal and interest of his long outstanding and almost forgotten obligations. This he did to the extent of $60,000—an instance of commercial integrity of which California has reason to be proud.

In 1851 Major Reading was the candidate of the Whig party for Governor of California, which exalted position he failed to obtain only by a few votes. Since then he was frequently invited to become a candidate for political positions, but declined.

For many years previous to his decease, agriculture, with a view of developing the interests of the State, occupied his attention. In 1856 Major Reading married, in Washington, Miss Fanny Washington, who, with five children, was left to mourn the death of their beloved protector.

BARNEY PARISH, a farmer near Cacheville, is a son of James and Nancy (McCan) Parish, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. He was born in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1835. In 1858 he came by water to California and soon went to Virginia City, where he was engaged in mining one winter. In the spring he went to Grass Valley, and in a month to Yuba County, where he was employed by a mining company for five months. Purchasing then a team, he began freighting from Marysville to the mountains, which business he followed two years. Selling this outfit, he went to San Joaquin County and then again to Virginia City, Nevada, in 1862, but within a few weeks he returned to Yolo County and worked for George and William Woodard for four years. In 1865 he bought 217 acres of land, of M. Lowe, and in 1869 purchased the farm of fifty acres where he now resides, a half mile from Cacheville and five miles from Woodland.

In 1865 he was united in marriage with Mary Boub, and they had five children, all of whom are dead but one son, named Edward. Mr. Parish, for his present wife married Miss Annie Weamer, and by this marriage there are six children: Elizabeth, William, Annie, Otto, Theodore and Minnie.

BENJAMIN OLIVER was born in Vermont, May 6, 1833. His parents, Alexander and Sarah (Robinson) Oliver, natives of Ireland, came to America a newly married couple, in 1827, and settled in Essex, Vermont. They resided on a farm there for many years, and there reared a family of nine children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. He received his education in the common schools of the Green Mountain State, and assisted his father in farm work.

In 1852 he came to California. For nine years he worked in the mines in Shasta County, without large results. At the end of that time he turned his attention to farming. He purchased seven and a half acres in the corporation of Redding. From time to time he bought other lands until he owned 600 acres. This he disposed of at a liberal advance, and afterward

repurchased twenty-five acres of the property, on which he has built a nice large residence. He is engaged in raising fruit and vegetables, giving most of his attention to horticulture.

Mr. Oliver was united in marriage, in 1874, to Mrs. Ellen Carine, a native of Michigan. They have eight children, all born in Redding, Sarah, Maggie, Ella, Lucy, Winnie, George, Benjamin and Charles, all at home with their parents at this writing. Mr. Oliver came to the vicinity of Redding in 1859, long before there was any thought of a town here. He has seen its wonderful growth and development, and has aided in the advancement of its best interests. He is a Democrat; was elected by his party to the office of Supervisor, holding the office from 1871 till 1876. He is now a nominee for the same position.

Mr. Oliver's father died in 1870, after which his mother and sister came to California. The mother died in 1889, and is buried at Redding.

BENJAMIN H. PICKETT, one of the early and reliable citizens of California, was only one year old when he arrived in this State, and consequently has seen all of her wonderful growth. He was born at White River Junction, Vermont, October 23, 1824, the son of John Pickett, who was also a native of that State. His grandfather, David Pickett, was an Englishman, who left that country for the colonies in their early history, and took a hand in the war for independence. He was one of General Washington's staff officers, and was a prisoner on the old Dutch prison ship 109 days, and with eight others escaped, the remainder dying of disease and hardships. Mr. Pickett's father married Miss Candace Lewis, a native of New Hampshire, and the daughter of Professor Lewis, President of Dartmouth College. He was an Englishman, and came to America with his parents when he was a child. Mr. Pickett's parents had six children, four of whom still survive.

Our subject, the third child, received his education in Vermont, Indiana, Mexico and California, the practical part of which was received in the two latter States, as he was a volunteer American soldier in the war with Mexico from its commencement until the capture of the capital of Mexico. So he was one of the brave little army who attacked and defeated a far superior army in numbers in their own country, and drove them time and again from their strong fortifications and captured their capital. No wonder General Taylor said of them, "They did not know when they were whipped." The remainder of his practical education was obtained in the mines and mountains of California in the early days, and there is no doubt that he was an apt scholar in digging gold, pursuing Indians and hunting deer, elk and bear, and notwithstanding he is sixty-five years of age, he still takes pride in a good shot. Mr. Pickett's first work in this State was on a farm, and then in a saw-mill. He mined at Placerville for two years and took out $16,000; next he mined for a time at Shasta, and only made $300, and at that time his flour cost him $1.25 per pound and other things in proportion. From there he went to Yreka, where he mined ten months, and took out $10,000. He then returned to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and after a visit came again to California and became a rancher. He secured a homestead of 120 acres, and afterward made other purchases until he has now a fine ranch of 1,380 acres. He has built three dwelling-houses on this ranch as his necessities required, and he now has a pleasant home and good farm buildings. He is engaged in raising hay, grain, hogs and cattle, in which he has been very successful.

Mr. Pickett was married in 1847, to Miss Melita Mohan, a native of Indiana, and this union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, whom they named Candace. She was born in Indiana, and is now the wife of Elias Brown, and resides on their ranch near her father. They have seven children. Mr. Pickett has been a Republican since the organization of that

party, and in 1856 took a part as a free State man in the Kansas troubles. In 1855 he was a volunteer against the Indians on the Rogue River. Fourteen men from his vicinity started on that expedition, and only himself and another man went through. The expedition was a success, the whites running the Indians into a cave and killing them. At the fight on Klamath River there were a large number of Indians in a tamarisk swamp. Mr. Pickett, with thirteen others, volunteered to go around behind them and drive them out, which was accomplished, the men in front being ready to shoot as soon as they came out. Nearly all the Indians were killed and this ended their depredations. Mr. Pickett has many interesting reminiscences of the early days. He has a good retentive memory, and is quite strong and capable for a man of his years. The value of such brave men to the State and the society which they protected and helped to build, can never be overestimated. "May they live long and be happy."

W. F. REID, a retired farmer residing seven miles southeast of Davisville, Yolo County, was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, June 20, 1812, his parents being Joseph and Elizabeth (Slavin) Reid, the former a native of Virginia, born in 1779, a farmer by occupation, and the latter a native of North Carolina. They moved to Adair County, Kentucky, when the subject of this notice was a year and a half old, and six and a half years afterward they moved into Tennessee; two years subsequently to Franklin County, that State; in 1829 into Alabama; in 1844 back to Tennessee; in 1853 to Arkansas; and in 1857 to California, landing at Sacramento. He bought a place in Yolo County, which he still owns, containing 320 acres, seven miles southeast of Davisville.

October 6, 1834, Mr. Reid was united in marriage with Elizabeth Shores, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Levi and Mary Shores, natives of North Carolina. She was born in 1818, and died October 11, 1889, the period of their married life being fifty-five years, lacking only twenty-five days. In their family have been sixteen children, three of whom are deceased. The living are: Joseph B., Alexander H., Eliza A., Mary I., Reuben E., Sarah F., Alfred, William F., Jr., John M. Margaret E., James H., Louis L. and Emma; and the deceased are: Levi, who died in 1861; Lucie E., who died in 1876; and Hannah W., who died in 1884.

M. H. DRUMMOND, a merchant at Davisville, was born May 1, 1859, about seven miles southeast of that village, on a ranch where he lived until he was fifteen years old. He then moved into town, attended school, and finished his education at Sacramento, at the age of twenty years. In 1882, in partnership with E. W. Brown, he started in the hardware business at Davisville; and nine months afterward he sold out his interest in that business and bought an interest in the hardware and grocery trade of D. F. Liggett, and they carry a stock of about $20,000, doing a large and prosperous business.

March 13, 1884, Mr. Drummond was married to Eliza Callaway, and they have one son, named Lester C. Mrs. Drummond was killed in Oregon by a horse running away and throwing her and her little babe out of the buggy, July 15, 1885. She was killed in the instant, but the babe escaped unhurt!

C. M. HALL, JR., is the owner of Glendale, one of the finest estates in every respect in this part of California. It has a magnificent stretch of 1,400 acres, reaching from hill crest to hill crest and occupying the whole of the upper end of Conn Valley. When Mr. Hall took possession of it six years ago it was

a cattle range and wholly in a state of nature. There are now ninety acres of choice grapes, such as Zinfandel, Burgundy, Pinot, Riesling, Chasselas, Carignane, etc.; and eventually the vineyards will be increased to 200 acres. The cellar contains cooperage for 50,000 gallons of wines, and tunnels are being run into the hill that will give unlimited storage capacity. This year's make was 30,000 gallons. Upon the place are two fine, hard-finished residences, well kept gardens and grounds, and the usual barns, corrals, etc., of a gentleman's country-seat.

Mr. Hall is a native son of California, born February 10, 1859, at Auburn, Placer County. His father, E. M. Hall, Sr., is a prominent pioneer and now a member of the well-known firm of T. Whiteley & Co., stockbrokers of San Francisco. Mr. Hall was raised and educated in this State.

He is married to Miss Lillian Tubbs, the daughter of H. Tubbs, Esq., the well-known merchant of San Francisco. They have three children: Hiram, now seven years old; Edward, now five; and Susie, an infant daughter.

H. N. HENRICK, proprietor of a packing house and manufacturer of ice at Madison, Yolo County, is one of the enterprising and leading business men of that county. Hard work and good management have brought him to his present business standing and financial status. He was born in Cziernach, Germany, March 17, 1848, the son of Philip F. and Barbara (Fredner) Henrick, natives of the same town; his father was born in November, 1817, was a butcher by trade and dealer in live-stock, and finally died in his native country, in 1859. His wife, born May 11, 1822, is still living, at the old home. The genealogy of the family is traceable back for three centuries, in Cziernach.

In 1864 Mr. Henrick, our subject, came to California, by way of New York and the Isthmus; on the Atlantic side he sailed on the steamer Arizona, and on the Pacific side the Golden City. He was on the sea thirteen days from Germany to New York, and twenty-four days thence to San Francisco. After remaining some time with his uncle on a ranch in Solano County, he entered the butcher business in San Francisco and Sacramento at the time time. Seven years afterward, in 1870, he went to Cottonwood (now Madison), Yolo County, where he was manager and book-keeper for a large packing house and meat market owned by James Asbury of Woodland. Two years afterward he went into the business for himself again, on a small scale, and now he has a large ice manufactory and packing house there, and meat markets in a number of towns. He kills yearly about 5,000 hogs, and he also packs and wholesales all the other staple meats, lard, etc. He also has 220 acres of well-improved land within a quarter of a mile of Madison. He is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 287, I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment, No. 62.

He was first married in Sacramento in 1870, to M. L. Rehmke, and they had five children, namely: Frederick C., Adolph T., Anna M., Julius E. and Philip T. Frederick and Adolph T. were taken to Europe by their father to school for three years, and have just recently returned. Mr. Henrick's second marriage was in 1884, to Miss Caroline Bachstein.

A. POTTERTON, fruit-grower and vineyardist, is one of the pioneer and prominent fruit-growers of the upper part of Napa Valley. His fine ranch and orchards are located about a mile and a half almost east of St. Helena, just at the edge of the foothills, and include both hill ranges and fertile bottom lands. In all he has about forty acres in trees and vines. The trees most planted are silver prunes, French prunes, and peaches and pears, although a variety of other kinds are grown for table use. He has erected a dryer of his own device that is certainly of most admirable con-

struction, being so arranged that the fruit is evenly dried without the necessity of shifting the trays. The capacity of the dryer is about 2,000 pounds per day of ten hours. He has separation, dippers, etc., such as are usually found in like establishments. The dried fruit presented a very fine, glossy appearance, and the writer was much surprised to learn that artificial glossing was not required.

Mr. Potterton was born in Lancaster, England, December 6, 1820, his parents being both of English stock. In 1846 he left England for the United States and for a time was engaged in wool-combing in Massachusetts. In the fall of that year he returned to England, but sailed again for America in March, 1847, it being a curious circumstance that both trips were made on board the same ship and with the same captain; and while the first voyage took four weeks the latter took four weeks and one day. He took up wool-combing again, but after about six months engaged in a woolen manufactory in Connecticut. Finally he determined to come to California, and sailed via Nicaragua in the fall of 1855. Although shipwrecked and having to put into Norfolk, Virginia, he finally reached San Francisco in safety, in the early part of 1856. He went first to the mines on Dry Creek, Nevada County, where he stayed two years. He then started for the Fraser River, but on reaching San Francisco was so discouraged by the reports of some returning that he gave up the trip. He took a position as butcher on a Pacific mail steamer and went on from Panama to New York. He remained East until 18—, then went out to Oregon, but not liking it came back to California and engaged in the chicken business at the corner of Folsom and Twenty-second streets, San Francisco. He afterward worked for a time in Mission Woolen Mills. In the fall of 1868 he purchased his present snug farm of 160 acres, and in March, 1869, came up here to reside. Since that time he has transformed it from a wilderness into almost a garden, and now has a very valuable piece of property, with a comfortable residence on the hillside beside the road. This was built about four years ago, as the house he had formerly occupied was accidentally blown up in December, 1885.

Mr. Potterton was married October 11, 1862, to Mrs. S. M. Boyd, *nee* Anderson, at Aurora, Illinois. They have had four children: Frank, born January 24, 1870; William, August 30, 1872; Eugene, August 6, 1874, and Nellie, born 1877, but died young. Frank is learning the trade of blacksmithing. William is now in the mountains for his health and Eugene at home. Mrs. Potterton has a daughter by a former marriage, who is now Mrs. Annie Macauley, lives at Calistoga, and has three children. Her brother, John Anderson, was the first man to locate in the Yosemite and was the first white man to be buried there.

Mr. Potterton is a Democrat of pronounced but liberal views.

L. DUCKWORTH is now the sole proprietor of the St. Helena Foundry and Machine Shops, the only establishment of its kind in the vicinity. The business was begun originally in July, 1883, under the firm name of Taylor, Duckworth & Geming, all these gentlemen having been previously in the employment of the Government at the Mare Island Navy Yard. In 1886 Mr. W. L. Russell bought out Mr. Taylor's interest, and the firm was then Duckworth, Geming & Co. At the end of that year Messrs. Duckworth & Geming bought out Mr. Russell, and finally in October, 1889, Mr. Duckworth bought out his remaining partner, and is conducting the business alone. From the first he had been the moving spirit; and it was largely owing to his energy and business tact that it was a success from the very first, and has possessed constantly increasing dimensions. It was begun first as a planing-mill, but was soon expanded to include also the general work of a foundry and machine shop. In addition, all kinds of job work is done, the making of presses,

pumps, etc., etc. The specialty of the establishment is wine-machinery of all kinds, as screw and toggle and hydraulic presses, elevators, crushers and stemmers, pomace cars, and in fact everything pertaining to wine-machinery. It is generally conceded that they manufacture the best hydraulic wine-press on the coast. At the Mechanics' Fair, 1888, they carried off first premium. General agricultural work, making and repairing of machinery, blacksmithing, etc., are also included, and the setting up of boilers, engines, mills, etc. In the summer of 1889 a disastrous fire occurred, involving a loss of $15,000, and leaving nothing but the substantial stone walls of the main building standing and a damaged engine and boiler. This building is 75 x 45 feet in size and two stories and a half in height, and at time of visit preparations were being made for a large addition to contain the dynamo room and blacksmith shop,—for Mr. Duckworth is the Superintendent of the St. Helena Electric Light and Power Company, and supplies the power by which the dynamo is run. A new 125-horse-power engine has just been placed in position, to afford greater power. The situation of the works is near the Southern Pacific Railroad depot.

Mr. Duckworth was born in 1850, in Stark County, near Peoria, Illinois, where his parents still reside,—his father being a farmer of the section. Young Duckworth was raised as a farmer, and brought up to the hard work and honest endeavor that farmers' sons usually experience. Failing health induced him to come to California in 1878, and for a time worked in the railway shops at Sacramento, and later for five years at the Mare Island Navy Yard, in the employment of the Government. In 1883 he came to St. Helena, and has since then been identified with the progress of this section. When he began here he had only his hands and a determination to do his best. He prospered with the prosperity of the town, and notwithstanding the severe losses by fire, is now well above circumstances and commands the fullest confidence of the community by his promptness and integrity,—as good an example as can be cited of what may be accomplished by industry and rectitude in this country, and a splendid instance of the self-made man. He has a family consisting of wife and three children, his oldest daughter being married. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

It should be further stated that he employs from ten to thirty men according to the season.

M. F. INMAN, orchardist and nurseryman at St. Helena, was born in Rodman, Jefferson County, New York, June 25, 1839. His early life until his eighteenth year was passed as a farmer's boy at the paternal homestead. After attending for two years the Union Academy at Bellevue, in his native county, he became a teacher in the public schools. In 1860 he began to be occupied in various pursuits in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In January, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier at Dubuque, Iowa, in the Thirteenth United States Regular Infantry, commanded by Colonel (now General) William T. Sherman. This regiment was first stationed at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, and at Alton, Illinois, and then ordered to Covington, Kentucky, to check Morgan in his raid. In December they moved down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Memphis on the transport Forest Green, convoyed by gunboats, and led the fleet down the river to break the Rebel blockade. They afterward engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou and Yazoo Bluffs, camped at Milliken's Bend, assisted Grant in canal digging above Vicksburg, crossed the Mississippi at Grand Gulf, formed a column in the investment of Vicksburg, captured Fort Gibson, Grand Gulf and Jackson, engaged at Raymond, Edward's Station, upper crossing of Black River, Champion Hill and in the advance line at the storming of Vicksburg, May 19, 1863. In the meantime Mr. Inman passed through the various grades of non-commissioned officers,

being Sergeant and Captain, and leading the column of occupation into the city of Vicksburg. In the summer of 1863 he was attacked by fever and ague, the direct result of exposure and a partial sunstroke, which in course of time developed an affection of the lungs. In 1864, on the advice of medical authority and on a surgeon's certificate of disability, he resigned and returned to the scenes of his boyhood.

After partially recovering his health he engaged in the manufacture of lumber for a time; 1871–'73 was in a mercantile business, and, again losing his health, as a last resort he moved to California, with his wife and two sons, arriving in January, 1876, and settling at St. Helena, Napa County. There he began farming, on thirty acres of land within the corporate limits of the town, with direct reference to his health. He has planted and developed an orchard and vineyard, and in 1880 he added the nursery business, and now has the leading nursery of the upper valley. Out-door work and climatic influences have greatly benefited his health; still he does not believe that absolute recovery is possible. He is now serving his second term as a member of the Board of Education and a fourth term as a Town Trustee, being at this time President of the Board. He is also serving for the fourth year as Secretary of the Royal Arch Chapter of Freemasons. He is named by the local paper as a candidate for County Clerk in the coming election, of November, 1890. He is an honorable, hard-working and public-spirited citizen, and a faithful public servant, a sound business man, able, energetic and reliable.

DR. G. B. CARR is the leading dentist of St. Helena, enjoying a large and increasing patronage, and being the successor of Dr. C. E. Davis, whose practice he purchased in June, 1885. Dr. Carr is a native of California, born at Grass Valley, Nevada County, November 16, 1861. His father is L. M. Carr, a native of Maine, a well-known and prominent citizen of Grass Valley, a '49er, a carpenter and millwright by trade, and a miner in the early days. Dr. Carr was brought up and educated in Grass Valley, and pursued the study of his profession at Virginia City, Nevada, where he practiced until he removed to Los Angeles in 1884, and conducted a large business in partnership with Dr. W. R. Bird, now of Bird & Palmer, and one of the leading dentists then. Dr. Carr was married to Miss —— Scott at Sacramento in 188–. They have no children. Dr. Carr is a prominent member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of which body he has been Second Vice-President. He is a popular and progressive young man with a bright future before him.

HENRY W. CRABB, the owner of the celebrated To Kalon vineyard at Oakville, Napa County, is one of the leading and most experienced and successful viticulturists of California. While others, such as Messrs. Krug and Pellatt, preceded him by a few years in the actual manufacture of wine, he is yet a true pioneer in the business, by virtue of the fact that he was the first to introduce machinery into the working of grapes (in 1874), and was one of the very earliest to import foreign varieties and improve the Californian stock. He searched all over the world, bringing in about 300 varieties, and as a result of his experience, finds that about the best white wine grapes are the Sauvignon Vert and Golden Chasselas, while in red wine grapes come Black Burgundy, Verdot and Cabernet Sauvignon. In addition to the grapes from the 360 acres of his own vineyard, Mr. Crabb buys extensively from the surrounding country, and his vintages range from 200,000 to 500,000 gallons, according to the season. The cellars at To Kalon are plain and unpretentious, but very spacious and scrupulously clean the machinery and appliances of the most approved pattern; and the very greatest care is taken in

every process, from picking the grape to sending out the finest wines. Comparatively little wine is bottled at the cellar, most of it being shipped in bulk. What is bottled is all three years old and must be perfect in every regard. The fine display at Platt's Hall, San Francisco, bearing the To Kalon trade-mark, will give an idea of the fine wines bottled at this winery. Mr. Crabb has agencies as follows: Pohndorff & Co., Washington, District of Columbia; G. Zoll, Chicago; Napa Valley Wine Company, Minneapolis; Connor & Hughes, Kansas City, Missouri, and B. Forget, New Orleans. Through these he has a large and increasing trade throughout the United States. The estate is a fine one, stretching from the county road back to the foothills, and has all kinds of soil from which to select the most suitable for the different vines. Abundant supplies of pure water for all purposes is obtained in the hills. Besides the vines, there are also thriving orchards of almonds, oranges and lemons, persimmons and general fruits—the whole place, indeed, being an orderly wilderness of vines and trees. The vines are chiefly foreign varieties grafted on resistant stocks, and the most celebrated wine is a Burgundy, produced from what is known as Crabb's Black Burgundy Grape, whose virtues Mr. Crabb was the first to discover. Most of the vines are from twelve to eighteen years old, and are well sheltered. As a successful wine-maker Mr. Crabb is without a peer in the State, and his ideas are frequently embodied in papers which are read at the meetings of the Grape-Growers' and Wine-Makers' Association in San Francisco, exciting much favorable comment. There is also a very complete distillery, with appurtenances. It should be stated further that Mr. Crabb ships the To Kalon wines frequently to England, Belgium and other European countries. He carried away a bronze medal at the Paris Exposition in 1889, and has taken gold and silver medals and awards of merit at every local or State fair at which he has exhibited.

Mr. Crabb was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, January 1, 1828, and is the eldest child of Henry and Esther (Walker) Crabb. When twelve years old the family removed to Adams County, Ohio, where he received his education at the schools of the district. January 4, 1853, he sailed from New Orleans for California, arriving in this State on the last day of that month. He went at once to the mines, and for six months worked in Placer and Nevada counties. He then settled in Alameda County, near Haywards, and followed farming, until in 1865 he came to Napa County and purchased his present beautiful and valuable property. He was married in 1851 to Miss Rebecca A. Donohoe, who died in 1862, leaving three children: Amanda M., now Mrs. W. T. Johnson; and Adda H. and Horace A., both of whom assist their father. He married, secondly, Miss Elizabeth P. Carmer, a native of New York, and by this union they have one daughter, Cora Carmer.

THOMAS G. ROGERS, who is one of the older settlers on the Pacific coast, was born in Ramsgate, Kent, England, April 18, 1818. The family removed thence to Shropshire, England, and there resided until, in 1833, they sailed for America, landing in the city of New York on Christmas day of that year. They stayed there through the winter and in the spring came on up into Ohio, where they suffered much with the fever and ague. His father and sister died within six months. His mother took a farm and remained there for five years. They then went on to Iowa, settling on the banks of the Mississippi, two miles below Fort Madison. When the next purchase of Indian lands was made, they moved on to that, being the first settlers there. Here they remained for two years, when they moved to the Des Moines River opposite Fort Keosauqua Thence Mr. Rogers went back to England, remaining in the old country a twelvemonth and returning in 1846. He then got ready and

crossed the plains by ox team to Oregon, the train consisting of eighteen wagons, and being called the Oscaloosa Company. They had a rather serious time, breaking up with the loss of forty head of draft cattle. He settled on the banks of the Columbia River opposite and above Fort Vancouver. In 1848 he came down to California and mined on the American River. He wintered at Hangtown, and upon his mother joining him next spring they came up to Napa County. They stayed successively at Baldridge's, Bale's, and Comb's, finally in 1851 purchasing his present place in the lower end of Conn Valley. He owns about 700 acres of land, some of the finest under the sun, of his own, and in addition his wife owns 300 or 400. This is devoted to the raising of cattle, horses, grain, hay, etc., and about 100 acres are farmed generally.

Mr. Rogers was married August 11, 1879, to Mrs. Cord, formerly a Miss Henson, of Indiana. She had four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom the oldest son and youngest daughter reside with Mr. Rogers, the others being married and away. Mr. Rogers is a Republican, and a highly respected citizen.

W. H. CASTNER, Sr., grape-grower and wine-maker of Napa Valley, has been a resident of California since 1861, the last twenty years of that time having been spent in Napa County. Mr, Castner was born in Waldoboro, Lincoln County, Maine, March 8, 1829, his father being a ship-builder at that point. He was brought up to the business of shipwright, following that avocation until he went West, at the age of twenty-eight, to Wheatland, Rice County, Minnesota. There he followed farming for two years, and then until the spring of 1860 he followed his trade on the Mississippi, when he sailed for San Francisco via Cape Horn. After a tedious voyage of 162 days he reached his destination and immediately began to work at his trade for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, remaining with them until 1870. He then came to Napa County and purchased his present place. He owns a fine tract of fifty-one acres, thirty-five of which are set out in vines, adjoining Krug Station. His eldest son, W. H. Castner, Jr., owns forty acres not far off, thirty of which is in vines. On this latter place is the winery and cellars conducted by the two, which are very solidly constructed of stone and have a tunnel dug into the side of the hill for the better storage of wines. The capacity is 70,000 gallons. Only dry wines, such as clarets and white wines, are manufactured, no distillery being connected with the establishment. For the purpose of securing the best market possible the son conducts a wholesale and retail wine and liquor store at No. 5, Ninth street, San Francisco, near Market.

Mr. Castner was married in Lincoln County, Maine, to Miss Sarah C. Soule, a native of that county. They have five living children: William H., Jr., born October 1, 1856, in Maine, who is married and has three children, named respectively, John William, five years old; Ralph Waldo, aged three, and Elmer, aged one; Lewis Preston, born 1858, is married and has two children, and resides at Weaverville; Frank Ellsworth, now twenty-one years old, and is in Washington Territory; Albert Wendell, nineteen years old, in charge of the San Francisco store, and Mary A, fifteen years old and residing at home.

P. J. AIKEN, M. D., Medical Director of the Veteran Home Association, was appointed to this position September 1, 1888, where he has for treatment cases especially of rheumatism, asthma, catarrh, etc. He was born in Ohio in 1841, and as he grew up he was employed for a time in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, afterwards in the United States Signal Service; was attending Washington (Pennsylvania) College when the war broke out; and he enlisted in 1862, at the age of

nineteen years, and served until in 1865. He studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and afterward practiced at Virginia City, Nevada, for five years; next at Winters, Yolo County.

He has four sons and two daughters. The eldest son is attending University, the second is at Yountville, the third is attending high school, and the fourth is at home.

FRED W. LOEBER is the pioneer in his department, namely, the breeding of standard and blooded horses, in Napa County, and it is chiefly to his exertions that the Napa and Solano Agricultural Association, with its unequaled fair grounds and speeding track at Napa City, owes its existence. When Mr. Loeber came to this valley in 1876, very little, if anything, was being done in the way of raising or breeding high-grade horses. He set the example, however, and already this portion of the State has attained a name for what is being done.

Mr. Loeber was born at Baltimore, Maryland, November 5, 1856, the son of John and Caroline (Sommerlatt) Loeber. His father has a prosperous stock business in that city. Fred was educated for the life of a teacher, but did not pursue that calling, preferring to become his father's book-keeper. In 1876 he came to California, finally settling at his present location, about a mile below St. Helena in the spring of 1877. While the home place is rather small, the owner controls a large number of acres on the bottom lands, where the grass is green almost all the year round, with a good water supply and plenty of trees to shelter the broodmares and the foals when they desire to get out of the sun's rays. In addition he has a mountain ranch above St. Helena, where he runs stock and other animals. His younger brother, Charles E. Loeber, has charge of this for him. The first stallion that Mr. Loeber used for breeding purposes was Nanbuc, a full brother of the famous Thomas Jefferson. Now he devotes himself to Hambletonian stock altogether, being the owner of Whippleton, a stallion that has become famous as the sire of fast horses. He is a beautiful black stallion with tan muzzle and flanks, stands almost if not quite seventeen hands, and is well finished in every particular. He is an exceptionally well put-up animal, strong and muscular, with the well developed Hambletonian characteristics. His colts are uniformily cast in his own mould, and all of them are speedy.

On the same farm there are two other stallions standing for public service, both of which are worth more than passing mention.

The first of these is Alcona 730, by the great Almont the Kentucky horse, by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Alcona's dam, Queen Mary by Mambrino Chief, the celebrated Lillie Stanley, record 2:17½, belonging to Hon. Mr Coombs, and Homestead, 2:16½, belonging to Senator Hearst, are both of same get.

Alcona is a beautiful chestnut 16.3 hands high, of grand conformation and undoubted speed. Since his advent into California the mares served by him have not been gilt-edged, as far as fashionable breeding is concerned, yet his colts all show good speed, several of which are far above the average.

Grandissimo is a full brother to Grandee, 2:23½, made as a three-year-old. He is by Le Grande (son of Almont, and out of Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; dam Norma by Arthurton; Grandam Nourmahal.

Grandissimo is only three years old, is a magnificent mahogany bay, and will be when at full growth over sixteen hands in height. He is a splendid specimen of the perfect horse, and should be a valuable adjunct to the Vineland Farm.

Mr. Loeber has made careful selection of the mares on his place, and they are all individually of great merits, of which he has a large number. He has worked himself up from bedrock, as the saying is, beginning in a very small way, and

gradually increasing his business as opportunity offered, and arousing a great deal of enthusiasm throughout the county. As already stated he was one of the most active movers in the organization of the Napa and Solano Agricultural Association as a distinct body from the well-known Sonoma and Marin Association. It is admitted on all hands that they have the best track in America, if not in the world, and is utilized by leading horse-breeders throughout the continent for speeding trials. Mr. Loeber was the president of the association for the first two years of its existence, and is still a director. He is on the high road to success, and he fully deserves it, for he is an earnest, conscientious horseman, liked by all who know him, and with well wishes, whose name is legion. He is an ardent and active Democrat, having taken part in all their conventions of late years, although refusing himself to accept office. He was married February 5, 1880, to Miss Alice Griffith, daughter of the well-known pioneer Calvin C. Griffith, of the Napa Valley. They have three children.

CAPTAIN M. G. RICHIE.—We take pleasure in according herewith a position of prominence to the following sketch of the eventful and interesting life-history of Captain M. G. Richie, an Argonaut of California and one of the most esteemed and representative citizens of Napa County. He has the honor, moreover, to have visited these shores long before the tide of gold-seekers set in, consequent upon the discovery of the precious metal in 1848, and is consequently entitled to speak with authority upon all questions of the older days.

Captain Richie was born September 26, 1813, on the banks of the noble St. Lawrence River, in Jefferson County, New York, about two miles below the town of Cape Vincent. Being of an active disposition, he manifested a preference for the sea, starting out before the mast on the rivers and lakes first and afterward on deep water vessels. He made many long voyages, visiting, in the course of them, almost all portions of the globe. It was on a whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean that he visited California, as already stated, running into Yerba Buena for water and supplies and wintering at Sausalito. This was in 1836, during the Mexican occupation, when Yerba Buena was a very insignificant little village, little foreshadowing the great city that was afterward to rise upon its site. Captain Richie was also for a number of years upon the great lakes, spending his summers there during the season of navigation, and the winters upon the Mississippi and tributary rivers, in command of schooners and of steamers on the Mississippi. He also spent considerable time in traveling over a great portion of Canada, making collections for a Connecticut firm of clock-makers, and in other employments. Captain Richie started at the bottom, without financial assistance of any magnitude from his parents, but honorably making his own way and earning every dollar he could call his own. The best part of his education has been gained in the practical school of experience, for being watchful and observant he was always ready to take advantage of every opportunity that presented itself. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that upon the news of the discovery of gold flying over the land, he should turn his face again to this fair land of California; and accordingly, in the summer of 1849, he crossed the Isthmus of Darien, made his way to San Francisco, and at once went on to the diggings at Hangtown, now Placerville. He engaged extensively in the business of carrying goods by pack train throughout the northern diggings, also running trading posts at different points, such as Nevada City, Grass Valley, Minnesota Bar, etc., etc. He continued in the mines, meeting with fair success until 1857, when he came down to Sonoma County, purchased a ranch on Mark West Creek and engaged extensively in the stock business, raising cattle, horses and sheep. During his residence there he discovered the Mark West Springs, now so cele-

brated for their medicinal virtues, and popularity as a summer resort. Later on he engaged again in mining, making a trip through Mexico with an eye to investing in mining property, but finding nothing satisfactory. He got back to San Francisco on the very day the ship Aquilla was sunk at Hathaway's Wharf in 1865. The Captain then began the development of quartz mining at Agua Caliente, in the mountains back of Los Angeles, erecting a mill, and engaging extensively in business. He still owns mining properties in that section, but is not at present working them. In 1867 he came up to the Napa Valley and commenced farming on a ranch of 250 acres, which he rented of the Money estate, but has since purchased. Later on he bought the ranch on which he now resides, lying just south of the other place. The soil comprised in these ranches is the fertile black alluvium for which the valley is celebrated, there being no better land anywhere under the sun than it is. Here he carried on general farming for many years, until feeling a desire to enjoy the pleasures of a quiet life during his latter years—so amply deserved by his long, active and energetic youth and manhood—he has given over the management of affairs to his step-sons, and is himself living the life of a retired gentleman in his comfortable home.

He was married November 28, 1867, to Mrs. Elizabeth Money, in Napa County, she being a native of Illinois, and her maiden name was Miss Elizabeth Martin. By her first husband she has four sons, of whom two, John C. and Cornelius C., are engaged successfully in business in St. Helena; and the other two, Thomas P. and Joseph C., live on the ranches, and are carrying them on. They are all married, and are doing well for themselves, being sensible, energetic and deserving young men, in every respect.

Captain Richie is a member of the Masonic order, of high standing. He became a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M., December 21, 1862,; of St. Helena Chapter, No. 63, R. A. M., June 16, 1886, and of Santa Rosa Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, August 2, 1886. He is a shareholder and director of the Carver National Bank in St. Helena.

Captain Richie has led a very active and useful life, full of change and variety. In all he has been the soul of honor and uprightness, winning the respect and confidence of everyone, and is able now to look forward with calmness to a serene and happy old age, surrounded by his excellent family, and in possession of all the comforts of life.

GEORGE P. WALLACE.—This worthy pioneer and respected citizen of Napa County was born October 6, 1812, near Murfreesborough, in middle Tennessee, his father, who was a native of the State of Georgia, bearing the same name. He is the sixth child of a family of nine children, of whom three sons and two daughters were older, and two sons and one daughter were younger. The boys were all tall and well-built men, having a united length among the six of them of thirty-nine feet and a weight of 1,200 pounds! Mr. Wallace was, until bowed down by sickness, a man six feet six inches in height, and of fine proportions. From the first he had to make his own way, being raised on his father's farm and taught to work hard. In 1835 he left Tennessee and went to Benton County in Northwestern Arkansas, where he farmed, until, in 1852, he determined to come to California with a band of cattle, his brother-in-law, Mr. Calvin Holmes, now of Knight's Valley, coming with him. They made the trip overland to Nicolaus, on the Feather River, in five months, bringing a band of between 500 and 600 cattle,—a pretty good record. From Nicolaus Mr. Wallace went to Mark West Creek, in Sonoma County and purchasing a place carried on general farming until, in 1862, he sold out and went to the Loconomo Valley, settling where Middletown is now situated. From there he came to Pope Valley in 1868 and bought 500 acres, which he

still owns, and is now being farmed for him by his son George P., Jr. This is a very valuable piece of property, having a hill of limestone, upon which Mr. Wallace has constructed a lime-kiln, one of the few in the county. In October, 1887, he came to St. Helena and bought his present pleasant residence on Spring street, with the two lots adjoining, where he is spending in comfort and quiet the evening of a long, eventful, energetic and useful life. He is a decided, out-and-out, straight Democrat of pronounced principles. His hosts of friends have repeatedly solicited him to allow himself to be put up as a candidate for County Judge, for the Legislature, for Justice of the Peace, etc., but he always consistently refused, preferring to devote himself strictly to private affairs. Mr. Wallace is a man of immense determination and an iron constitution, otherwise he could not have accomplished what he has and to go through what he has. On December 10, 1867, he had a stroke of paralysis, from which he is still a sufferer, but yet clear-headed, bright, and, considering the circumstances, remarkably active. He was married at Osage Prairie, Arkansas, to Miss Cynthia Holmes, and when he crossed the plains had four small children. His wife and two sons, and two daughters, now lie buried in the cemetery at St. Helena. Three sons and one daughter are still alive. They are: Clarence H., a civil engineer in San Francisco; Phineas, who is farming 320 acres in Pope Valley; George P., Jr., on the home place, also in Pope Valley, and Sarah P., with her father at home.

J. McINTIRE.—The history of this worthy resident of the Napa Valley is one of steady, consistent progress, of hard unremitting labor, it is true, yet crowned with success so amply deserved by him. He was born in Ohio, December 24, 1835. When he was but thirteen years of age he had the misfortune to lose his parents, and since that time has had to struggle for himself, making his way from the first. He went to Kentucky and obtained work upon a farm, and continued at it until 1856, when he determined to come to California. He set out with a train of some 100 wagons and a great many head of cattle. There was much trouble on this journey, as the whole plains were covered with outfits and the stock so numerous that the grazing was worthless. Indians, too, were very bad at this time, running off stock at every opportunity. As a result, there was a great deal of dividing and parcelling and much loss. At one place Mr. McIntire helped bury three men who had been killed by the Indians. The time consumed on this passage was about four months. Young McIntire, for he was only nineteen, came directly to Napa Valley, and rented land from Mr. Yount, which he farmed, continuing to rent for fifteen years. He then bought his present fine ranch of 750 acres, and has resided there since, putting up one of the finest residences in the section, surrounded as it is by a splendid grove of trees. He has always been a farmer, attending to his own business and interfering with none. He is a Democrat of decided views, but has never accepted office. He was married February 4, 1864, to Mrs. Elizabeth Walters, in this valley who has since died. He has one son named Henry Clay, after the great statesman. He was born June 16, 1865, and is of the same open and engaging manners as his father.

G. D. HUGHES.—Like so many others of the older citizens of Napa Valley, Mr. Hughes has had a life of unusual activity and incident, one that is well worth both the telling and the hearing. He was born in Gallatin County, Kentucky, in 1819, his father being a farmer of that section, and was raised and educated there. For six years of his younger life he acted as pilot on the Illinois River, but at the outbreak of the Mexican war enlisted and served in the American army. He saw active service during the whole contest.

taking part in the battle of Buena Vista among others. It was after this battle that the Mexican commander used the words now become historical, that "it was the first time he had ever fought with men who did not know when they were whipped, for he had had the American forces defeated more than once." Yet they fought on and won the victory against odds estimated at ten to one. In 1854 Mr. Hughes came overland to California by ox team, the journey from Independence, Missouri, to Chiles Valley in this county, his destination, occupying six months to the day. He came at once down to the Napa Valley and stayed until the spring of 1855. From there he went to the Putah Valley, and in 1857 to Spring Mountain with stock, where he remained until 1861. That being the time of the Washoe excitement he teamed for a year from Sacramento to Carson City, finally in 1862 returning to the Napa Valley and taking stock over into Nevada. In 1863 he moved his cattle into Idaho and stayed until 1867. Coming back to California he went with a band of horses and mules to Oregon in the fall of that year. In the following spring he took them to Idaho, and in the fall sold out and once more returned to California. In 1869 Mr. Hughes went back to Kentucky and remained until 1872, taking to himself in the meantime, in 1870, a wife in the person of Miss —— Brown, herself a native of Kentucky. They came direct to St. Helena, when Mr. Hughes took a band of jacks and jennies up to Oregon. On his return he bought a ranch of 160 acres, which he still owns, in Chiles Cañon, and put stock on it. For twelve years he remained in the stock business there, when the encroachments of settlers so limited the mountain ranges as to force him out of the business on anything but a small scale. He accordingly removed to St. Helena in 1882, and has lived here since in a comfortable residence on Kearney street, surrounded by all the comforts of life amid a circle of warm friends. They have only one son, James Neil Hughes, born in 1870 and residing at home. Mrs. Hughes carries on the leading general millinery and dressmaking establishment on Main street, in St. Helena, being the oldest of its kind in the town. She employs from six to twelve persons according to the season, and commands a large and fashionable trade.

WILLIAM HAWES, one of the leading and most influential ranchers of Shasta County, was born in New York, May 8, 1836. His father, Michael Hawes, was a native of Germany, born December 25, 1811, was an industrious farmer and blacksmith in the fatherland, and came to America in 1830, settling in the State of New York. He married Martha Hoffon, a native of Pennsylvania, and they had ten children, six of whom still survive.

The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in his native State, attended the public schools in winter, and in summer helped his father on the farm and in his blacksmith shop. When twenty-four years of age he decided to try California, and in 1859 reached the Pacific coast. He went to Shasta County and at Horsetown engaged in mining and cutting logs. A year afterward he removed to Oregon Gulch and worked in the mines eighteen months without losing a day, and received for his work $900. He then went to the American ranch and worked six months. April 20, 1862, married Miss Rebecca Foster. They had six children, five of whom are living, namely: John L., Henry N., Grandville, Daniel R. and Alice, al born in Shasta County.

For a year Mr. Hawes ran the Anderson Hotel. That was before the farm of Anderson was started, and it was then called the American ranch, and many teamsters and travelers stopped there. Then Mr. Hawes came to his present locality, and purchased 120 acres of rich farming land for $700; and since then he has purchased 1,400 acres, 1,200 in one body. On this property he is carrying on stock and grain farming on a large scale; keeps improved machinery.

He raised in one year, from 400 acres of wheat, 7,200 bushels, and his smallest crop of wheat has been 3,000 bushels, but that year he did not have so much land sowed. He built a good ranch residence in 1876; has surrounded himself with fruit of nearly every description and is also turning his attention considerably to raisin grapes. He has four-year-old vines from which he has picked from forty to sixty pounds to the vine.

In 1875 it was his misfortune to lose his wife by death, and in 1876 he married Miss Henrietta Young, a native of Germany. They have one son, Jacob. Mr. Hawes has belonged both to the Grangers and Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican. He has frequently been trustee of his school district, and in 1890 was elected a delegate to the Republican State convention at Sacramento, which nominated Colonel Markham for Governor. Mr. Hawes is a man full of enterprise, eager to help in every undertaking intended to improve and benefit his county, and he is one of its most successful ranchers.

GEORGE C. FOUNTAIN, viticulturist, was born at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York, January 19, 1826, at a point only a 100 yards from the bay, now used as a quarantine station. His father was an extensive vessel owner, having many schooners trading on the bay and sound. The son received his education in the schools of the section, and when sixteen years of age entered the employment of a mercantile firm. Later he went to Wisconsin, where he remained for some time, and in the summer of 1849 sailed one of his father's schooners. Finally, in February, 1850, he set out for California via Panama, coming up on the first trip of the old Tennessee. After two weeks in San Francisco he set out for Humboldt Bay on the schooner J. M. Ryerson, in charge of a stock of goods which he was to sell for another party on shares. They had the terribly long passage of twenty-six days, but crossed the bar safely, the Ryerson being the second vessel to do so, and at Uniontown (now Arcata) landed to begin business. His partner sold out without consulting him, however, leaving him stranded. He set out for the Klamath mines, but was driven back by the Indians, and at the end of summer returned to San Francisco. He then engaged in the draying and lighterage business, which at that time was very profitable. This he continued until 1852, when the construction of wharves, etc., destroyed his business. The hay, grain and feed business was his next undertaking, carrying it on upon one of his lighters, which he turned into a feed-boat and moored at the corner of Jackson and Sansome streets. A few months later he removed to Pine street, near Sansome, and with a partner, under the firm name of Chase & Fountain, conducted business until 1852. In the spring of that year he rented the old Niantic, corner of Sansome and Clay streets, and did a great business in supplying water to ships and those who needed it. The water was drawn from a pile which had been sunk deep and then bored through. He used to water horses at fifty cents a week, and sell the fluid at fifty cents a barrel. In a year he sold his interest and opened up a feed store on Davis street, where he continued till 1856. Mr. Fountain is now the last of the old hay, grain and feed dealers of San Francisco's early days that is left alive. His accounts of the quick gains and the equally quick losses of those times and the strange shifts to which they were often reduced, is very entertaining. In 1856 Mr. Fountain went to Sacramento and carried on the feed, storage and commission business in the old Carpenter building, the firm being Fountain & Ferral. He resided there until 1860. Being an active Republican he naturally took a great interest in political matters. It was chiefly on money supplied by him that the newspaper, *The Republican*, so well known to old-timers, was started. In 1860 he went back to San Fancisco and under the firm name of Place & Fountain, at the corner of Stewart and Folsom

streets, was engaged in the hay trade until 1863. He then went to Vallejo and purchased the farm upon which is now situated the Vallejo Water Company's reservoir. After farming there until 1872 he came up to St. Helena, bought his present snug little place and engaged in the growing of grapes and making wine, having forty acres of vines. He has a substantial concrete wine cellar, wherein is stored the wine made from grapes grown on his own place and that of his wife, on the other side of town. He has occupied a position on the Board of Town Trustees for three terms, being one of the first board ever elected.

He was married July 3, 1858, in Sacramento, to Miss Sarah Sidegraves, who was born in St. Louis. They have a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, George, is with Whittier, Fuller & Co. in San Francisco; the younger, Bud, is at home. Maggie, the eldest daughter, is married to Dr Sabin, of St. Helena, and the younger, Alice, is at home.

MRS. LOSINA E. DAVIS, proprietor of the Ladies' Millinery and Fancy Goods Store at Redding, is a native of New York, born August 29, 1840. Her father, Henry Davis, was a native of the Green Mountain State, and her mother, Nancy (Sherman) Davis, of the Empire State. She was the first-born of a family of five children, all of whom are living. She received her education in New York city, and learned millinery and dressmaking there, and also for five years she taught school in New York. She was united in marriage with Mason L. Davis, a gentleman of her own State and name. They had five children. A son and daughter only are living, namely: Franklin Mason and Gertrude Luthera, both born in New York. Mr. Davis died in Ogdensburg, New York, in 1873, and he was buried there. In 1878 Mrs. Davis went to Boston and opened a millinery establishment, which she conducted successfully for three years; then spent a year in Texas; next went to Los Angeles, and then to San Francisco, and for a year had charge of the cloak department of the Samuels Lace House. In 1884, hearing of a vacancy in her line of business at Redding, she went there and opened her present fine establishment, which has from the start grown in favor with the best citizens of Redding and adjoining country. She has connected with her store a dressmaking department, and during the busy season of the year employs eight hands. She also has a branch business at Anderson. In July, 1890, the block in which her establishment was located was consumed by fire. Her insurance had expired and she was a heavy loser, many of her goods being injured and lost in the removal; but a portion was saved, and with the most commendable courage and enterprise she opened in a temporary place the next day and continued the business. The people of Redding, seeing her loss and her commendable enterprise, helped her in many ways. A nice new brick block was erected and she now has a fine stock on the ground where she was before the fire, and enjoys the patronage of the best customers in the city and county. She is an active and obliging saleswoman, well informed on the quality and value of goods, skilled in both millinery and dressmaking. She not only knows how, but has also a most exacting æsthetic taste. This makes her a valuable acquisition to the business of her city. Then there is added to this the fact that she is so liberal in her ideas of business that she is satisfied with moderate profits. From all of these things there has sprung up between her and her customers a mutual pleasant understanding that is worth a fortune.

It has been said that it were "better to be born lucky than rich;" but it is not all in luck by any means: there is a great deal more in natural talent and enterprise than in luck. However, it has been Mrs. Davis' good fortune to become the possessor of $20,000 paid up as unassessable stock in a rich tellurium gold mine recently discovered within three miles of the

city. A stock company has been formed, and she is one of the directors. They are now opening the mine and getting on the machinery for a mill. Everything connected with the enterprise betokens a grand success, both for the stockholders and the city. Two assays of the ore have been made: one showed $3,333 to the ton of ore, and the other, made at the United States Mint, went $3,000 to the ton.

The history of the life of an honorable and self-reliant woman like this one should inspire every lady, who should see it with more faith in herself and in the capability of her sex.

HON. S. W. COLLINS.—In the following pages will be found sketched briefly one of the most interesting and eventful life-histories that it has ever been the good fortune of the writer to hear related, and not alone a busy one either, but full as useful also, many of the incidents being an intimate portion of the early pioneer history of the old-time Western States.

Mr. Collins is a Kentuckian by birth, dating his nativity at a point some two miles from Carlisle, Nicholas County, on June 13, 1829. When a child of two and a half years the family removed to Green County, Illinois, where his father took up a farm. His father's name was John W. Collins, of Danish descent, born near Snow Hill, Maryland, and raised in Baltimore. His mother was a Miss Piper, of Irish descent, born and raised in Kentucky. For thirty years Mr. Collins remained in Illinois, some of his brothers and sisters still residing there. Mr. Collins was brought up to the life of a farmer, and afterward started a store, carrying on a farm as well. Living, as he did, on the margin of the Indian country, he became thoroughly acquainted with Indian life and character, learned to speak their language thoroughly (the Osage), and came to wield over them a great influence,—an influence, let it be said, that was always exerted for good. As a consequence he was much employed by the Government in their dealings with the redskins, especially during the war and later. For many years Mr. Collins was post trader in the Neosho Valley in Kansas, and in all important matters represented the United States Government as interpreter, negotiating for the sale of lands, etc., etc. He assisted in raising Colonel Phillips' Indian Regiment in 1861, and was one of the most active and effective workers for the Union cause. In connection with these times Mr. Collins has many soul-stirring incidents to relate. Indeed, he is one of the most interesting talkers whom it is possible to meet, possessing a good memory and rare descriptive powers. He has also many mementos of early western times and ways. Twice he was taken prisoner during his war experiences, and has sustained and overcome a wound that would have laid out a man of lesser mettle. As is but proper under the circumstances, he is an active and enthusiastic member of the Grand Army and a stanch supporter of good government. He recollects well the days when buffalo roamed over the plains by the million, and has hunted and trapped when the Indians and a few hunters and trappers were about all west of the Missouri. In 1875 Mr. Collins tired of life on the Western plains changing so rapidly as it was with the influx of population, and accordingly he set his face westward and came to the Pacific coast. Choosing Calistoga as his home, he purchased fifty-five acres in the outskirts of town, and settled down to enjoy the quiet so deserved after his long and busy years. He has laid out a vineyard of twenty-five acres, has a small but choice orchard for house use, and possesses a magnificent water privilege, having an abundant spring 1,400 feet above the house, with a water-head of 400 feet as piped down. Five acres of his property he laid off as the Calistoga cemetery, the cemetery of the town. Mr. Collins is one of the incorporators of Calistoga, this useful move taking place in 1885. For two terms now Mr. Collins has been Supervisor of the county from his district, six years in all.

During the latter term he has been Chairman of the Board, and the most active and useful member of the Board. Indeed, it is customarily said that he is the best Supervisor the county has ever had. For eight years he has been Justice of the Peace for his township, from which circumstance he acquires the honorable title of "Judge," by which he is generally known. There is not a more popular man in the county than he, and no one gifted with more energy or sound common sense on all matters. He is a worker, and cannot help coming to the front. He is too useful to his fellow-citizens to be let go by himself.

Mr. Collins was married in December, 1850, to Miss Sarah E. Dickerman, a native of Mount Holly, Vermont. She died March 26, 1867, in Kansas, leaving the following children: Miriam H. (now Mrs. Piper), born December 30, 1852, living near Lawrence, Kansas. Samuel A., born September 18, 1855, living in Labette County, Kansas. Nelson W., born January 29, 1862, now in business in Calistoga. All the above were born in Illinois. Major Clinton, born in Labette County, Kansas, February 20, 1866, the first white child to be born in that county, now working on the railroad. By the way, it should be stated that Judge Collins helped organize Labette County, and gave it its name. He was married, secondly, March 10, 1869, in Labette County, to Mrs. Mary A. Howe, *nee* Connor, a native of Miami County, Indiana. They have one daughter, Annie C., born October 14, 1870, in Kansas. A singular circumstance in connection with Judge Collins' family history is the following: His mother died, leaving one daughter and three sons, the daughter being the eldest. His first wife died, leaving also a daughter and three sons, the daughter being again the eldest. His son Samuel A. has also lost a wife, who left a daughter and three sons, the daughter being again the eldest. Judge Collins is a member of Governor Morton Post, No. 41, G. A. R., and also of the I. O. O. F., having joined the latter order so long ago as October 10, 1850, when just of age. He has held every honor conferrable by the order.

HON. J. H. WHEELER.—The history of the work of the Wheeler family can not be told in a few words. It has been too important and too far-reaching in its effects. A plain statement of facts, however, will be found both readable and instructive and accordingly we herewith present them. Mr. Charles Wheeler, father of R. M. Wheeler (now deceased), and the gentleman whose name is seen at the head of this article, is a native of Vermont, being born at Vergennes, February 22, 1818. He removed to Oswego, New York, and there for a number of years carried on the grain and milling business, being largely interested also in the elevator business at that point. In Oswego both his sons, Rolla M. and J. H., were born, the former in 1854 and the latter in 1856. In 1867 Mr. Wheeler removed to California with his family, and at Vallejo engaged here also in the grain business, endeavoring also to introduce here the elevator system which was found so successful in the East. In these undertakings he was connected in partnership with such men as Friedlander, putting up the first elevator ever erected on the coast. This attempt proved unremunerative, and in 1869 Mr. Wheeler came up to the Napa Valley and purchased the beautiful vineyard at Bello Station, now managed by his son. This vineyard consists of thirty-five acres of rich loam soil, unexcelled in fertility anywhere in the world. An instance of this may be noted when twenty-two tons of grapes per acre were taken from the vines. Grapes were selling at $30 a ton that year—what we should call a satisfactory return. This vineyard was originally planted to Zinfandel, Riesling, Burgundy, etc., but has mostly since been grafted into choicer improved stocks. We noticed that the vines in this place were fully a week ahead of the average vines of the valley, justifying entirely any praise that can

be given to the spot. Mr. Wheeler has lately added fifty more acres on the corner opposite his own, and, notwithstanding the depression that seems to cripple so many, is launching in other directions. Business tact and management, coupled with the splendid convenience of everything, as will be seen when the winery and cellar is described, is the secret of it.

Mr. Charles Wheeler retired from active business some time ago, the vineyard and cellar being managed by Mr. Rolla M. Wheeler with great success. Unfortunately, he was accidentally killed by a kick from a horse March 1, 1889, his death being felt to be a severe loss to the community. His widow and two little sons reside in a handsome cottage adjoining Bello Station.

Hon. J. H. Wheeler came to California in 1867 with his father. He received his education chiefly in this State, graduating in 1879 from the University of California as a mining engineer after a course of four years. He went at once to Bodie, but a few months of frontier life satisfied him that there were better fields for his ambition, and he returned to San Francisco. After some desultory work, Mr. Wheeler began the study of law, but being offered the Secretaryship of the State Board of Viticulture upon its formation, in 1881, and the work of his life was fortunately won for the bettering of the wine industry of the State. Mr. Wheeler began the work, and with the energy inherent in his nature worked for the general benefit of the cause he represented. Until May, 1888, he continued to serve the Viticultural Association as Secretary, and was then appointed its Chief Executive officer, in this duty visiting all parts of the State and regulating the many complicated affairs of the department. Meanwhile Mr. Wheeler had been watchful also of his own interests. He purchased and planted the Cornelia Vineyard and Orchards (named after his eldest daughter). Mr. Wheeler has also another vineyard and orchard higher up the valley. Upon this estate there is a large winery, fruit dryers, etc. It is owing to Mr. Wheeler's efforts that the only effectual fight is being made against the destructive pest, phylloxera. Perceiving the need for something to be done if wine raising were to become a permanent industry in California, he established at Melrose, Alameda County, his carbon-bisulphide manufactory, this chemical being the only effective remedy. His efforts in this direction have been very highly appreciated by every one interested in the welfare of the coast, and the substance is being called for largely not alone by vineyardists but also by wheat farmers and others, for the destruction of gophers, squirrels, etc. This is the only manufactory of the kind on the coast. During the winter Mr. Wheeler manufactures sufficient to meet the demands of the season, shipping it out as called for. Upon the unfortunate death of his brother, Rolla W., Mr. Wheeler came up to Napa Valley, and in addition to his multifarious duties, has taken upon himself the management of the vineyards and cellar at Bello Station. The cellar is a well constructed one, of a capacity of 300,000 gallons. In addition to making up his own grapes he buys largely from his neighbors, taking last year 2,000 tons of grapes in this way, and making up the largest vintage of any one in the valley. The cellar is located right at the station and thus handling of full casks is avoided, the empty casks being first placed in the car and the wine being pumped directly into them. In the distillery connected with the cellar from 6,000 to 10,000 gallons of brandy are annually made. Sales are made chiefly to the wholesale dealers in San Francisco.

Mr. Wheeler was married to Miss Frankie V. Jones, of Chico, a sister of Senator A. F. Jones, and a graduate of Mills Seminary in 1879. Her father was a pioneer of 1849, and was a partner formerly of such men as Mayor Pond of San Francisco, and others. They have two children: Ella Cornelia, the eldest, and Elliott H., both hearty, promising little folks. Mr. Wheeler has settled down at Bello Station to build up a business for himself, having thoroughly identified himself with the welfare of Napa County. The

benefit of his labors will be felt for good in the future as in the past. Mr. Wheeler is at the beginning of a brilliant career, following up the energetic and useful careers of his father and brothers. He has worked always quite as much for the welfare and general interests of the State as for self, a splendid instance of our better younger citizens.

WM. LEE, proprietor of a furniture store in Woodland, was born in Massachusetts, the son of John and Mary (Buckman) Lee, natives of Maine: father was a dentist in New Hampshire, and his mother died in 1878, in Sacramento, this State. Mr. Lee received his education in Boston, and in 1853 came by way of the Isthmus to California, and, like nearly all others, tried his hand first at mining. He followed this for two years in El Dorado County; then for a time he was employed at painting buggies and carriages in Sacramento; next he went to Chico, Butte County; then until 1858 he was in San Francisco, where he ran the largest photograph gallery in the city; next until 1662 he was a boatman on the Sacramento River, making Sacramento his headquarters; next he purchased a blacksmith shop in Placer County, and while there he was appointed Postmaster under the administration of President Lincoln, and after filling this office four years he went upon a ranch on Dry Creek in Sacramento County, where he remained three years. Returning to San Francisco he worked at odd jobs for several years. He then built a large wagon for the purpose of traveling through California in the photograph business, but he quit that at Woodland, and resorted at carpentering for Goble Bros., and was employed on their house 130 days. He then opened his present place of business, on a cash capital of $7.50, and he now carries about $2,000 worth of goods. He has several lots in Woodland and a nice dwelling, all of which he has earned by the hard knocks of a life of business vicissitudes. He is a member of the order of Good Templars.

November 3, 1884, he married Emma Graft, in San Francisco. She is a native of Sacramento County, this State.

LEONARD W. KIDD, a "Native Son of the Golden West," is publisher and proprietor of the *East-Side Times*, published at Millville. He was born at Placerville, February 2, 1852, of good old Scotch ancestry. Archibald and Edgar Kidd, brothers, came from Scotland to America in 1810 and settled at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Archibald Kidd, his grandfather, was a civil engineer at the coal mines of Pennsylvania, and there his father, Captain John Kidd, was born.

Mr. Kidd, the subject of our sketch, was one of three children, himself and his sister being the only survivors; she is now Mrs. Grace E. Hussey. He was educated at Sacramento city, and when a boy worked two years in a drug store, and after this went to learn the printers' trade in the State printing office. Was there two years from March, 1866, till January, 1868, when he went to San Francisco to complete the trade, and there he served an apprenticeship on the *Overland Monthly*, continuing with them until February, 1874. Next he went to Portland, Oregon, and worked in a job office. From there he went to Seattle, Washington, and worked six months; then he returned to San Francisco and worked at intervals. For a time he was foreman for the "patent outside" Newspaper Union. After this he worked for the Pacific Newspaper Union until 1882. He was then engaged, at the mission at San Francisco, in a job office and on a local paper called the *Saturday Local*. In November, 1883, he went to Millville and started his own paper, the *East-Side Times*, publishing the first issue November 10, 1883, and successfully continuing it since. He has purchased a residence and two other houses and

his office, and is interested in a farm and in stock-raising, and also in lands at Seattle, Washington.

He was married December 24, 1872, to Miss Cora M. Pepper, a native of Sonoma County, this State, and they have two boys and a girl,—Leonard L. and Grace A., born in San Francisco, and John Arthur, born at Millville. Mr. Kidd is one of the oldest native sons on the coast, and his paper is the first published on the east side of the river in Shasta County. He is president of Millville Parlor, No. 165, Native Sons of the Golden West, and was one of the charter members of Pacific Parlor, No. 10, San Francisco. He is a Republican, a member of the State and County Central Committees, and in 1888 was elected Justice of the Peace in Millville, which office he now holds.

ROBERT SPENCE HASTIE, deceased, was during his life one of the most energetic and valuable citizens of Napa County, a man of extended views, of large undertakings, and in soul of justice, honor and uprightness. He was born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1830. When twelve years of age, being a lad of independent and romantic disposition, he ran away from home, crossed the ocean, and in New York learned the carpenter's trade. In 1860 he came to California and made his way to Napa city, working at his trade in that place until 1862. He then came up to St. Helena and for a time worked at his trade. Being of too enterprising a disposition for this, however, he soon afterwards engaged in the mercantile business, dealing largely in real estate, etc., in later years. He took a great interest in the mineral wealth of the section as well as of other parts, being interested in Idaho and elsewhere, and being intimately acquainted with the country, and at one time was possessed of much property. Unfortunately he died in 1883, cut off in his prime, regretted and mourned by all.

He was married in 1862 to Miss Lizzie Hudson, a most estimable lady, who made him a good wife, and has since his death shown herself a capable manager and good business woman, educating her children well and bringing them up to habits of thrift and diligence. She was born in Napa County, and is the daughter of William Hudson, who crossed the plains in 1849 from Missouri, and was one of Napa County's most honored pioneers. Mrs. Hastie has six children living and two deceased. The names of the former are: Ernest, who is now the manager of Colonel Carr's place near St. Helena; William, now in Alaska; Alexander Hudson, Lillian May, Lewis Elgin and Robert Spence, all at home.

W. F. MARCH. This gentleman is the genial proprietor of the Villa Hotel at Rutherford, and also of the livery and feed stables of that thriving little town. The hotel is well fitted and furnished and contains accommodations for about twenty-five persons. A good table is set, and every care taken to suit the wishes of the guests. Under its present management it is becoming popular as a summer resort, for which it is well suited both by the attractiveness of the house itself and of the beauty and salubrity of this portion of Napa Valley. Regular stages leave the house for Walters, Soda Springs and other mountain resorts. Its convenience of position to the railroad at Rutherford is not the least recommendation, permitting easy access to the city and elsewhere. Mr. March has the house on lease since January 1, 1890. He is a native of Scotland County, Missouri, where he was born May 3, 1849, but came to this country with his parents when but six years of age. His father, Mr. R. B. March, was engaged in mining at different times, and also ran a livery stable at Elmira, Solano County, which he still owns, but is now retired from active business, caring only for his orchard. He was assisted in the livery business by his son, Mr. W. F. March, until the

latter came over to this county. It should be stated further, however, that the family resided for some time in the earlier years in this valley, coming here in 1857, where Mr. March carried on farming, so that he is no stranger to the beauties and capabilities of this section.

Mr. March was married at Rutherford, in 1887, to Miss Mary Cavanaugh. They have one child.

G. W. CHAPMAN, a prominent farmer and sheep-raiser of Yolo County, was born April 29, 1829, in Wilcox County, Alabama, and was three years of age when his father, W. M. Chapman, moved to Macon County, that State, where he lived until January 18, 1854. Then he came to California, crossing the Isthmus, February 18. He spent nearly three years in the mines near Georgetown, El Dorado County, not striking very rich diggings, however. September 2, 1856, he arrived in Yolo County, where he has since followed farming and stock-raising, making sheep a specialty; and in this enterprise he has done well, keeping about 5,000 head through the winter seasons. To his industries he devotes 18,000 acres of land, on which there is no mortgage.

May 4, 1870, is the date of Mr. Chapman's marriage to Miss Zilpah Stephens, of Cooper County, Missouri, and they have three sons and two daughters, ranging from ten to eighteen years of age.

FRANCIS SIEVERS purchased a ranch of 286 acres in Chiles Valley three years ago, and came here to reside one year ago. He has a fine vineyard and orchard of twenty-five acres, chiefly prunes and peaches, which have grown wonderfully and are already beginning to bear. The vines also are thrifty. He is grafting this year on resistant stock and expects to put up a wine cellar and also a fruit cellar.

Mr. Sievers was born November 4, 1829, in Holstein, Germany, and came in 1857 to California by way of Cape Horn. In the old country he was in the military service in the German-Danish war.

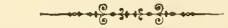
In 1857 also he was married in San Francisco to Miss Klenwort, of Altona, Holstein, Germany.

After spending a year in San Francisco, he went to San Mateo County, where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising for eighteen years, paying $5,000 a year for rent; but he spent a part of the time at San Pedro. In 1870 he visited Germany, returning in 1875, when he became a book-keeper in the Anglo-California Bank. His youngest son, Henry, is assisting him; his son, Otto, is in the employ of Tileman & Bendel; and his daughter is the wife of Henry B. Russ, who is the treasurer of the Olympic Club and formerly its president. Mr. Sievers has been a Supervisor of San Francisco County and has held other public positions.

J. A. DOWNEY.—This gentleman is the superintendent of "Inglebourn," the magnificent lower ranch of Mr. W. B. Bourn, situated a short distance north of Rutherford in the Napa Valley. It consists of 325 acres of the splendid fertile land of the valley, running from the county road across the creek to the opposite side and comprising all classes of soil. Of this acreage eighty acres is in hay, twenty in pasture and the balance in grapes of the better varieties, all presenting a fine thrifty appearance and well taken care of. On this place too are the carriage and repair shops belonging to Mr. Bourn, as well as his blacksmith shop, paint shop, etc., all the repairs, etc., for the great wine cellar as well as for the two vineyards being done here. There are never less than ten, and during the season, as

many as ninety, men employed about the place. The first of the vines were put out about nine years ago, care being taken to select only the best varieties. Mr. Downey, the superintendent, has been with the place since 1879, beginning when only sixteen years old and learning the whole business from the ground floor up. For the past eight years he has been superintendent, everything flourishing under his hands. He was brought up on a farm and has made grape-growing a practical and life-long study, and is worthy of his position. His father is Mr. D. Downey, the owner of a vineyard just below Rutherford, and an old and respected resident of the valley.

J. A. Downey was born in Calistoga, October 20, 1863, on his father's ranch up there. He was educated and raised in Napa County and has spent his life so far at farming, stock-raising and vine-growing. He is a great lover of good horse-flesh, having a record on that point. He has three as good horses as are in the vicinity, one of them, a four-year-old mare, being a very handsome animal. He is unmarried, is a member of the N. S. G. W., St Helena Parlor, and is one of the most popular young men of the county, the fortunate possessor of a level head, a handsome figure and a genial disposition. He is Mr. Bourn's trusted and confidential man, having at one time had charge of all three of his places until compelled by overwork to give up the other two. During Mr. Bourn's many necessary absences he leaves all buying, selling, etc., to Mr. Downey, knowing it is in good hands.



HENRY A. PELLET.—It is with pleasure that we accord herewith a leading position to this worthy pioneer of wine-making in California, one who, by hearty, earnest work for the business of his life and the country of his choice, has accomplished much in the past with still greater promise of the future, and is to-day regarded as one of the foremost wine men of our State, being thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the business and an authority second to none other. A visit to his charming home, situated amid a splendid grove in the center of the valley, with an unequaled view on every side and surrounded by flowers, will long be remembered by the writer as one of those pleasant occasions that come all too unfrequently to mankind. Very much of the general information to be found in another place in this volume has been verified and amplified from his ready stores of information. About his place nothing for show alone was found, but in every instance, in cellar arrangements and all else, utility and convenience was evidently first consulted. In the twenty-seven years since Mr. Pellet purchased and began the improvement of his charming place, he has done a very great deal of work, not alone for himself, but as well the State at large. From time to time he has imported and experimented with something like sixty varieties of grapes for the purpose of testing their adaptability to our climate and conditions. As a result, his experience limits him to about ten varieties, in which he is followed generally by others in the valley. These are, for red wines, the Zinfandel, Mataro, Grenache, Grosse Blanc, Carignane, St. Macaire and Malbec, and for white wines, the different varieties of Riesling, the Chasselas and the Burger. These are grafted upon native resistant stocks. The cellar, which has a capacity of about 80,000 gallons was erected in 1866, being sunk partially beneath the surface of the ground. That it contains samples of some of the grandest vintages ever grown in California, will be asserted by any one who visits Mr. Pellet and profits by his generous hospitality.

We draw largely for the details of Mr. Pellet's busy and useful life from the history of Napa and Lake counties, which gives them fully and succinctly. Henry Alphonse Pellet was born February 6, 1828, in Canton Neufchatel, Switzerland, and is the second son of John Samuel and Elizabeth (Javet) Pellet. He remained with his parents until he was fifteen

years of age, receiving in the meantime the rudiments of his education, and also working in his father's vineyards. At that age he entered the high schools which he attended for two years. He then studied surveying for one year. In 1846 he accepted the position of book-keeper for Messrs. Perret & Co., watch manufacturers in La Chaux de Fonds, which he held until February, 1848, when he resigned the position, and served as a volunteer in the revolution that freed the canton of Neufchatel from the sovereignty of the King of Prussia. In May of 1848, he emigrated to the United States, and having brought a stock of watches, clocks, etc., with him set up in business in St. Louis. In the fall of that year he returned again to Switzerland, having disposed of his previous stock, and in the following spring came once more to St. Louis, bringing with him a replenished stock of watches and watchmaker's goods. In the spring of 1850, determining to follow the tide to California, he fitted up two six-mule teams, and organized a company of twelve men for the trip overland. The trains were sent to St. Joseph, whither he followed by steamer; and on May 16th they set out for the tedious journey. They chose the northern route, coming via Sublette's cut-off and Fort Hall to the Humboldt River, thence down that river to the sink, across the desert to Truckee and across the Sierras, reaching Nevada City, September 6, 1850. The trip was a hard one, much suffering being felt for lack of provisions and loss of cattle, necessitating the abandoning of one wagon. For six weeks they were without bread, and for four weeks had to subsist on jerked beef, procured from the abandoned cattle along the route. Mr. Pellet engaged at once in mining, and met with good success. In February, 1851, he with five others went to Rich Bar on the north fork of the Feather River, and worked for five months, returning then to Nevada City. In the fall of that year he with others opened a quartz mine, erected a mill, and in less than six months found the whole undertaking a failure. With the dauntless spirit of the early days, this disaster served only to nerve him to greater efforts. He accepted a position as foreman in a quartz mill at $8 a day, holding it until the fall of 1852. He then came to San Francisco, where in partnership with J. L. Cabanne he put up a flour-mill at North Beach. This they carried on for a year with varying success. In the fall of 1853 the mill was removed to Napa City, being the first steam grist mill in the county. This mill Mr. Pellet carried on until June, 1855, with no very large profit to himself, although an immense convenience and benefit to the farmers, who came many miles to to have their grain reduced to flour. He then returned to the mines, going to Siskiyou County. In 1858 he came back again to Napa County, and engaged in farming. In 1860 he leased John Patchett's vineyard near Napa City, and entered upon the making of wine. This was the second wine made in the county, Mr. Charles Krug having preceded him one year on the same place. In 1863 he purchased his present beautiful place, the whole of which (forty-five acres) is in vineyard, saving only the site of his comfortable home, the winery, barns, stables, etc. Until 1866 he had charge of Dr. Crane's vineyard and cellar, when he built his cellar and, in partnership with Mr. D. B. Carver, now a banker, he went extensively into the wine business, buying grapes and making wine. The firm of Pellet & Carver was dissolved in 1878, since which time Mr. Pellet has continued the business alone, but on a like large scale. Mr. Pellet is now also the Superintendent of the wine cellars for the Natoma Wine Company, the most extensive makers of wines in the vicinity of Sacramento. He makes the wine for the company, attending to every detail from the moment the grapes come in from the vineyards until the wine is sold. He has always been actively identified with every movement that looks to the betterment of the wine industry of the State, being a leading figure in the formation of the Viticultural Commission. He has also held more than one elective office, in which he was able to serve his beloved industry

to great purpose. In the session of 1885–'86, he was chosen a member of the State Legislature. During this time he was Chairman of the Committee on Viticulture, and was the author of the Sweet Wine Bill, and also aided largely in promoting Congressional action on the subject. Previous to this he had served his county and district as Supervisor for several terms, and was also for several terms a member of the Board of Trustees of St. Helena.

Mr. Pellet was married February 5, 1856, to Miss Sarah S. Thompson, of Sandusky, Ohio. They had three sons, Frank and Louis, now in the lumber business in St. Helena, two of the most worthy citizens of that town, who are following closely in the footsteps of their father, and John S. Mrs. Pellet is deceased, and Mr. Pellet has again married.

Such in brief is the record of a busy and eventful life, the characteristic feature of which is energy, indomitable pluck, and the strong determination that compels success—an example worthy the emulation of the young.

HENRY FRIEDERIKS.—This worthy old pioneer has had an eventful career and most interesting history, making his way up from very small beginnings to wealth and comfort by hard work and shrewd, common sense. Mr. Friederiks was born in Hanover, Germany, August 7, 1814, and is the son of Christian Friederiks, a native of Hanover. Here the subject of our sketch resided until thirty years of age, being brought up to the trade of butcher. In 1844 he came to America and opened a butcher shop in New York. In the spring of the following year he sold his shop and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, being engaged there in the manufacture of Bologna sausages. Two years later he went to Chicago, then a very small place, and being without means was compelled to ask employment at his trade. The best he could get was $8 a month, not sufficient to support his family, and therefore he refused it. Then he and his wife went to a dry-goods house and asked to be allowed to have some goods on trust, with the promise to pay for them on the following day. They got the goods and proceeded to sell them from house to house, succeeding very well, and continuing the business all summer. In the fall they started for St. Louis, Missouri. On the way they stopped at Peru, Illinois, and bought three acres of land in the city, paying $80 an acre. At St. Louis Mr. Friederiks was taken sick, and having but scant means his wife continued to sell goods. On recovery of health Mr. Friederiks could not obtain profitable employment, but his shrewdness stood him in good stead. Going to a pork-packing house, he inquired what they would sell him the hogs' tongues for. They gave them to him for one cent apiece, provided he would cut them out. For some time his business was cutting out hogs' tongues, ranging from 1,000 to 1,200 per day. These he salted down in barrels supplied by the company. When he had fifty barrels he sold a portion of them for five cents a tongue in St. Louis, and shipped the rest, consisting of forty-five barrels, to New Orleans, when he sold the whole lot at ten cents a tongue. Then he went back to Peru, built him a home on his three acres of land, and engaged in the butcher business in partnership with George Zimmerman, now of Petaluma, California. He remained in this business for three years, being very successful. He then decided to cross the plains to California. In May, 1852, they left Missouri, reaching Hangtown (now Placerville) September 14, 1852. After spending some time in that vicinity he came to Yolo County, took up some land near Madison, and by strict attention to business is to-day one of the wealthy and respected citizens of the county. He owns a fine ranch of 2,408 acres, in addition to his fine residence in Woodland, where he is spending the comfortable evening of a busy life.

He was married first to Miss Caroline Huffman. They had five children: Paulina, Emily, Jennie, John J. and Rhoda. Mrs. Friederiks died in 1863. Secondly, Mr. Friederiks was

married in 1874, to Miss Mary Matten, a native of Germany, a most excellent lady, a worthy helpmate to her husband.

CALIFORNIA LUSTRAL COMPANY: J. M. Mitchell, Superintendent.—The California Lustral Company has been formed with a capital stock of $100,000 to work a deposit of mineral rock discovered a short distance above Calistoga, Napa County. Its president is Luke Doe, of Oakland; its secretary, S. F. Burbank, of the same place, and its superintendent, J. M. Mitchell, who has his residence at the mine. The purpose of the company is best expressed in their own words, as follows: "The mineral is used in the manufacture of soaps, also for cleansing, scouring, and polishing compounds, and has already been sufficiently used to prove its quality superior to any other substances, except a similar deposit in the immediate vicinity. The product being of universal use, the market extending throughout the world, and the supply being for the most part limited to this mine, the advantages of a participation as a stockholder can be readily appreciated. The mineral which this company has is practically inexhaustible."

When visited by the writer, the mill, 30 x 40 feet in size, with engine-room 20 x 26 feet, adjoining, was in course of erection, and a gang of men were engaged in opening out the mineral on the hillside adjoining, matters being so arranged that the mineral can be shot down by gravitation into the mill. They have a Dodge rock-crusher, capable of crushing a large amount of rock per day, although it is expected that the capacity of the mill will be about five tons per day. The engine is twenty-horse power, and the boiler of thirty-horse power. On the hill is a 5,000-gallon tank, filled from a No. A Dow pump, with a fall of thirty feet, affording an ample water supply for all purposes. There is also an auxiliary pump for the boiler.

Mr. J. M. Mitchell, the superintendent, is a thoroughly capable and experienced man, having a long experience in the practical working and arrangement of machinery, etc. He was born in London, England, in 1850, the son of Henry Mitchell. In 1861 he came with his father to San José, in this State, where his father is now the superintendent of the San José Foundry, J. M. was brought up to the machinists' trade and became a thorough mechanic in every department of the business, having long held positions of responsibility and trust. For several years he was in charge of the ice works at San Diego, ranking as one of the southern city's enterprising and successful citizens. He is taking hold of the California Lustral Company's enterprise in a thoroughly practical manner, and will assuredly carry it through to success. He is a married man, and is possessed of ample energy and "go."

C. L. LA RUE.—"El Cuesta," for such is the beautiful and appropriate name of the vineyard and property of Mr. C. L. La Rue, has one of the best and most admirable locations in Napa County. It is fortunately situated in the gap or path between the western side of the valley and the hill above Yountville, thus possessing a most equable temperature and a delightful position. It is a part of the old Hopper place, consisting of 140 acres in all, of which 135 are in vines. Mr. La Rue has owned it for five years, and during that time has made many improvements in the way of replacing his vines with resistant stock, so as to withstand the attacks of the phylloxera. He has now eighty acres already in resistant stocks and will gradually replace all. He has no cellar as yet, but hopes to have one before long. At present he sells all his grapes. Mr. La Rue is the son of Hon. H. M. La Rue, so well known all over the State as a public man, the firm of H. M. La Rue & Sons owning a place also in Yolo County. C. L. La Rue was born in Colusa, in January, 1862, and was educated

and brought up in California. He took a course of two years at the State University in agriculture, paying attention especially to practical agriculture and chemistry. He has spent all his life on a farm, and has made a practical study of grape culture, being one of the best informed men met. Much important information was obtained from him.

He was married in Woodland to Miss Spires. They have one son, Elwin, now three and a half years old.

NIELS P. FRIEDRIIKSEN, the junior partner of the firm of Tocker & Friedriiksen, proprietors of the Fashion Stables at Pleasanton, was born in Holstein, Germany, July 7, 1869, and brought up there, upon his father's farm. He is the second son of Niels P. and Netta Maria (Nielsen) Friedriiksen, natives of Schleswig, who had four children. The subject of this brief sketch came to America in 1883, sailing from Antwerp to San Francisco. He first located in Solano County, where he worked upon a farm for a few months; then he settled near Haywards, Alameda County, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1888, when he made a visit to his native land. A year afterward he returned to Haywards, and in March, 1890, he settled at Pleasanton, in the business already mentioned. He was naturalized in 1889, is unmarried and is a member of Haywards Lodge, No. 14, Sons of Hermann.

JOHN THOMANN.—It would be impossible to select for description a more complete or successful winery in the whole of Napa County than that belonging to Mr. John Thomann, one of the oldest and most experienced wine-makers of the State. The cellar is situated at Vineland Station on the railroad, and possesses the advantage, enjoyed, we believe, by no other establishment of the kind in the county, of having a switch or side-track into the grounds, thus allowing the handling and shipping of the wine with the least possible disturbance. Although the cellar is a wooden building, thus at first glance not comparing with some others in the valley, yet it is found to be constructed for its purpose by a man skilled in the business and so thoroughly adapted to the uses of wine-making that we doubt if any other cellar can be reckoned with it. The exellent flavor of the wines made within its walls and their increasing popularity are perhaps the best proof of this fact. The capacity of the cellar is about 200,000 gallons of wine. In the rear is the distillery, also a like complete establishment, having a daily capacity of 800 to 900 gallons of brandy. The machinery in the cellar is all of late construction and approved merit, there being two pressses, one of them hydraulic. Pumping throughout the cellar is done by steam power. The processes of elevating the grapes to the steamer, of crushing, and all other operations are such as are approved and adopted by all the best wine-makers. An abundant supply of clear, cold water is piped to all parts. Mr. Thomann's vineyards, consisting of forty-five acres of the best varieties and known as the Howell Mountain Vineyard, are situated on Howell Mountain, thus securing the advantages in quality and bouquet of the mountain-grown wines. In addition to the grapes from his own vineyards, Mr. Thomann also buys extensively from growers, for the purpose of distilling, etc. Most of his wines find a market in California and on the Pacific coast, although of late some is being sold in the East, sales being effected entirely through his own salesmen. The brandies go throughout the Union,—to New York and other Eastern cities, to Salt Lake and to points on this coast. The grounds surrounding the handsome and modern residence of Mr. Thomann are some of the handsomest in the valley, and the whole appearance of the establishment with its fine trees is very pleasing.

To gain a just idea of the importance of this establishment to the right understanding of the history of wine-making in California, we must refer back to Mr. Henry Thomann, an uncle of the gentleman whose name heads this article. Henry Thomann was one of the very oldest of the pioneers of the State, having crossed the plains from St. Louis in 1845, at the same time as the Donner party. On reaching California he entered the employment of General Sutter, and later went to Sonoma, and was with General Vallejo. Upon the discovery of gold in 1848, he was one of the first to engage successfully in washing for the precious metal, as he had during his youth had practical experience in washing the sands of the river Aare in Switzerland, his native place. He fell sick, however, and had to return to Sacramento. In 1852 Henry Thomann established a vineyard at that city on land bought from Sutter, probably the first vineyard planted in California for the purpose of wine-making, the first being manufactured in 1856. Henry Thomann died in 1883. His nephew, John Thomann, was born at Biberstein, Canton Aargau, Switzerland, in 1836. He was thus brought up in the wine districts of Europe, and to the practical business of wine-making. In 1858 he came to America, coming via New York, and thence to San Francisco by the Isthmus of Panama. For two years he assisted his uncle in the wine business in Sacramento, when he rented the business from him, purchasing it later. In 1859 he was one of the first to make brandy in this State, making peach and grape brandy. After sixteen years in Sacramento he removed the establishment to Napa County, in order to take advantage of the superior adaptabilities of this valley, and has built up its present splendid proportions from the first. Mr. Thomann is one of the best known and most public-spirited citizens of the county. From 1880 to 1882 he served as a Supervisor of the county from Hot Springs Township. He has been a Director in the St. Helena Bank, in the St. Helena Bonded Warehouse, in the St. Turn Helena Verein, and a shareholder in the Water Company, an active worker and prominent figure in all he undertakes, but only now retains his connection with the Turn Verein. While in Sacramento he was a Democrat, but helped organize the Independent Taxpayers' party, and was elected Supervisor here by the Republican party. He is a thorough business man and is held in general esteem.

Mr. Thomann was married first in Sacramento, in 1862, to Miss Josephine Esch. She died in September, 1888, regretted by all. Four daughters remain as the fruit of this marriage, all of them at home, one son and two daughters being deceased. The names of those living are: Louisa, Annie, Laura and Bertha. Miss Annie is married to Mr. R. Hoehn. In October, 1889, Mr. Thomann was married a second time, to Miss Mary Miller, of Dixon, Solano County, a most estimable lady.

JEROME BARDOT.—This gentleman is the cellar-master for Hon. A. L. Tubbs at his beautiful summer residence at Hillcrest, Napa County. Mr. Bardot is a native of Arbois, in the Jura, France, where he was born in 1858. He was born and brought up in the center of the wine districts of France, to the practical business of *vigneron*, and is a thoroughly skilled and experienced man. He was educated at the celebrated Arbois College for wine-making, graduating under eighteen professors. In 1878 he came to California and to Napa County, entering the employment of J. Schram, with whom he remained as cellar-master for six years and eight months, doing very much to establish the high reputation that the Schramsberger wines have attained. His wines here took gold medals at Sacramento and at London, England, for superior excellence. In 1885 Mr. Bardot went back to Europe, and made an extended visit throughout all the wine regions. He carried with him samples of the California wines, and caused considerable surprise among his friends by their excellence.

He returned to California in time for the vintage of 1885, and worked for the Napa Valley Wine Company. In 1886 he entered the employment of Mr. Tubbs, and came up to Hillcrest to take full charge of his cellars and the business of wine-making. Mr. Bardot is an ambitious man and is determined to succeed. He is active, energetic and in every wise successful, and under his hands we predict great success and high reputation for Mr. Tubbs' wines. He is an American citizen.

Mr. Bardot was married in San Francisco, June 6, 1887, to Miss Marie Vescheidt, a native of Cincinnati. They have one child.

HON. CHARLES KRUG.—Any account of the wine interests and industry of California without reference to Hon. Charles Krug, of St. Helena, would be like describing the war of Independence without mentioning Washington. Not only is Mr. Krug the pioneer wine-maker of Napa County, but the oldest now alive in the State, and upon all subjects connected with the history and progress of grape-growing and wine-making in California he is an authority. It should be stated further that Mr. Krug is the pioneer German journalist of California, having first come to this State in 1852, to take editorial charge of the *Staats Zeitung*, the first German newspaper published in California. But to give even the faintest idea of the wonderful activity and energy of this most worthy of California's citizens, and the immense work he has accomplished for the good of his adopted State, we must be permitted to go somewhat into detail.

Mr. Krug is a native of the city of Trendelburg, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, born March 1, 1825. After a thorough academic education, followed by two years spent at the University of Marburg, Mr. Krug came in 1847 to America, and took a position as a teacher in the Free-Thinkers' School of August Glaser in Philadelphia, and also became a reporter upon the newspapers of that city. Becoming thoroughly imbued with Republican principles and a desire for the freedom of his beloved fatherland, returned to Europe at the outbreak of the Revolution in France in 1848, and, as he never does anything by halves, began at once to take an active part. He went to Frankfort, as the seat of the German Parliament and affording a central field, and began writing revolutionary articles for the press and agitating the republicanization of Germany. He became a participant in the attempt of September, 1848, to overthrow the then reactionary parliament and create a central revolutionary government. The attempt failed, and Mr. Krug, with hundreds of others, was thrown into prison, only to be released after nine months' incarceration in 1849, after the new outbreak of the revolution in Baden and Rheinphalz.

In 1851 he came again to Philadelphia, and remained there engaged in journalistic work until 1852, when, as already stated, he was called to San Francisco to start the first German newspaper ever published in California. With this begins Mr. Krug's life in California. He continued in charge of the *Staats Zeitung* until 1854, when he went to Crystal Springs, San Mateo County, and took up a Government claim. He was worth too much, however, to waste his time and strength attempting to make his living on a wild farm, and hence in a few months we find him back again in San Francisco occupying a position in a private gold-refining establishment. In 1856 he was appointed clerk of the refining department of the United States Mint, a position which he held until the establishment of the gold and silver refinery on Brannan street by Colonel A. Haraszthy, Count Wass and W. Molitor. In January, 1858, Mr. Krug went to Sonoma on general business engagements with Colonel Haraszthy and others, purchased a tract of land and set out twenty acres of vines within the next few years. In the spring of 1858, however, during his residence at Sonoma, John Patchett of Napa City, while on a visit to Sonoma made Mr. Krug a proposi-

tion to come to Napa and make up his grapes into wine. He did so, thus making the first wine ever produced in Napa County, and in fact being preceded in the State on any scale only by Charles Kohler in 1855, in San Francisco, and Colonel Haraszthy in 1857. He made up thus, in 1858, 1,200 gallons of wine for Mr. Patchett, crushing his grapes with a small cider press that he brought with him for the purpose. From this small beginning has sprung the enormous annual product of the present of this favored valley. In 1859 Mr. Krug made wine for Louis Bruck on the Bale Mill Place, now the property of W. W. Lyman, and the year later on Mr. Yount's farm, making about 5,000 gallons on shares.

In December, 1860, he was married to Miss Caroline Bale, daughter of the old pioneer Dr. E. T. Bale, and immediately removed to his present place and began its improvement. He made wine there in 1861, but from grapes procured from Knight's Valley and elsewhere in the valley, as he only began to set out vines in that year, planting about twenty acres of rooted Mission grapes. This was the second vineyard ever set out in the valley for wine purposes, that of Dr. Crane preceding it a short time. From that time on his business increased rapidly from year to year, until for a long time he was at the head of wine producers in the State, and always in the van of improvement and the march of progress. He began, in 1868, the magnificent stone cellar which now graces the estate, adding to it as required until completed in 1884, with a capacity of near 1,000,000 gallons of wine, a capacity equaled or excelled by few cellars in the county.

But it is has not always been plain and easy sailing for Mr. Krug. A disastrous fire in 1874 caused him enormous loss, from which, however, he rapidly recovered, with the expansion of wine industry. The favorable condition of affairs in this industry grew wonderfully. The number of acres of vineyards in Napa Valley increased rapidly, varieties of vines were changed from defective to good ones, quality of wine steadily improved, capacity of cellar-room and cooperage greatly enlarged, so that Napa County soon was acknowledged as the leading wine county in the State, with 16,000 acres of vineyard, which made the valley appear as a grand flourishing garden, and with 5,000,000 gallons of wine in its cellars as a true witness for the great energy and activity of its viticulturists. But such grand progress in this industry could not be made without immense expenses; such great improvements could not be done without—in most cases—the contraction of heavy debts. A great deal of financial trouble followed, and as a consequence Mr. Krug was forced to make an assignment in 1885. From this, however, he is fast recovering himself, and his business tact and tireless energy will soon replace him in the lead of wine-manufacturers as before.

Mr. Krug has always been a public-spirited man,—too much so for his own good,—always ready to put his shoulder to the wheel and help along a good cause. He was a moving spirit in the formation of the Viticultural Commission in 1880, that has done so much good to the wine-producing interests of California. He represented the Napa district upon the board until 1890. He was Treasurer of the Commission during the whole of his connection with it, and one of its most useful and active workers. Considerably to his efforts will be due the improvement in price and the general outlook for the wine industries of late. We insert here a little sheet sent out by him a few years ago, proposing methods of aiding the cause. It must be a matter of gratification to Mr. Krug to see that each item of his suggestions has borne fruit and the good results are appearing. It is as follows:

SUGGESTIONS TO WINE MEN.

"A number of leading wine and grape men of this county, determined to improve the present low condition of the market for wines in the hands of the producer, find a proper remedy against the existing evils leading to their ruin

and loss of their homes by sheriffs' sales, in the following plan and proposition to the wine-producers of this State, which plan also serves as an appeal to fair-minded men of means.

"1st. The producer must be enabled to sell in future no more new wine, having for new wine only one purchaser, the San Francisco wine merchant. Wine-makers as a class have not sufficient means to house two vintages in their small cellars. Therefore men of means should assist and give facilities for storage of wine in the city and in prominent wine districts in the country. Such warehouses would pay their proprietors a handsome interest. In a solid warehouse wine will be considered a good security. Large quantities of wine under one roof can be extensively advertised cheaply and successfully, and be put under proper treatment for a small amount of expense. The market will never be overstocked with good, sound old wine.

"2d. The producer must be induced to make and sell no more inferior wine, such as made from Mission and Malvoisie. Nothing ruins the prices and reputation of good California wines more than the sale of inferior wines at low prices. The grape man must sell his inferior grapes and the wine man his inferior wines to the distiller. Large co-operative distilleries should be erected, and all must help in agitating the establishment of United States bonded brandy warehouses, not only in New York, but also in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, etc.

"3d. The producer must assist in the establishment of 'Condensed Must Plants.'

"4th. The producer must use his influence at time of election to send only such men as representatives of our golden wine State to Congress, who are known as honest friends of a proper national pure-wine law, and will with all this power and influence work for passing the much needed law to protect us against shameless adulteration."

Mr. Krug has probably the loveliest place in the valley, the buildings being surrounded by a park-like grove of native and exotic trees, shrubs and flowers, watered by fountains and adorned by works of art. The view of the mountains and valley on every side is magnificent and grand, and the convenience to St. Helena makes it the most charming of suburban homes. In person Mr. Krug is one of the most whole-souled and genial men that it is possible to find. Indeed it is impossible to meet him without liking him. Clear-sighted in his views, energetic, affable and able in all he undertakes, he possesses hosts of friends, his enemies being only those he has helped to thwart in their personal and selfish aims. We predict a brighter and more prosperous future yet for Mr. Krug than any experience of fortune he has known in the past.

THE PALISADE MINES.—A description of Napa County without a full and detailed reference to the Palisade Mines, which are situated in King's Cañon about three miles above Calistoga, would be the omission of one of the most interesting and important undertakings. It is also a most signal instance of what may be accomplished by practical men, who are willing to work along steadily and persistently without running to the newspapers every day to publish their doings. It was indeed a genuine surprise to the writer of this article to see how busy and prosperous a scene the mine and its workings presented, and to find what good work was being done. No attempt will be made to give a scientific description of the mine, as it must be seen to be appreciated; but what is said will be sufficient to give a good understanding.

There are two veins included in the property, on which their locations have been made. These veins trend in the general direction of north and south. The most westerly of the two—the Easly—is the chief or principal vein, and a well defined fissure vein ten feet between walls, while the east vein seems pitching toward it, giving weight to the opinion

of Mr. Grigsby, the manager, who is a gentleman of extended experience, that the veins will be found to come together at a greater depth, of about 350 feet from the surface, at which point it is probable that very rich ore will be found. In character the veins are true quartz, the country rock being a hard and seemingly altered trachyte. The mine is worked by means of a shaft 160 feet in depth, from which are run drifts to and along the veins, stoping being now under way towards the surface. In every particular the underground workings were formed, true and well constructed and timbered, the whole being evidently carried out by a practical man. The mill is on the opposite or west side of the hill from the workings, a tunnel 1,500 feet long connecting the two, through which the ore, when assorted, is run by gravity on cars. The mill was found to be an unusually complete and convenient one, every advantage being taken of an excellent position to facilitate the working. The ore goes at once to the crusher, and after being mixed with salt makes its way through the driers to the stamps, of which there are ten, and a Tustin pulverizer equal to five more, thus making the mill of fifteen-stamp capacity. The chloridizing furnace is fifty-two inches in diameter, is of White's make, and an unusually convenient one, passing the ore along by means of a slight incline. The sight of the ore falling in this furnace as it turns is one long to be remembered, reminding one very much of a cataract of fire. It has a neat new device for catching dust, and also fire and dust chambers. There are four five-foot amalgamating pans and two nine-foot settlers, from which the amalgam goes to the retorts. Great economy is shown in the utilization of the surplus heat in the roasting furnace, it being conveyed to the driers; and in fact in every particular, it is exceedingly doubtful whether there be another such mill in the country. They run twelve hours, crushing and treating about a ton an hour. The boiler-room and boiler is entirely separated from the mill, the creek flowing between and being crossed by a bridge, which carries the steam pipes to the engine, etc. Below the workings and mill in the two gulches are the houses, offices, cabins, etc., of the mine. In all there are about fifty men employed about the mine, most of them skilled miners and mill men. The claims were originally located in 1876, but active operations were not begun until 1883, since which time the bullion taken from the mine has paid for all the improvements and development work, of which there has been a great deal, as will be readily imagined when it is remembered that besides hoisting works, mill, houses, etc., etc., there is fully 4,000 feet of tunneling and drifting in the mine, a deal of it dead work. The ore is a quartz containing ruby silver and sulphurets, some specimens being very fine. R. F. Grigsby owns four claims to the southeast of these claims, which show large veins and good prospects, and are only slightly developed.

The men who have prospected and developed this fine property are deserving of somewhat extended notice, also, as being among the most progressive and enterprising men in Napa County. They are Mr. R. F. Grigsby, the manager and largest owner, who has had many years' experience in the management of mines, both in this State and in Mexico, being both thoroughly practical and experienced in every department; Mr. J. J. Johnson, the superintendent underground, who owns almost all the balance of the mine, and is a miner of long experience; and Mr. James Bain, who has charge of the mill, and owns a small interest.

Mr. Grigsby is a native of Missouri, where he was born in 1839, and is of the well-known Grigsby family of Napa County that has done such a large and honorable part in the building up of that county. When eleven years of age he came with his parents to California, and was raised and educated in Napa County, his father being Mr. Terrill Grigsby. In 1860 he began mining in the Washoe district, and from that time has followed mining, assaying, etc., as his business. At one time he was manager of the celebrated Tajo mine in Sinaloa, Mexico, and

has been superintendent of other mines. He claims there are other good mines in this vicinity that are only awaiting capital for their development. and that in future this will be a silver-producing as well as the finest agricultural county in the State. Mr. Grigsby has a very comfortable cottage home a short distance below the mill, with piano, books, instruments, where in the company of his excellent wife and family he can enjoy the sweets of life, while at the same time he is on the spot to direct affairs. He is a man of business and decision of character, well liked by all with whom he comes in contact, one who has honorably made his way by force of brain and ready hand, coupled with foresight and attention to details.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1842. He came to California in 1857. and has followed practical mining since 1858, visiting all points of the mining region, from Montana to Mexico. He is a man of good judgment in matters of minerals, and in every way is a good second to Mr. Grigsby. He is one of the original locaters of the Palisade mines, being with Mr. Grigsby one of the discoverers. He has acted as foreman and superintendent of the mines from the first. Mr. Johnson is married and has three children, his wife being a native of Wales; his eldest boy is twelve years of age. His home is above the mill.

The water supply is taken from the mountains at a distance of about two and a half miles, having two lines of piping connecting several springs, which give a good supply of the finest water.

M. B. BOURN'S STORAGE CELLAR. —In describing this immense establishment we cannot do better than copy from a little work entitled "Wines and Vines of California," premising only that at the time the article was written, the cellar was not completed. It is now (1890) in operation, and is proving of the greatest value to the grape growers of the Napa Valley, having been a moving cause in the increased prices now being paid. Everything about the place is of the most solid and substantial nature, a pride having been taken, seemingly, by everyone concerned, in making everything the best possible. The dimensions of the building are 400 feet in length, eighty feet in breadth, by about eighty feet in height to top of tower. Mr. L. Zierngibl, a gentleman of experience and educated to the business, is the manager, and the cellar-master is Mr. E. A. Wessling, under whose guidance it is a pleasure to visit the spacious storage vaults, and taste the choice vintages.

In another place will be found a description of the two large vineyards belonging to Mr. Bourn, Inglebourn, and Rocklands, two of the finest in the valley.

True American enterprise is exemplified by the firm of Bourn & Wise, who are slowly but surely revolutionizing the wine industry of Napa Valley. These young gentlemen are fully determined to bring wine-making in their vicinity to its highest state of perfection, and as aids to the undertaking have wealth, intelligence, patriotism and unbounded energy. One of the greatest afflictions which has befallen the grower has been his inability either to store his wine for proper aging, or to raise money on it, as none of the banks consider wine collateral. This puts the grower at the mercy of the wine merchant, who has not been slow in taking sufficient advantage to ruin prices, and who has more to do with the present depression than all of the other causes combined.

To obviate this difficulty, to keep new wine off the market, and to finally realize better prices through direct dealing, are the causes which led to the building of an immense storage cellar by the above-mentioned firm, which will be completed in time to receive this year's vintage. The firm undertakes to loan ten cents on the gallon to the grower of such wines as are stored in the cellar, and also agrees to accept for storage, in preference to their own wines, all

those growers' products who have contributed to the subsidy asked when the project was first mooted. The subsidy consisted of a certain number of tons of grapes, which growers pledged themselves to deliver at the winery for the privileges cited above.

Wines will be received on storage at a fixed charge per gallon. Storage includes the use of oak cooperage, racking and care of wine. No charge will be made for gauging, except when special gauging is required for outgoing wines, when fifty cents per 1,000 gallons will be charged. Delivery charges fifty cents per 1,000 gallons. On the receipt of wine a warehouse certificate will be issued to the owner. We will advance money on wines stored with us, or the holder of the certificate can borrow wherever he finds the lowest money market. Our warehouse receipt furnishes its owner with a security at par with a grain warehouse receipt and one as readily negotiated

A circular recently issued by the firm sets forth their terms as follows;

2d. We will manufacture grapes into wine on shares, giving the owner of the grapes a fixed number of gallons of wine for every ton of grapes delivered, and the wine so delivered to him will be made from the grapes delivered by him to us. Every lot of wine will be kept separate, and on or about December first each owner will have his wine marked and measured to him. It can then either enter the storage department or be hauled away.

3d. We will receive grapes to be manufactured into wine, the price to be paid per ton to the grower to remain in abeyance until the product is sold. When sold, a fixed percentage of the amount received per gallon shall determine the price to be paid per ton. Pending final settlement advances will be made by us.

4th. We will manufacture grapes into wines at a fixed price per ton. Wine so manufactured will be kept separate and cared for till its second racking. It can then enter the storage department or will be delivered to its owner.

No *Malvoisie, Mission, inferior grapes, or grapes in bad condition* will be received for wine-making.

Such privileges are of inestimable value, since they bring the grower and Eastern buyer into direct dealings, the same as the wool and fruit industries enjoy, and also afford a means of relief from exacting money-lenders. It is the intention to keep samples of all the wines grown in the valley, and a buyer may cut, blend and order any quantity or quality without any further inconvenience than a visit to this mammoth establishment. The personnel of the firm inspires confidence in the ultimate success of the scheme, since Mr. W. B. Bourn, the well-known capitalist, has as a resident partner Mr. E. Everett Wise. Not only will Bourn & Wise store wine for the neighborhood, but they will also make large quantities themselves. Mr. Bourn individually owns two large vineyards near St. Helena, aggregating 610 acres. The very best foreign varieties are planted in these vineyards, and it is the intention of the company to produce only high-type wines, which they will properly age and bottle before putting on the market.

The following is an accurate description of the cellar, which was built by Percy & Hamilton, of San Francisco, from the pen of Mr. Percy, who acknowledges many useful suggestions from Captain H. W. McIntyre, of Senator Stanford's vineyard at Vina:

"This magnificent wine-cellar is the largest of its kind in California, if not in the world, and the most complete in all its appointments. It is built on a sloping hillside on the west side of the county road and about one mile north of the town of St. Helena. The earth taken from the cut made in the hillside is graded in front to form a broad level terrace where a side-track connects with the N. V. R. R. and a gentle slope to the road. The building is 400 feet long and seventy-eight feet in width, with a front projection of 50x20 feet, in which is the main entrance, office and sample rooms. A broad flight of granite steps lead to the red tiled floor of the main entrance. From the office entrance a cen-

tral passage twenty feet wide extends across the buildings with stone walls on both sides, thus separating the building in two distinct wings. In the rear and on a level with the first floor is a driveway fourteen feet wide extending the entire length of the building and open to the grade at both ends. This driveway is covered with concrete beams and arches, forming another roadway at the level of the second floor and with properly graded approaches at both ends. Above the retaining wall at this roadway is a graded road on the hillside nearly level with the third floor, from which grapes are taken directly to the crushers in the attic. From the covered driveway at the level of first floor are openings for thirteen tunnels, which are designed to extend 250 feet into the hillside. These tunnels are to be sixteen feet wide and eleven feet high at the center and are for storing wine.

"The walls of the entire building are built of a light gray volcanic stone found in the immediate neighborhood, and put together with Portland cement, while the trimmings are of a red stone of similar formation. The stone-work is finished with rock face, giving a bold and massive appearance to the work. The entire roof is covered with a black slate of fine quality found in California. The interior construction is of a most substantial character. The first floor is of Portland cement, neatly finished and graded to the various outlets. The second floor is of Portland cement, concrete with strong twisted bars of iron imbedded in the concrete (Ransom's patent method). This entire floor is constructed in twenty four foot spans and supported by iron columns. The third floor is of heavy timber construction, capable of being used for wine storage. An attic formed in the roof gives ample room for crushing grapes and distributing to the tanks below, while a stone tower twenty feet square, extending one story above the roof, gives accommodations to a large water-tank and furnishes a fine point from which to view the Napa Valley.

"The facilities for making and handling wine in this vast establishment are very complete. In a small basement under the central projection is located a boiler, engine and dynamo for generating electricity, which is conveyed by proper wires to all parts of the building and tunnels furnishing incandescent lights and power for pumping wine at any point required. Water-pipes are run along all gangways and passages with hose cods at frequent intervals. There are four-inch iron pipes with neat brass plugs placed through walls and floors every thirty feet for the purpose of piping wine from one part of the building to another, also from wagons outside to any portion of the buildings or tunnels, or to discharge directly from the building into the cars in front.

"In approaching the building after ascending a short flight of polished mosaic steps and passing under a massive Romanesque arch one finds himself in a neat and spacious vestibule with walls of colored brick, floor of mosaics and ceiling of moulded concrete. On the left a door opens into an office about twenty feet square, with walls and ceilings paneled in antique quartered oak with desks and furniture to match. A cosy stone fireplace occupies one corner and a massive vault door another, thus making one end of the office octagonal. On the opposite side of the vestibule is a sample room, elegantly fitted up walls and ceilings of paneled mahogany, with open bottle racks around the walls and two beautiful lockers of mahogany and plate glass beveled. The windows in these two rooms are polished plate glass with artistic stained glass transoms, while a fancy parquet floor completes the finish. On the opposite side of the vestibule from the main entrance is a large oak and glass door leading directly into the twenty-foot passage between the two wings.

"In this passage is an iron staircase leading to the third story, also a hydraulic ram elevator. On each side of this passage in each story are three doors eight feet wide, and from which a vista of 200 feet is obtained in either direction down spacious gangways, where great casks of varnished oak containing 2,000 gallons of wine each set closely on both sides. The entire

building has a capacity for storing 2,500,000 gallons of wines, besides space required for making wines. A distillery is placed a little north of the building and the superintendent's house on the south."

Since the writing of the foregoing article Mr. Bourn has purchased the interests of his partner, E. E. Wise, and is conducting the enterprise alone.

M. GARDNER, M. D., who has lately been appointed as physician at the Napa Insane Asylum, under Dr. Wilkins, the physician in charge, is one of the leading and more prominent members of the medical fraternity in Napa County. For thirteen years he has resided continuously, until appointed to his present important position, in Calistoga, being for much of that time the only physician in the upper part of the valley, and building up a high reputation for skill and success in practice.

Dr. Gardner was born September 30, 1849, in Watertown, Jefferson County, New York. When eleven years of age the family removed to Illinois, and there the subject of this article was educated, graduating at the State Normal College. For five years thereafter he taught with distinction, being for the last two years at the head of the largest school in Springfield, the capital city. Desiring, however, a field more commensurate with his abilities he began the study of medicine, his first preceptor being the well-known Dr. Charles Ryan of Springfield. Later on he went to St. Louis and pursued at the same time studies in arts and medicine, graduating as Master of Arts in May, 1877, at the splendid Christian Brothers' University, and in October of the same year, Doctor of Medicine at the St. Louis Medical College. The Doctor practiced medicine for a little time in St. Louis, but shortly after came out to California, settling at Calistoga, and residing there till lately. Dr. Gardner has been an active mover in all matters of general benefit, being one of the original incorporators of the town of Calistoga, and for several years President of its Board of Trustees, and a school director. His residence in Calistoga is a very handsome building, much the finest in the place. He also erected a fine brick block on Main street in the town, in which was his office. He is a member of the State Medical Society, having contributed to it important papers on different subjects, one—that, namely, on the use of electricity in cases of stricture—attracting much attention in the profession. He is also Secretary of the Napa County Medical Society, of which body he is one of the founders. He is also President of the Napa County Board of Health, a body organized during the past year, largely through his efforts. During 1891 he will attend, in company with Dr. Hatch, Superintendent of the Agnew Insane Asylum, the meeting of the National Board of Medical Superintendents of America,—a duty of great importance.

Dr. Gardner was married, in 1880, to Mrs. Wilcox, *nee* Taylor, of Oakland, who is a native of this State. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

DR. IDA E. MUSHETT, of Jackson, received her elementary education in Minneapolis, at the Episcopal and the Sisters' schools, and after the opening of the public schools she continued her education therein until her eighteenth year, and for the next five years she taught public school in that State. In 1876 she came to California to visit her parents at Truckee. The next year she went to Portland, Oregon, where she married Dr. J. C. Andrews, to whom she had for some time been engaged, and with whom she then resided at the home he had established in Umatilla County, that State.

Having decided to enter the medical profession, she attended a course of lectures at Scudder's Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati,

Ohio, and graduated there in 1879. Returning to Oregon, she practiced her profession at Albany, Linn County, five months; from April to September, 1879, she practiced at Portland; then until January, 1881, at Walla Walla; next she went to San Francisco, and two years afterward she was divorced from her husband; then she practiced her calling in Sacramento County until October 17, 1882, when she was thrown from her carriage and received injuries that compelled her to use crutches for about three years.

June 8, 1884, she went to Oleta, Amador County, to visit her old teacher, Mrs. C. M. Cooper, and while there she visited the different towns of the county, delivering lectures, which were well received. On the 4th of July, 1884, she complied with a request to deliver a patriotic oration at Oleta, the orator of the day not arriving from San Francisco; and for her oration she received many compliments. August 1 following she went to Jackson to lecture, and was so well pleased with the place that she decided to locate there and devote herself entirely to the practice of medicine, in which she has been very successful. She now owns a beautiful home in the pleasantest part of the city, and she has in view the establishment of a sanitarium; and her untiring energy will undoubtedly carry her to ultimate success.

May 8, 1887, she married John A. Mushett, a native of Ohio, and by this marriage there is one child, born June 26, 1888, and named Charles Thurman. Mrs. Mushett has also a son by her first marriage, born September 29, 1880, and named Mark T. Andrews. He is a bright and promising boy, making rapid progress in his studies at the public schools of Jackson.

HILLCREST.—Such is the appropriate name of Hon. A. L. Tubbs' beautiful summer residence, situated at a short distance above the romantic town of Calistoga. It occupies a magnificent position on a "hill crest," commanding a view that has few equals upon the continent, let alone in California, ranging from the rugged and romantic ravines and towering height of Mount St. Helena to the beautiful and cultivated fields of the valley. The beautiful place owes its charm almost equally to nature and to art, neither trouble nor expense having been spared to take every advantage of the great material beauties of the spot. The estate comprises some 275 acres, including vineyard and pasture lands upon the hillside as well as the rich alluvial bottom lands of the valley; 110 acres are planted in vines, all of the choicer and better varieties, and another year fifty more of Cabernet-Sauvignon will be planted. The wine cellar is a magnificent stone structure, in castellated style, two stories in height, built of the fine light-colored stone for which the valley is noted. The roof is of corrugated iron, the cooperage all of the best and every appointment first-class in every respect. The cellar-master is Mr. Jerome Bardot, of French parentage and education, and a thorough master of the business of wine-making. The capacity of the cellar is 265,000 gallons. As increasing business requires it, tunnels will be run into the hillside to take advantage of the moisture and more even temperature thus afforded. In addition there is also a winery of wood, with a capacity of 150,000 gallons, where the processes of wine-making are carried on, the whole admirably arranged and comparing favorably with anything in the valley. Upon the place are employed about thirty-five men, the farm being under the superintendency of Mr. John Hoover. The stables are comprised in a tasteful building of stone and wood, ivy-clad and elegant in appearance. The horses that occupy the stables are of good breed, the Hambletonian strain being predominant. The house itself and its grounds are, however, the greatest ornament. The house is of light and tasteful architecture, stone in the lower story and wooden above. The style of architecture is ornate and modern, and is large and handsome. It is furnished and finished in hard woods, having waxed floors, covered with rugs, everything

being in the highest and best taste, and presenting a perfect type of a cultured gentleman's residence. The grounds about it are of unusual beauty. They were laid out by Mr. Ulrich, the celebrated landscape artist and architect, who laid out the Del Monte grounds at Monterey, so noted throughout the world.

We are speaking entirely within limits when we say that the grounds at Hillcrest are in no wise inferior, possessing great natural advantages. Their great beauty can only be appreciated when seen. The drives and promenades wind up the hill to the mansion, through groves of large madrona, manzanita and other natural trees, a feature being a grove of Monterey pines and cypress. The scenery from almost every point is surpassing, grand old Mount St. Helena towering over all. It should be stated, moreover, that on account of the proximity of the mountains the temperature of the place is in summer from five to ten degrees cooler than at Calistoga. Near by the hills are tennis courts, the summit being crowned by a flag-staff. Deer, and sometimes even bear and other wild game often roam down from the wilderness of the mountain side, and are within reach of the sportsman's rifle. In truth, this magnificent estate and summer residence may be cited as a typical instance of the cultured American gentleman's retreat, all things seeming joined together by nature and art to fashion a perfect place. We may perhaps be pardoned a feeling of pride in according to it a leading position in our pages.

From Mr. Bardot it was learned that Mr. Tubbs, who is now in Europe, has sent out 10,000 grape cuttings from the celebrated Liebfraumilch vineyard at Johannisburg, to be set out at Hillcrest, and that he will also send the same number of cuttings from the equally famous Chateau Yquem, and likewise 25,000 cuttings of the Chateau Lafite. Mr. Bardot, the cellar-master, is enthusiastic upon the subject of choice wines, and there seems no doubt that, aided by the liberal policy of Mr. Tubbs, the highest results will be obtained. The writer was permitted to taste some of the wines already produced, and he has certainly tasted nothing better in California.

R. H. PRATT.—The writer of historical data in California has a peculiar task. Contrary to the rule in most parts he suffers rather from the great wealth of material than from the lack, and his greatest difficulty is not in obtaining matter but in selecting the better portions of what is presented to him. It may as a general thing, however, be taken for granted that when he interviews a man of early days and a pioneer in the State that something both interesting and valuable will be received. Such at least will be found to be eminently the case in the short sketch which follows of the life-history of Mr. R. H. Pratt, a gentleman whose name is so closely and prominently connected with the history of the construction and carrying on of the Central Pacific Railroad, and who is well and honorably known in every circle of business activity upon the coast.

Mr. Pratt is a native of Freeport, Maine, where he was born in 1824. For further reference to his family history the reader is referred to the sketches of his older brothers on another page, namely, the Messrs. W. A. and G. L. Pratt of St. Helena, Napa County, where they are extensively engaged in fruit and grape culture. When sixteen years of age, R. H. Pratt, like so many other boys in Maine, determined to go to sea, continuing in a sea-faring life until 1847, and rising from boy to mate, or first officer of his ship during those years. He made voyages to Europe and the South, having plenty of rough experiences, but gaining from them independence and a knowledge how to handle men that afterward stood him in good stead, and proved a practical schooling that could hardly be obtained in any other way. In 1847 he quitted the sea, went to school and engaged in other business, being determined to fit him-

self for life ashore, having rightly decided that the ocean did not present sufficient scope for an ambitious man. Upon the news of the discovery of gold in California Mr. Pratt joined a party of about sixty persons, chiefly from Lawrence, Boston and Salem, Massachusetts, many of whom were merchants and men of business ability, who purchased the ship Crescent for the voyage around Cape Horn to San Francisco. They sailed from Salem, Massachusetts, December 12, 1849, and arrived at San Francisco May 20, 1850, after a slow and uneventful voyage of 159 days. Captain Madison, an elderly man, had been in command on beginning the voyage; but he was deposed later on and Mr. Pratt elected in his place, the ship being under his command during the greater part of the voyage. Upon reaching San Francisco the company separated, the old ship Crescent going up to Sacramento, where she became a store ship. Mr. Pratt with five others went up to the mines on Trinity River, and had fair success. The life not proving congenial, however, he returned before the end of 1850 to Sacramento, and in partnership with his brothers already mentioned engaged in stock-raising on the Sacramento River, at a point opposite where the town of Willows now is, purchasing land there. He finally sold out in 1857 and went to Santa Rosa, where he carried on farming until the building of the railroad across the Sierras began. He joined the railroad forces when at New Castle, and has remained with the company since. He was first foreman in charge of men at work grading. Later on he became agent of the Dutch Flat and Downieville wagon road, and then supply agent for the railroad, a position of great responsibility and of heavy duties at the same time, having charge of all the supplies used in the prosecution of the work. In 1869 Mr. Pratt was made superintendent of track between Truckee and Ogden. In 1872 he was appointed division superintendent of the Salt Lake division, between Wells and Ogden. In 1879 he was transferred to Sacramento to take charge of that division. Finally, in the spring of 1881, he was made assistant general superintendent, the position he still holds. Mr. Pratt has been with the company now for twenty-five years, always attending to their business and always in positions of increasing responsibility and importance. Especially during the building of the road and the heavy rock work and grading of the mountains, presence of mind and quick decision were necessary. The reader who desires to get, however, a better picture of those times than can be given in this place is referred to the chapters on the Central and Southern Pacific Railways.

Mr. Pratt was married in 1849 to Miss Louisa Merrill. They have four children, the eldest being now Mrs. Colonel B. O. Carr, formerly of St. Helena, but now of San Francisco. She was packed across the Isthmus on mule back, in 1852, when a little girl of two years. The other children are: Hattie E., now the wife of General M. H. Sherman, of Arizona, and has three children. General Sherman is a remarkable instance of that best product of American civilization, the self-made man. Born in New York, he went to Arizona when in his 'teens without a dollar and began school teaching, Although now only thirty eight years of age he is one of the most prominent men in the Territory or indeed on the coast, having been Superintendent of Instruction, and under Governor Safford, Lieutenant-Governor of Arizona. His residence is in Phoenix, where he is engaged in banking. He is also interested in the Pacific Bank at San Francisco, and the First National Bank at Los Angeles. He is now residing in San Francisco. Bradley Newcomb Pratt is the third child of Mr. Pratt. He was formerly engaged in banking at Riverside, but is now at Phoenix attending to General Sherman's business. The youngest child, a daughter, is at home. Mr. Pratt has a beautiful ranch of 160 acres in what is known as Pratt's Valley, a subsidiary valley to the Napa Valley, that is rightly considered one of the most beautiful and charming in the country. There is situated his country residence, a handsome and comfortable spot,

adjoining the place of his brother, Mr. W. A. Pratt.

Mr. R. H. Pratt is still in the prime of life, an active, vigorous man, whom one would easily mistake to be fifty instead of on the other side of sixty. He commands the esteem and confidence of all, and is justly considered one of the most popular men at the head of the railroad's affairs.

REDDING.—[The following sketch of this enterprising town is contributed to this volume by Hon. C. C. Bush.]

When the town of Redding was first surveyed it was named Redding by the railroad engineer who located it, in honor of Hon. B. B. Redding, the Central Pacific Company's land agent. The Government called the postoffice Redding. After a few years Thomas J. Butler, an enthusiastic admirer of Major P. B. Reading, the California pioneer of 1841, and to whom Rancho San Buena Ventura was granted, prevailed on the Hon. R. Klotz (who knew Major Reading long and favorably, and at the time was a member of the California Assembly) to introduce a bill in the Legislature changing the spelling from Redding to Reading. This change produced much confusion in mail matter, as there were ten Readings in the United States, and mail matter for Reading, California, would be carried to Reading, Michigan, Reading, Pennsylvania, etc. Nor would the railroad people change the shipping bills, nor the Government the name; finally, the citizens were forced to petition the Legislature to restore to the town its original name of Redding, and so it has ever remained.

The town of Redding is 234 miles north of San Francisco, located on what is known as the San Buena Ventura Rancho, a tract of land extending from Cottonwood Creek on the south to Middle Creek on the north, and extending west three miles from the Sacramento River, which is the eastern boundary. This rancho was granted to Pierson B. Reading by the Mexican Government in 1844, and confirmed as a valid grant by the United States. Redding is located on the west bank of the Sacramento River, and two miles and a half south of Middle Creek. It was laid out by the railroad company and J. B. Haggin (the grant at the time having passed into Haggin's possession) in the early part of the year 1872. A public sale of lots was had on the first of August; but Judge C. C. Bush had bargained for three lots before that time and commenced the first permanent work done in the town by the digging of a cellar for a store on the southest corner of Butte and California streets, on the 22d of July, 1872, under the superintendence of Isaac G. Downing, still a resident of the town. A frame store was erected over this by Judge Bush, under the superintendence of R. H. Barth, a resident here now; and on the 13th day ofAugust, 1872, the first bill of goods sold out of a building in the new town was sold by Judge Bush in person under the firm name of C. C. Bush & Co.

The first boarding-house was started by A. S. Castle, still a resident here. It consisted of a canvas house to eat in, and the kitchen consisted of part canvas and shade-trees—large oaks. This boarding-house was started July 10, 1872.

The first passenger train with express and mails arrived September 1, 1872. Walter Scamman, now deceased, was messenger that day, accompanied by R. G. Dunn, who ran on the next day. Dunn is now agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. at this place and has been many years.

During the first year of the town's existence the Redding Hotel was erected near the depot; the Stump Ranch Hotel, on the west side of Market street; Williams & Mitchell's store; Crofton's saloon and hall, and a store house for Frank Miller on California street; Frank Miller's two-story brick store, which he still occupies, and other business houses and dwellings, as use demanded. That winter the Modoc war broke out, and as Redding was the distributing point for troops and supplies, times were lively

until late in the spring of 1873, and the town was growing finely, when, on the morning of September 11, 1873, an incendiary fire broke out, consuming all the buildings, except one small frame, on the block bounded by California, Butte, Yuba and Market streets. Loss, $75,000, the principal losers being C. C. Bush & Co., W. W. Williams & Co., L. Wellendorff and Frank Miller. The town received a setback from this fire that nearly paralyzed it, and it did not recover for some time, although much business was done in the meantime. Three or four daily lines of stages departed and arrived. It was the forwarding and distributing point of goods for Trinity, Siskiyou and Modoc counties of California, and much of southern and eastern Oregon, teaming extending in to Oregon a distance from here of 200 miles.

October 11, 1877. The first number of the Reading *Independent* was issued by Ben Frank, it being the first paper issued in the town.

Winter, 1877 and 1878. Good Templars erected the first public hall in the town, which was destroyed by fire in 1890, when they erected a brick.

1877 and 1878. Copper City, a mining town, twenty-four miles northeast of Redding was booming; but in 1879 the boom burst, and its bursting was a serious calamity to Redding's prosperity.

School year ending March, 1879, two school-teachers; school year of 1879, three teachers.

September, 1879. General election; town polled 139 votes.

November, 1879. Citizens' Hook and Ladder Company formed; first fire company.

Summer of 1880. The first really good dwelling, erected by H. F. Johnson.

1880. Census, 600, including Chinese.

November, 1880. Gubernatorial election; 157 votes. Presbyterian Church commenced, being the first church erected in Redding.

Winter of 1880 and 1881. Very high water; mails delayed.

March 3, 1881. B. B. Redding presented the Presbyterian Church with a fine bell.

March, 1881. Methodist Episcopal Church purchased lot and small dwelling in south end of town for a church and parsonage, and used the small dwelling a long time for a church.

March, 1881. Citizens' meeting called an election to be held April 9, 1881, on question of issuing $10,000 bonds to erect a brick school-house. Result: For bonds 126, against 4. Population then was about 600.

May 15, 1881. Presbyterian church dedicated.

Summer of 1881. Removal of county seat from Shasta to Redding agitated.

July 29, 1881. First meeting of citizens on removal of county seat and a committee consisting of C. C. Bush, J. N. Chappell, S. Weil, D. Breslauer, O. J. Laury, B. Conroy and L. S. Barnes appointed to take action.

August 20, 1881. Disastrous fire, consuming Eaton Reynolds & Co., Willard and Weil, D. Breslauer and others; all business houses on California Street.

October 8, 1881. Corner-stone of brick school-house laid.

November 22, 1881. First Teachers' Institute held in Redding.

Monday, February 6, 1882. New brick school-house first occupied; four teachers.

February 22, 1882. First immigration association organized: C. C. Bush, President; S. J. R. Gilbert, Secretary.

April, 1882. Bush brick block on corner of Butte and California streets commenced; second brick house in town.

July, 1882. First canvassers for removal of county seat took the field.

July 25, 1882. Attempt to burn McCormick, Sarltyn & Co.'s store.

April, 1883. Extension of railroad north to Oregon commenced in earnest.

November, 1882. Redding defeated for county seat.

Immediately after the defeat on moving county seat to Redding, agitation commenced to erect a free bridge across Sacramento River; but nothing was done until May 6, 1883,

when an enthusiastic meeting was held and a committee appointed consisting of C. C. Bush, R. M. Saeltzer, B. Conroy, S. Weil, and D. Breslauer, to select a suitable place for erecting the bridge. Committee unanimously reported on May 19, 1883, selecting the site where the present bridge is.

June 16, 1883. The first half mile of railroad track extending north was laid. Contrary to all prophecies and wise prognostications, this gave Redding an impetus, and she has never ceased to continue to improve.

August 11, 1883. Supervisors advertise for bids to erect free bridge.

September 3, 1883. After much wrangling, bid awarded.

October 18, 1883. Another bad fire: John Estes' tin shop, Frank Miller's warehouse and others burnt.

April 2, 1884. The Bank of Shasta County opened its doors for business, with C. C. Bush, President; James McCormick, Vice-President; E. A. Reid, H. F. Johnson and R. G. Dunn the other Directors, and Fred Grotefend, Cashier. This is the first bank organized in the county.

April, 1885. First G. A. R. post organized, called Winslow.

June 19, 1885. First drive of saw-logs down Pit River arrived. A large saw and planing mill was erected, and the year was a very prosperous one for Redding.

July 13, 1885. Another bad fire: Conroy's Hotel and railroad depot burnt.

January 24, 1886. The Chinese concluded to leave Redding, bag and baggage. Such things as they could not move citizens paid them for; and since that day there has never been a Chinaman employed in the place in any capacity, which in a great measure accounts for the continued prosperity of the place.

March, 1886. Franchise granted by the Supervisors to erect water works in town. Woman's Relief Corps organized.

May 19, 1886. Gas for first time lighted in the town.

1886. Another prosperous year.

November 2, 1886. Second election for removal of county seat to Redding, resulting in favor of Redding by over two-thirds vote.

May 4, 1887. Another bad fire: Harry Hill's corner, Clinesindths and others.

June 27, 1887. Another fire: Gilbert & Eaton's two fine buildings.

July 29. Another bad fire: Castle's boarding-house and others.

August, 1887. Superior Court decides in favor of Redding for county seat.

September 1, 1887. Election in favor of incorporating the town as a city.

September 7, 8 and 9. First Agricultural and Mineral Fair ever held in the county; grand success.

1887. Methodist Episcopal Church erect a house of worship.

October 28, 1887. Another bad fire, destroying planing-mill.

December, 1887. Railroad connecting California and Oregon finished and last spike driven.

1888. Coldest winter ever known.

February 1, 1888. American Horticultural Association held session in Redding, and banqueted by citizens.

February 14, 1888. Citizens' meeting to bond city for sewerage and grading streets.

February 24, 1888. Supreme Court of the State decides Redding to be the county-seat; much rejoicing.

May 19, 1888. County offices and records move to Redding, which becomes the permanent county-seat.

June 26, 1888. Corner store of I. O. O. F. Hall laid.

August, 1888. Citizens vote to bond city for $30,000, for sewerage and grading.

Summer, 1888. The fine Depot Hotel erected.

Winter, 1888–'89. Union Pacific engineers expend $30,000 in surveying routes around Redding.

January 25, 1889. I. O. O. F. Hall dedicated.

May 19, 1889. New court-house and jail finished and occupied.

June 1, 1889. Contract for sewering and grading let.

September 10, 1889. McCloud Parlor, N. S. G. W., organized.

October 3, 1889. Citizens give grand reception to Senator and Mrs. Stanford.

November 26, 1889. Fire on Market street: Archibald's drug store and others.

March, 1890. City divided into two wards for election purposes.

1890. Electric lights introduced.

Summer of 1890. Another big fire: Willard & Weil's, John Fahner's store, Tremont Hotel, Mengel's butcher shop and John Craddock's livery stable burnt, and close call for Odd Fellows' Hall.

1890. Sewers and grading completed and finest sewer system in the State.

1890. A number of fine residences erected; and since completion of railroad Redding is fast becoming a brick-built, business town and on the high road to prosperity. More mines are being developed; much foreign capital coming into the county for the purpose. Her fruit interests are improving and every indication points to a good-sized permanent city, and one desirable to live in. Her schools are good. Four churches,—Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic; lodges and orders of all kinds.

January, 1891. Population 2,500. Seven teachers in public school.

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